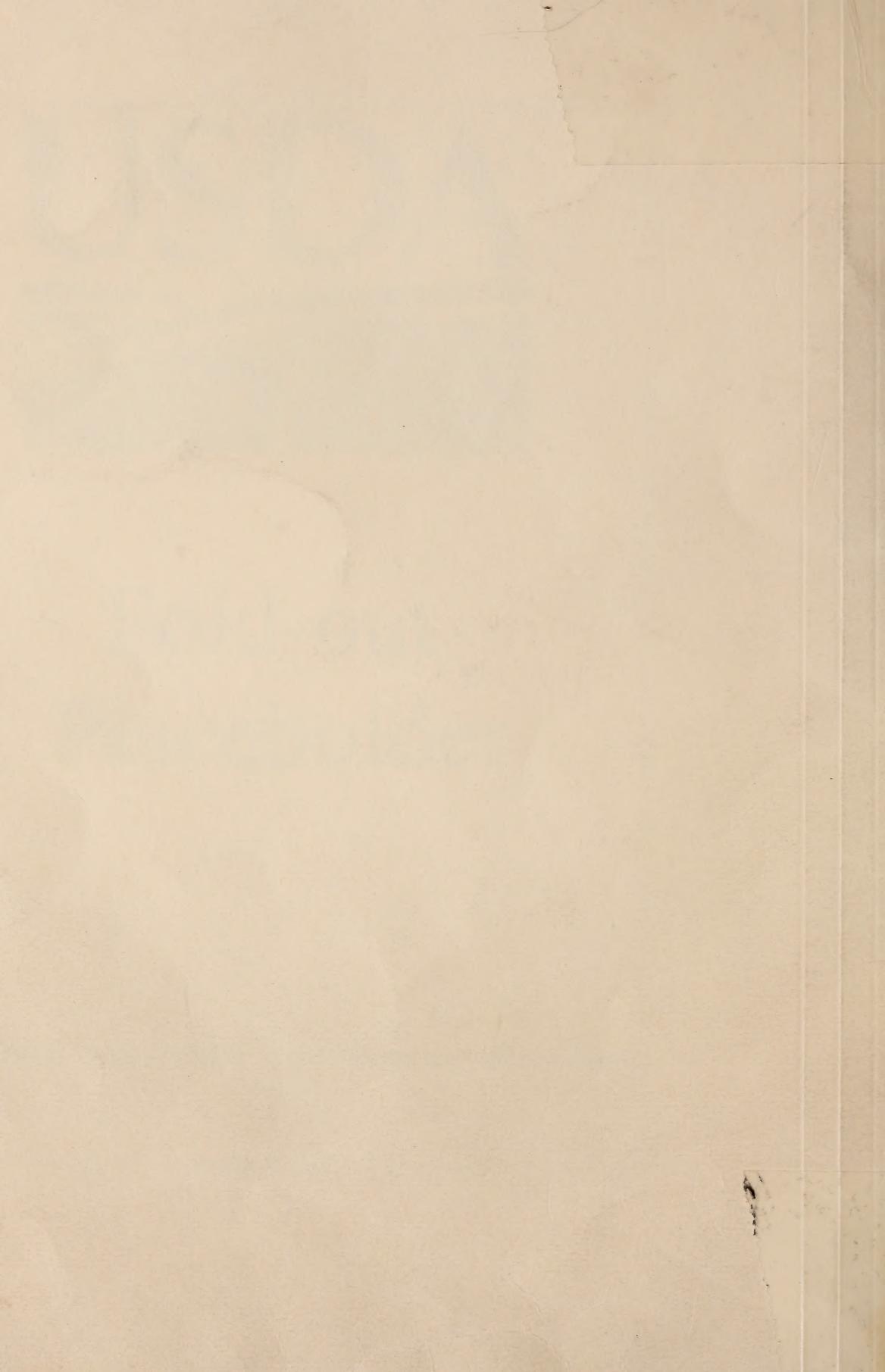


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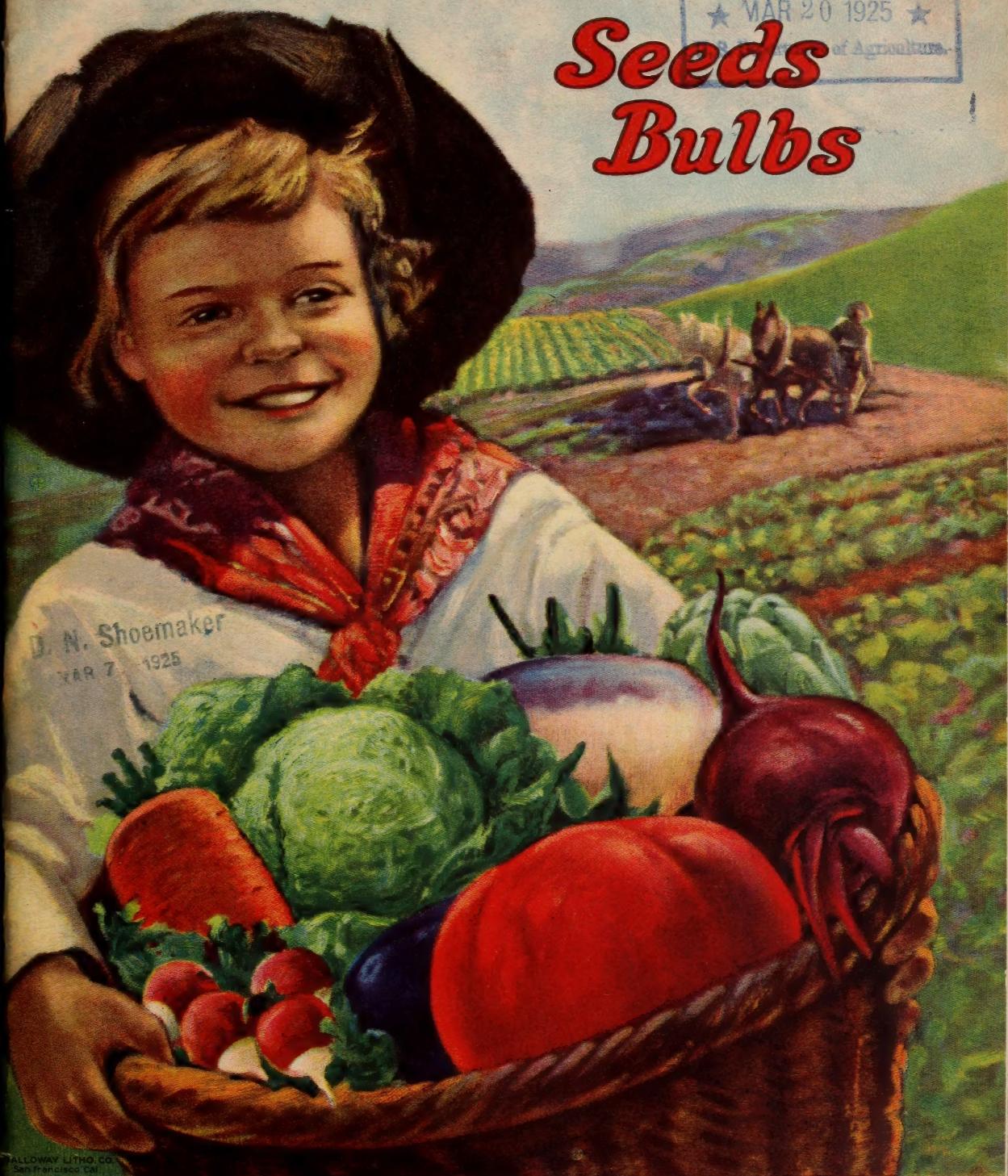
Barnard's

RECEIVED

★ MAR 20 1925 ★

Seeds
Bulbs

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



HALLOWAY LITHO. CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

231-235
W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO

The W.W. Barnard Company 1925
Seedsmen

Barnard's

SPRING CATALOGUE

1925

ORDER EARLY.—It is our endeavor to fill all orders as soon as received, but during the rush season, March, April and May, delays are frequently unavoidable. Your assistance in anticipating your spring requirements and ordering your seeds, plants, shrubs, bulbs, tools, etc., for early shipment will be greatly appreciated. No Nursery Stock sent C. O. D.

FORWARDING.—We mail postpaid to any Post Office in the United States, vegetable and flower seeds when ordered in packets, ounces or quarter pounds, except where otherwise noted in the catalog. Agricultural seeds, implements, fertilizers, insecticides and other heavy and bulky goods are sent by express or freight at the purchaser's expense. All **shrubs**, **bulbs**, **roots** and **plants** are forwarded by **express** at the purchaser's expense. Parcel post is not desirable for these articles. We will forward by parcel post where specifically requested to do so, with the understanding that it is entirely at your risk and charges must be prepaid. When ordering Beans, Corn or Peas to be forwarded by mail, add 6¢ per lb.; 8¢ for 2 lbs.; for postage in local, first and second zones; add 7¢ per lb.; 12¢ for 2 lbs. within the third zone. Other zones add postage in proportion. When larger quantities are to be forwarded by mail, postage must be added according to zone.

FREE LOCAL DELIVERY:—Our Free Delivery Service covers Chicago and nearby Suburban Districts when purchase amounts to **Three Dollars** or more. We reserve the option to forward by **American Railway Express** prepaid or Parcel Post, in lieu of our own delivery.

PACKING:—No charge is made for boxes or packing for Parcel Post, express or freight shipment, except on Nursery Stock. We guarantee the safe arrival of express packages to points in the United States, and also Parcel Post packages of seeds up to and including quarter pound lots. If a package sent by express or mail is injured or lost we will replace it as soon as informed of the fact, accompanied by "damage or loss" receipt signed by express Agent or Postmaster.

REMITTANCES:—It is preferred that remittances be made by Post-office Money Order, Express Money order or Draft on Chicago. We can use postage stamps covering small amounts but suggest that where these are sent, the letter be registered as we cannot assume responsibility where remittances are made in non-registered letters or other than above mentioned methods. Currency should not be sent by mail.

CASH WITH ORDER:—Please send money with order sufficient to cover the whole bill together with Parcel Post charges, if desired that way.

NAME AND ADDRESS:—Please remember to write on each order, your NAME, POST OFFICE, COUNTY AND STATE; also give number of street or P. O. Box, as distinctly as possible; also the NEAREST EXPRESS OFFICE, or, if on a stage route, send us special directions.

CATALOGS:—We issue two catalogs annually. Descriptive catalog in February and bulb catalog in September. Customers having more than one address will oblige by stating to which address catalog is to be mailed, also advice of change of address would be appreciated.

PARCEL POST RATES:—All parcels of Seeds, Plants, or Bulbs under eight ounces are carried within the United States regardless of zone rates at one cent for 2 ounces; over eight ounces at the Zone Rate. All merchandise other than seeds, bulbs, and plants up to and including 4 ounces in weight can be sent at the rate of 1¢ an ounce, regardless of distance. Over 4 ounces at the Zone Rate. Frequently shipments of fifteen pounds and over go more safely by express than by Parcel Post and unless advised to the contrary, all parcels over 15 pounds, we will ship by express.

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Tools, etc. within the U. S. and Possessions.

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Note:—Limit of weight for delivery within the first and second zones, 70 lbs.; to Canada 4 lbs. 6 ozs. (postage 60¢); to all other zones 50 pounds. If weight exceeds this we will pack in 2 or 3 parcels, provided sufficient money is remitted to cover postage on goods and weight of packing. A fraction of a pound is considered a full pound.

First Zone, Chicago or 50 miles	5¢	1¢
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles	5¢	1¢
Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles	6¢	2¢
Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles	7¢	4¢
Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles	8¢	6¢
Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles	9¢	8¢
Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles	11¢	10¢
Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles	12¢	12¢

NON-WARRANTY.—Most of the failures with seeds, bulbs or plants are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, too much or too little water, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, **The W. W. Barnard Company gives no warranty express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants it sells, and will not be responsible for the crop.** Every order for articles named in this catalog will be executed on these conditions only.

Flower Seed Department

Zinnia The Universal Flower

Zinnias have been greatly improved in recent years. The most highly developed type up to the present, is

The New Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

Three varieties of this splendid class are shown in color on the back cover of this Catalog. They are truly "Dahlia" in form, of great size, and the colors are unusually lovely.

Polar Bear. At last a pure white! The only satisfactory white Zinnia yet obtained, after years of hybridization. It should be accorded a royal welcome among Zinnia growers Pkt. 35c

Exquisite. A truly "exquisite" light rose. The center is a much deeper shade. As designated by Ridgeway's Color Chart it is a "Tyrian Rose." For its novelty and beauty, "Exquisite" should certainly be included in every Zinnia order this year Pkt. 35c

Golden State, is the third in this trio of mammoth Dahlia Flowered Zinnias. An interesting item in regard to "Golden State" is that in the bud it is a clear yellow; as the flower opens however, it turns to a most attractive orange color. A fine addition to the list of beautiful and delicate shades and tints which are already found in the Zinnia Pkt. 35c

Barnard's Special Mixture. To accommodate those who wish to grow these splendid Zinnias in the home garden but who cannot use to advantage a package of each variety, we have prepared a Special Mixture of the three and two others in one large package Pkt. 50c

THE
W.W. BARNARD CO.,
SEEDSMEN

231-235 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.



The Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

Three distinct features place it at the head of the list.

COLOR. The colors are varied and very beautiful. More so than any yet achieved. Deep Red, Rose, Lavender, Orange-yellow, Scarlet, White, in various shades and lovely pastel tints.

SHAPE AND SIZE. The petals are broad, of velvety texture, and is so much more loosely constructed than the ordinary solid flower that it resembles quite remarkably a lovely Cactus Dahlia. The individual flowers are largest of all Zinnias and very deep.

HABIT OF GROWTH. The plants average from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. in height, are vigorous, and the flower stems are noticeably lighter and more graceful.

We make an exceptionally good offer in regard to five of the most beautiful Zinnias of this class.

EXQUISITE—Fine Pink
CRIMSON MONARCH

GOLDEN STATE—Orange-yellow
OLD ROSE
POLAR BEAR—Clear White

Each, per Pkt. 35c; Mixture of five varieties, Pkt., 50c

Complete list of Dahlia-Flowered and other Zinnias may be found on Page 33.

"Beverly" Collection of Annual Flowers

The colored reproduction of annual flowers on the back cover page represents eight choice varieties, especially selected to give a wide range of blooms and shades of color.

LARKSPUR , Tall Double-Branching, described on page 21.....	Pkt. 10c
CRESTED COSMOS , Double crested, described on page 15. In mixed colors	Pkt. 10c
MORNING GLORY (<i>Convolvulus</i>) described on page 15. Very free-flowering, unsurpassed for beauty and delicacy of colors. Mixed all colors.....	Pkt. 10c
SCABIOSA , described on page 29. An old favorite type garden plant, very desirable for cutting. Mixed choice varieties.....	Pkt. 10c
SWEET PEA, KING EDWARD VII. Splendid crimson, orchid flowering type, very free bloomer.....	Pkt. 10c
SWEET PEA, JEAN IRELAND. Picotee type Sweet Pea, creamy buff, edged with carmine. Described on page 30. (For cultural directions on Sweet Peas—turn to page 30).....	Pkt. 10c
CALENDULA, ORANGE KING , described on page 11. A glowing orange. Very desirable for beds or borders, free flowering.....	Pkt. 10c
ZINNIA, OLD ROSE , (Dahlia-flowered). A most delightful variety of Zinnia. These flowers are becoming more and more popular each year and you will be pleased with the amount of blooms. Described on page 33.....	Pkt. 35c
	\$1.05

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

1 packet of each of the above flower seeds, 8 packets in all, Postpaid for 85c.

BARNARD'S flower seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of HIGHEST QUALITY only. Our list has undergone a thorough revision, and now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell every variety by the packet; some popular sorts are offered by weight as well.

The arrangement is alphabetical, the various plants being described by class, hardiness, height, color of flower, time of bloom, etc. This information will be an aid to determine whether or not the flower under consideration meets your requirements or otherwise.

Journeys have been made to the great fields where are grown our seeds of Zinnias, Sweet Peas, Asters, etc., and many new varieties are tested in our Trial Garden.

Plants are divided according to their hardiness into two general classes: Annuals and Perennials. Annuals are subdivided as Tender and Hardy, while Biennials and Perennials are either Half-Hardy or Hardy.

A smaller division is designated as Greenhouse Plants.



TENDER ANNUALS should be sown in house or hotbed, and not transplanted outside until the weather is warm, May 15th or later.

LIST OF TENDER ANNUALS

Aster	Chrysanthemum	Marigold	Phlox
Balsam	Convolvulus	Marvel of Peru	Portulacca
Beans (Flowering)	Cosmos	Nasturtium	Poppy
Calendula	Everlastings	Nicotiana	Scabiosa
Candytuft	Ipomea	Petunia	Zinnia
Celosia	Larkspur		

HARDY ANNUALS may be safely sown outside in March or April, or earlier, indoors, for transplanting outside. They may also be sown in the fall for earlier Spring blooming.

LIST OF HARDY ANNUALS

Alyssum	Eschscholtzia	Mignonette
Centaurea	Helianthus	Sweet Peas

BIENNIALS are plants that blossom from seed the second year and then die. Some of our most beautiful flowers are Biennials and it would seem to be quite discouraging to care for a seedling a full year, see it bloom once, and then die. This biennial character has been largely overcome by the method of sowing the seed inside very early in the spring. These young plants, if kept growing thrifitly, generally flower the first fall. They may also be sown in the late summer and fall for early flowering the next year. Hold over the winter with slight protection. Do not cover too heavily. Leave air-space by first placing a little brush over the plant, over the brush place strawy material. Wait until after a hard freeze before covering at all. Do not remove too early in the spring, as alternate freezing and thawing works havoc with the plants.

LIST OF BIENNIALS

Anchusa	Campanula	Hollyhock
Antirrhinum	Digitalis	Sweet William
Aquilegia		

PERENNIALS bloom the second year from seed and the plant lives and blooms indefinitely. If sown in early spring many Perennials will blossom the first year.

Achillia	Coreopsis	Myosotis
Anemone	Chrysanthemum	Pansy
Anthemis	Delphinium	Phlox (Hardy)
Aster (Hardy)	Digitalis	Pyrethrum
Boltonia	Gaillardia	Rudbeckia
Bocconia	Helenium	Violas

Many true Biennials and Perennials should be treated as Annuals and sown every year.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS are those which will not stand the slightest frost. All such are most satisfactorily raised in the moist, even atmosphere of the greenhouse.

LIST OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

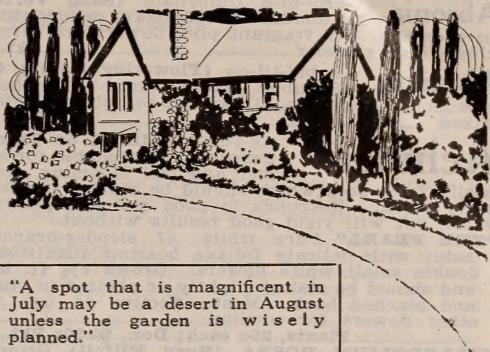
Abutilon	Cineraria	Geranium
Asparagus (Fern)	Cianthus	Heliotrope
Begonia	Cyclamen	Smilax

A Summary of Flower List and Cultural Directions

This table contains certain main points of interest regarding the flowers here listed. More complete descriptions and directions regarding each one will be found in the following pages of the Flower Section. We have endeavored to make them interesting as well as instructive. Chicago planting time is given.

Name	Pronunciation	Standardized Name	Common Name	Height	Colors	Seed Indoors	Sowing Outdoors	Soil and Location	Will Bloom
Ageratum	a-jér'-a-tum	Ageratum	Floss Flower	9" to 18"	Blue, white, pink	March	June 1	Good	Sunny
Alyssum	a-lyss-um	Alyssum	—	6" to 1'	White, lavender, yellow	March	May 1	Good	Sunny
Hollyhock	hol'-i-hock	Hollyhock	—	6" to 8'	White, to deep red	March	July to Sept.	Rich	June to frost
Antirrhinum	an-tir'-ri-nüm	Snapdragon	—	1' to 3'	Red, orange, pink, white	March	July to Sept.	Good	August
Aquilegia	ak-wi-le-gi-a	Columbine	—	2' to 3'	Various and beautiful	March	July to Sept.	Good	July to frost
Aster	as'-ter	Aster	—	1' to 3'	Various and beautiful	March	June 1	Good	Sunny
Calendula	ka-lén-dü-la	Pot Marigold	—	2'	Yellows and orange	March	May 1	Good	Sunny
Campanula	ka-mán-púl'-ü-la	Canterbury Bell	—	8" to 4'	Blue, white, rose	April	July-Sept.	Rich	Sunny
Celosia	se-é-ösl'-ü-la	Cockscomb	—	2 1/2'	Blue, yellow, white	March	May 15	Rich	June to Aug.
Centaurea	se-ná-tú-ré-a	Bachelor's Button	—	2 1/2'	—	April	April	Good	June to frost
Cobaea	kó-be'-a	Cobaea	—	10"	Purple and white	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Cosmos	kóz'-mos	Cosmos	—	4'	Pink, rose white	April	May 15	Not too good	Sunny
Cucurbita	kú'-kúr-bi-ta	Gourd	—	16'	Ornamental fruit	March	June 1	Good	Sunny
Dahlia	dál'-i-a	Dahlia	—	4'	Various and beautiful	March	May 15	Rich	August
Delphinium	dél-fín'-ü-üm	Larkspur	—	1 to 6'	Blue, white, pink	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Dianthus	di-án'-thüs	Pink	Pink & Sweet Wm.	1' to 1 1/2"	Red, pink, white	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Dolichos	dól'-i-tós	Foxglove	—	3' to 4'	White, rose, purple	March	July to Sept.	Rich	July to frost
Eschscholtzia	é-shólt'-zi-a	Dolichos	Hyacinth Bean	10" to 15"	White and purple	March	June 1	Rich	September
Helichrysum	hé-li-krit'-sum	Calif. Poppy	—	1' to 1 1/2"	Yellow, and orange	March	May 15	Good	Aug. and Sept.
Humulus	hú'-mu-lüs	Everlasting	—	2'	Yellow, rose, white	March	May 15	Rich	June to frost
Huperzia	hép'-ri-züs	Hop	—	20"	Vine	May 1	Good	—	Sunny
Impatiens	im-pá'-shé-en-z	Candy tuft	—	6" to 1'	White, lavender-pink	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Ipomea	ip'-ó-mé-a	Balsam	—	2' to 3'	Pink, white, rose	April	June 1	Rich	Sunny
Kniphofia	ni-fó-fí-a	Morning-Glory	—	8" to 15"	White, blue, pink	March	June 1	Rich	July to frost
Lathyrus	láth'-i-rüs	Tritoma	—	2' to 4"	Orange and red	March	May 15	Good	July to Oct.
Matthiola	máth'-iö-lä	Pea	—	5' to 8"	Various and beautiful	February	—	Rich	June to Oct.
Mirabilis	mi-ráb'-i-lis	Stock	—	1' to 1 1/2'	Yellow, pink, white	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Myosotis	mi-o-só-tis	Four-O'clock	—	1' to 1 1/2'	Bed, yellow, white	March	May 15	Rich	Sun or shade
Nicotiana	ni-kó-ni-a	Forget-me-not	—	1 1/2" to 1'	Blue and white	April	May 15	Good	Partial shade
Papaver	pa-pá'-ver	Tobacco	—	3" to 6"	White and colors	April	May 15	Good	July to frost
Petunia	pé-tú'-ni-a	Poppy	—	1' to 1 1/2"	Pink, red, yellow	May 15	Good	—	Sunny
Phlox	flóx	Petunia	—	1' to 2 1/2"	Pink, purple, white	March	May 30	Good	Sunny
Physalis	fi-sá'-li-s	Phlox	—	1' to 2 1/2"	Various and beautiful	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Portulaca	por-tú-lák'-a	Ground Cherry	—	2'	Orange-red fruit	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Beseda	ré-sé'-da	Chinese Lantern	—	2'	—	—	—	Poor	Sunny
Scabiosa	ská-bi'-ö-sä	Rose Moss	—	6" to 1'	Various and beautiful	March	May 30	—	July to frost
Sapindus	sáp-di-glos'-süs	Mignonette	—	1'	Greenish and fragrant	March	May 30	Good	Sunny
Saponaria	sáp-ö-ná'-ri-a	Mourning Bride	—	2'	—	April	May 15	Good	July to frost
Salvia	sál-vi'-ä	Painted Tongue	—	8" to 1'	Various and beautiful	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Statice	stát'-i-sé	Soapwort	—	2" to 2 1/2"	Pink	July to Sept.	Indifferent	—	May and June
Tagetes	ta-jé'-tëz	Salvia	—	2"	Red, blue	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Thunbergia	thün'-ber'-jü-a	Triflora	—	1' to 2 1/2"	Pink, lavender, white	March	May 15	Good	Sunny
Tropaeolum	tró-pé'-ö-lüm	Marigold	—	1' to 3'	Yellow, orange-brown	April	May 30	Good	July to frost
Nasturtium	—	Black-eyed Susan	—	2'	Buff, white, orange	April	May 30	Poor	July to Aug.
Viola	vi'-ö-lä	Painted Tongue	—	8" to 1'	—	—	—	—	—
Verbena	ver'-é-ba-na	Sapwort	—	2' to 2 1/2"	Pink	—	—	—	—
Zinnia	zin'-i-a	Salvia	—	2"	—	—	—	—	—
Zinnia	zin'-i-a	Triflora	—	1' to 3'	Various and beautiful	March	May 15	Rich	June to frost

With Spring so Near



"A spot that is magnificent in July may be a desert in August unless the garden is wisely planned."

What a joy to plan the Garden! One need not wait for sunshine and warmth outside. The right time is *Now*. With Catalogue, pencil and paper make a list of Flowers and Vegetables that will bring you pleasure for many months, and *send for them without delay*. For all early things, both in Flowers and Vegetables, a hot-bed, although it is desirable for many, is not absolutely indispensable. A sunny window ledge may be used with excellent results.

The soil must be finely pulverized and the seed should not be sown too deep, and firm the soil well after sowing.

Keep the temperature not over 70 degrees. It is better to keep it less.

The matter of watering is a most important one. The safest method is to place a cloth lightly over the soil and keep it moist (not wet) until the seeds are up. Of course it will be necessary to sow seeds in the same box which germinate about the same time for the cloth should be removed as soon as the little plants appear. A small hand spray is the very best thing that can be used after this to keep the soil just moist without allowing it to become too wet.

Don't forget to soak hard-shelled seeds according to the directions given.

Fresh air is another thing the seedlings must have. Every warm, sunny day open the window a little while and let them get a breath of the fresh out-of-doors. As soon as the weather will permit begin the real work of "Hardening-off". Find a corner where the boxes of seedlings will be protected from wind. If possible let it also be a sunny spot. At first give them only a few hours each day. Later on, they may be left from morning until late afternoon.

When the third or fourth set of real leaves has appeared, the young plants may be transplanted. If weather conditions have been such that the garden is ready to receive them, transplant at once to their places; otherwise set them in larger boxes of carefully prepared earth. The distance apart will be determined by the size of the plant, from one to one and a half inches.

When transplanting to the Garden let it be done on a cloudy day or towards evening. Protect the plants from the direct rays of the sun for a few days until they are well settled in their places.

Early March is the time to prune grapes and shrubs. A pair of Pruning Shears are a great help in this work. The California type with flat brass springs are best. The following is a list of shrubs which should be pruned in Spring.

Althea	Clematis	Clethra	Honeysuckle
Hydrangea	Roses (not the Climbers)		
Spirea (except Thunbergia and Van Houttei)			

From "The Garden Bluebook," by Holland, that choice manual for Garden-lovers, we glean the following: "Many books have been written on color, but few, if any, on foliage in the flower garden, and to my mind that is almost half the battle."

Fill the herbaceous border to a third or almost a half of its area with shrubs—Spirea, Deutzia, Bush Honeysuckle, Azalea, Kerria, etc., or even Barberry or Privet—and with perennials that hold fine solid clumps of foliage throughout the year, such as Peonies or Dictamnus; and if these be arranged to give a pleasing silhouette and to group well in their 'wild regularity', you may fill the other space with Petunias and Scarlet Sage, or what you will, still you will find it very hard to spoil the picture. And on the other hand, the choicest flower composition that you can devise will profit all the more by the space and background of green that you give to it.

Color and texture of foliage is of secondary importance, and all these factors are practically constant throughout the year, while blossoming may almost be ignored; whereas in the floral half of our composition we have constantly to consider factors of color and height, which change with every week from early Spring to Fall. A spot that is magnificent in July may be a desert in August unless the garden is wisely planned. In this I am assuming, of course, that our garden is one of perennials or at least is chiefly such, annuals being used only here and there to fill in gaps."

Barnard's Selected Flower Seeds

Abronia A-brō'-ni-a Umbellata (Sand Verbena) An annual trailing plant which thrives in poor soil. Its fragrant pink flowers are borne in clusters all summer. Pkt. 10c

Abutilon A-bu'-til-on (Flowering Maple) 4 ft. Shrubby plants, suitable for house, greenhouse or garden. Drooping, bell-shaped flowers. Mixed Pkt. 10c

Achillea Ak-i-lē'-a (Milfoil or Yarrow) Perennial. Dependable for summer and fall blooming. Grows easily from seed which should be started inside for early bloom. Responds to good soil and plenty of water, but will yield good results without.

"THE PEARL" Pure white, of slender-branching habit with delicate foliage bearing quantities of double small white flowers. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and should be staked slightly or planted in clumps and pinched back. Most effective to use with other flowers for cutting.

Plants 25c each; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

MILLEFOLIUM ROSEA (Rosy Milfoil) Grows 2 or 3 ft., has dark, fern-like foliage and with soft rosy-pink flowers makes an admirable plant for midsummer, as it resists drought well. Place in small clumps between, and slightly before, shrubs of graceful habit such as Privet, Ibotia or the Spireas. Plants 25c each; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

FILIPENDULINA 3 to 4 ft. July. Brilliant yellow. Most effective in the hardy border with plenty of green and a little pale blue. Pkt. 10c

TOMENTOSA Dwarf. June and July. Finely cut leaves. Especially adapted for rock gardens. Yellow, and very satisfactory. Pkt. 10c

Aconitum Ak-ō-ni-tum (Monk's Hood) Perennial. Aug. and Sept.

One of the finest blues in the hardy border. Ground should be rich and well cultivated. A year is gained by fall sowing. Do not disturb the roots. At its best if massed with shrubs. Attain full perfection the second year. Root, leaves and flowers are poisonous.

NAPELLUS, dark blue, 3 to 4 ft. Aug. Pkt. 10c

WILSONI, pale blue, 5 to 6 ft. Sept. Pkt. 10c

FISHERI, pale blue, 2 ft. Oct. Pkt. 10c

Plants 40c each; Doz. \$4.00

Acroclinium Ak-ro-klin'-i-um Annual. One of the popular "Everlastings"; 1 ft.; cut when in bud, strip stems of leaves and hang by the stems in a cool, dry place. Useful for winter bouquets and wreaths. Pkt. 10c

Adlumia Ad-lū'-mi-a Cirrhosa (Allegheny Vine) Biennial. Feathery climber, 15 ft., pink flowers in midsummer. Sow seeds where they are to grow. Pkt. 10c

Ageratum A-jér'-a-tum or Ag-er-á-tum Annual. Succeeds anywhere. Soft blues and a pink that combine well with almost anything in the garden; useful for cutting. Grows easily from seed. Mix with sand or fine earth to insure even distribution. March sown in house or hotbed, will give fine plants for summer blooming. Wait until ground is quite warm before sowing outside. These late sown plants will be at their best from summer until frost. Keep the old flowers clipped; their rusty color is undesirable. In very rich soil they may be grown 8 inches apart. Otherwise, more closely.

IMPERIAL DWARF, white, 9 in. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

IMPERIAL DWARF, mixed, 9 in. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

BLUE PERFECTION, 9 in.; very dark. Pkt. 10c

LITTLE BLUE STAR, 5 in.; bright blue. Pkt. 15c

MIXED, 18 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

PINK, 18 in. Beautiful color; delicate branching habit. Most desirable. Pkt. 10c



Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Ageratum, Blue Perfection

Alyssum

A-lyss'-um. The annual varieties are most popular, with small snow-white blossoms. Extensively used for borders, window and porch boxes. Keep seed of the different kinds on hand and scatter every few weeks where there are vacant spaces in the garden, noting effect. In borders it is an excellent plan occasionally to shear spots, a little distance apart. In this way some portions of the border will always be in bloom while others are taking a fresh start. This treatment insures a good looking border from June till after frost. Mix seed with sand to prevent sowing too thickly.

MARITIMUM (Sweet Alyssum) 1 ft. of trailing habit and particularly good for vases, porch and window boxes. 1 oz. 30c; Pkt. 10c

LITTLE GEM, BARNARD'S SELECTED STRAIN. We know of no other flower which is so particularly well adapted for borders, ribbons, etc., as our "Little Gem" Alyssum. The plants commence to bloom when quite small and will flower all summer long until late in the fall. Very compact.

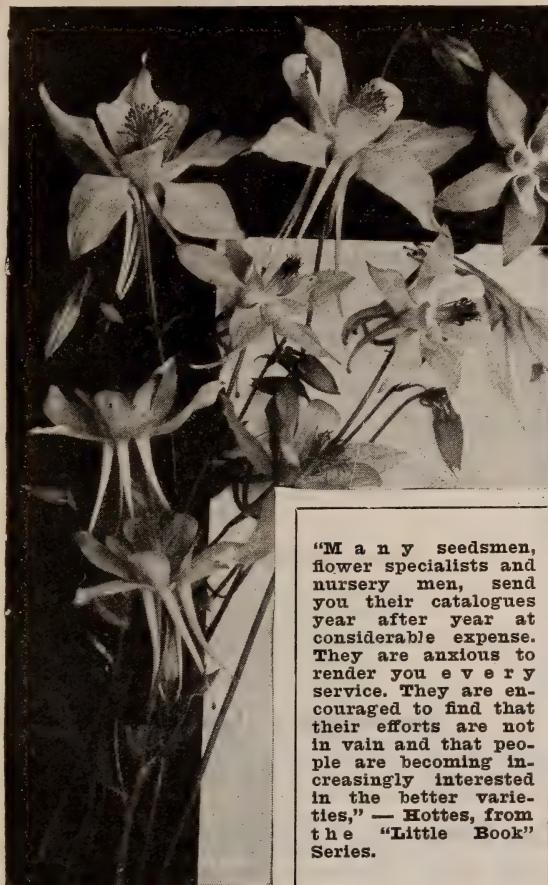
LITTLE GEM. Erect, distinct 6 in. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; Pkt. 15c

LILAC QUEEN. Delicate lavender, very dwarf. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; Pkt. 10c

SAXATILE COMPACTUM, the perennial, is a charming little plant blossoming early in the spring from seed sown the previous summer in August or September. Yellow and bright as a dandelion, its flowers last several weeks. One of the very best for rock gardens or border. Give sunny location for spring, which is shaded in summer. Sow frequently for succession. A slight protection of loose leaves helps over winter. Pkt. 10c



"Little Gem" Alyssum, Barnard's Selected Strain



Aquilegia, Hybrids

Aquilegia

Ak-wi-lé'-ji-a. (Columbine). Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. With foliage like a maiden hair fern and flowers of pure white, blue, rose, yellow and purple, this lovely flower seems to satisfy every requirement for adorning the garden or decorating the home. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old favorite is one of the best. If, after the first period of bloom the entire plant is sheared to a height of 6 or 8 inches, the foliage immediately springs up and is a clear fresh green the remainder of the summer. Columbine is in its prime the second year after sowing and usually degenerates after that. Therefore, in order to have them always at their best, seed should be sown every year. Its low spreading foliage gives excellent protection to the soil, therefore, for summer blooming, with plants of insufficient foliage, such as the Annual Larkspur, Clarkia, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Saponaria, etc., it combines most effectively. Clumps of Snapdragon and Columbine set at irregular intervals throughout the border make attractive bits of color.

CANADENSIS. Scarlet and yellow; native. Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHA. Single. Long-spurred, yellow, single. Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHA. Double, yellow, gold-spurred. Pkt. 15c

COERULEA. (Rocky Mountain Columbine. Sepals deep blue, petals white. Pkt. 10c

COERULEA HYBRIDA. These hybrids bear large, beautiful flowers in various colors. Pkt. 10c

COERULEA HYBRIDA. Rose Queen. Pkt. 15c

LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS. Extra fine mixture. Pkt. 15c

VULGARIS. Single, mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE MIXED. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. Pkt. 10c

Asperula As-pér'-ula. Odorata. (Woodruff.) Perennial. 1 ft. Valuable for shady places. Flowers white sweet scented. Pkt. 10c

Agrostemma

Ag-ro-sté'ma (Mulien Pink). Grows from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. June and July. Prefers a sunny location. Plant in clumps and cultivate well.

COELI-ROSA (Rose of Heaven) an annual variety; flowers in July and August. Attractive and free flowering. Foliage silvery and woolly, with crimson flowers on a single stem like a pink. Easy to grow and drought-resisting. Pkt. 10c

CORONARIA (Rose Campion). A biennial, therefore, flowers may not be expected until the second year. They are, however, well worth waiting for. Pkt. 10c

Amaranthus Am-a-rán'-thus. Annual. Gay colored foliage is the chief recommendation of this plant. Some varieties are used for borders, while others are tall enough to serve as backgrounds or centers of beds. Plenty of sun and rather a poor soil is necessary to bring out its richest coloring. Easily raised from seed, which, however, does not always come true from the finest sorts.

CAUDATUS (Love-Lies-Bleeding.) 3 ft. Dark red, drooping spikes. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; pkt. 10c

TRI-COLOR (Joseph's Coat.) Foliage crimson, yellow and bronze. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; pkt. 10c

FINE MIXED. Above and others. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; pkt. 10c

Ampelopsis Am-pe-lóp'-sis. Veitchi. (Boston Ivy.) Rapid-growing hardy vine. It adheres firmly to stone, brick, or wood. Foliage turns scarlet in autumn. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

Anchusa An-kú'-sa. Dropmore, May to July. The perennial variety is becoming a great favorite in the hardy garden. Grows 4 to 5 ft. in height, with flowers of an exquisite blue. Should be grown in groups. Spikes of faded flowers should be kept clipped, thus prolonging the period of bloom. A sunny spot, good soil, cultivation and plenty of water will bring fine results. A slight protection through the winter is advisable but a sowing should be made every two years. For use as a cut flower in large bouquets. Anchusa is particularly effective, keeping well if the ends are charred slightly in a flame. Plants 25c each; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 15c

CAPENSIS (Cape Forget-Me-Not.) Annual. 18 in. Blue flowers all summer. Pkt. 10c

Anemone An-é-mó'-ni or A-ném'-ó-ne. (Wind Flower.) Perennial.

JAPONICA. Sept. and Oct. This variety grows from 2 to 3 ft., bearing lovely flowers of white or rose on slender, branching stems; most desirable for cutting. The foliage is excellently adapted for placing in front of tall growing plants. Must have water but is quite impatient of wet feet. Should not be disturbed when once established.

Plants 35c each; Doz. \$3.50; Pkt. 15c

ST. BRIGID. Biennial. Flower from seed the second year. Colors of every hue. From seed sown in early spring one may look for flowers in Sept. or Oct. Seed sown in June or July flower earlier the next year. Mix with sand or fine soil, sow thinly on top of soil and pack lightly. Keep out of direct rays of sun and do not let soil become dry while plants are young. Pkt. 15c

CORONARIA. 9 in. Poppy-like flowers in spring. Showy and brilliant. Pkt. 10c

Anthemis An'-the-mis. Kelwayi. (Hardy Marguerite). Perennial. 2 ft., bright yellow flowers like daisies. A clump of Anthemis will keep a large spot bright in the garden all through the summer. Is rather partial to hot, dry weather and is not particular as to soil. Easily grown from seed. The foliage of Anthemis is especially attractive. Even after frost the groups of fern-like foliage give a bit of life to the garden. Pkt. 10c

Arabis Ar'-a-bis. Alpina. (Rock Cress). Perennial; 3 or 4 ft. Plants form a dense carpet completely covered with pure white blossoms in May. Withstands the drought and is always neat. Likes leaf mold and must have plenty of sun. Grows readily from seed. Cut back freely after blooming. Pkt. 10c

Arctotis Ark-tó-tis. Grandis. (African Daisy). Annual. 2 ft. Bushy, branching plant with daisy-like flowers; white with light-blue center. Flower stems long. Foliage grey-green. Valuable for cutting from July until frost. Pkt. 10c

Aristolochia Ar-is-to-ló'-ki-a. Siphon. (Dutchman's Pipe). Perennial. A splendid climbing plant to train against a house or trellis. Heart-shaped leaves.

Plants heavy, \$2.00 each; Pkt. 10c



American Beauty Aster

SELECTED NAMED ASTERS

For several years we have been making trials at our nursery of the many classes and strains of Asters now in cultivation. We believe the list which follows contains the most desirable sorts now in cultivation. The seed we send out was grown by experienced specialists, both American and European.

Heart of France 2 ft. Midseason. The best red Aster ever introduced. The petals are of a velvety texture and a warm-glowing color which is retained to the end. One distinctive feature is that in any light, either natural or artificial, the color is the same beautiful, rich red. Heart of France keeps indefinitely when cut, and the stems are long and strong. **Pkt., 25c**

Lavender Gem 18 in. Early. Of upright habit. Large, double, wavy-petaled flowers of Ostrich-plume or Comet type, borne on slender, wiry stems. Silvery white when young, changing to lovely light lavender when fully expanded. Most desirable shade for all commercial purposes. **Pkt., 15c**

Crimson Giant

2 1/2 ft. Late. Upright habit. Flowers large, double, bright crimson and very showy. On account of the fact that the color is particularly brilliant when viewed from a distance, this Aster is exceptionally fine for bedding in large park spaces and similar positions.

Pkt., 15c**Pink Enchantress**

2 ft. Midseason. Vigorous, upright. The color is a soft, delicate pink, which does not fade either on the plant, nor when cut. The unusual construction of the flower (broad petals, loosely arranged), adds greatly to its beauty, and the long, graceful stems are a most desirable feature of this beautiful flower for decorative purposes. **Pkt., 15c**

ASTERS

Asters are one of the most important summer and autumn flowers, and receive special care at our hands. Our list comprises only such sorts as can be planted with perfect confidence that nothing better is procurable, no matter at what price or from what source.

The Early sorts begin blooming in July, followed by the Midseason kinds, which flower during August; then the Late-Flowering varieties, which are at their best through September. It is quite easy, therefore, with a little care in the selection of the varieties, to have Asters in flower from the first day in July until hard frost.

Giant Hohenzollern

A late branching

Aster of the comet type. Immense flowers with beautifully broad wavy petals. Fine for cut flowers, mixture of all colors.

Pkt., 15c**Betteridge's Quilled Yellow**

A deeper shade than the "New Fancy" although, on the whole, it is not quite as attractive. Try out the two varieties, side by side and let us have the benefit of your experiment.

Pkt., 25c

Day Break 1 1/2 ft. Midseason. Erect and robust habit. The flowers are a lovely sea-shell pink, round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems. Indispensable for decorative purposes.

Pkt., 10c

Purity 1 1/2 ft. Midseason. Erect and robust habit. In every respect the counterpart of "Day-break" except in color which is a beautiful glistening white.

Pkt., 10c

EARLY ASTERS

Queen of the Market 1 1/2 ft. Earliest of all. June and July. Of spreading, open, graceful habit. A profuse bloomer, bearing flat, full flowers on strong, stiff stems. One of the best Asters to grow for cutting. An old, reliable favorite.

Light Blue	Lavender
Dark Blue	Carmine
Pink	Crimson
Mixed	

Each of the Above,
Per Pkt., 10c
3 Assorted Colors,
Pkts., 25c

Barnard's Exclusive Mixture

This "Mixture" is made up especially for those who wish to grow an assortment of Asters. It includes the cream of the best varieties; Early, Midseason and Late Flowering, as well as the novelties offered this year, and the "Special Mixtures."

One may look with confidence for the Giant Hohenzollern, the strange "Quilled Yellow," the wonderful new red "Heart of France," "Pink Enchantress," and indeed any of the lovely flowers in this fine list of Asters.

A practical and interesting thing to do with this "Mixture" would be to plant it in a long row at one side of the garden and cultivate it with the vegetables, using the beautiful, striking and distinct flowers for cutting.

Per Packet, 50c

Royal 2 ft. Vigorous, productive and beautiful. Will succeed under conditions that would prove fatal to most varieties. Flower stems start from the plant close to the ground, giving their full strength to the production of many fine flowers which are shell-shaped. One of the best all around Asters ever produced.

Pink	Purple
Rose	White
Lavender	Mixed

Each of the Above,
Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors,
Pkts., 25c

MIDSEASON ASTERS

Individual flowers of the *Asterum*, Ostrich-feathered Crego and Mikado Asters are very similar in shape. They are usually referred to as the "Comet-Type" which is large and loosely formed, with long, curling, twisted petals. These fall over one another in careless, graceful fashion, quite distinctly like a Japanese Chrysanthemum.

Giant Comet 2 ft. Upright habit. Flower-petals longer and broader than the original Comet type. Good bedding.

Pure White	Dark Blue	Carmine
Pink and White	Lavender	Crimson
Light Blue	Deep Rose	Mixed

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

Asterum 2 ft. Upright. Earlier than Crego. Splendid type of Aster. Each plant yields from 10 to 15 exceptionally large flowers, growing on sturdy, strong stems.

Pink White Lavender

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

Giant Crego 2½ ft. August. Highly developed type of the Comet Aster. Fine foliage and immense flowers, 5 to 6 in. across. Very loose in form. Very popular in the home garden. Its keeping qualities are excellent. Admirable for cutting, especially when it is not fully open. Should be included in every collection of Asters. Lavender is particularly lovely. Exceptional for interior decoration.

Light Pink	White	Lavender
Dark Pink	Purple	Mixed

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

LATE-FLOWERING ASTERS

Vick's Late-Branching 2½ to 3 ft. August and September till frost. Branching, robust habit. Flowers uniformly large and double, on long, graceful stems, which are often 15 to 20 inches in length. Generally agreed to be the most superior Aster grown. Unexcelled as high class, quick selling, commercial variety.

White	Rose	Lavender
Pink	Crimson	Purple

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

Mikado 1½ ft. Branching habit. August. Rather dwarf in growth. The earliest of the very large Asters, with very long stems. Profuse bloomer and remarkably free from disease.

Pink (Rochester) Lavender Rose White

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

King 18 inches to 2 ft. Very erect habit. The "King" begins to blossom just after the Royal is in its prime, just before the Late-Branching kinds. The flowers are peculiarly quilled. Very lovely; large, full and round. They are said to last longer than any other Aster. One great virtue is that it resists heat excellently well.

Lavender King Violet King

(Exquisite Shade)	White King
Rose King	

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

Beauty Type It is the first of a new strain of late branching habit, and of robust growth, blossoming in early September. A valuable addition to the American Asters. It is similar in type of flower and growth, but differs in that all the large blossoms are produced on much longer and heavier stems. The flowers are fully double to the last.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The flowers are fully double to the last and are a most lovely shade of bright carmine-rose.

White Beauty Lavender Beauty

Light Pink Beauty Purple Beauty

Mixed

Each of the Above, Per ½ oz., 40c; Pkt., 15c

California Giant 2½ to 3 ft. It would seem a difficult matter to improve upon the Beauty type of Aster, but this, we are assured has been done. Larger and more substantial flowers, measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. What is particularly valuable to florists is the fact that they ship splendidly.

Light Blue Dark Purple

Deep Rose Mixed

Each of the Above, Pkt., 15c

Semples Late - Flowering Branching 2 ft. Although this variety is given last it stands, in the estimation of many Aster growers, at the



Comet Type Asters

head, both for the amateur and the florist. Beginning to blossom late in September it continues uninterruptedly through October until the heaviest frosts. The outside flower petals are straight. Center, twisted and curled. Mary Semple, an exquisite shell-pink, still continues to be one of the finest of this color.

White	Shell Pink (Mary Semple)
Light Blue	Rose
Lavender	Crimson
Purple	Mixed

Each of the Above, Per Pkt., 10c;
3 Assorted Colors, Pkts., 25c

How to grow good Asters. It is thought by some that the finest asters are those planted out of doors in the place where they are to blossom. By this method, however, flowers cannot be expected until late August or September. Why not try both methods? For indoor sowing plant seed in shallow boxes, water sparingly and give full sunshine. Keep the young plants growing hard. When 3 or 4 leaves have developed transplant to the open ground. The soil must have been carefully prepared, rich and deeply spaded. Only thoroughly composted manure may be used. Air-slaked lime or fresh wood ashes may be stirred lightly into the soil before planting. Bone Meal, Sheep Manure (pulverized), and Acid Phosphate are considered excellent fertilizers for the Aster.

The young plants should be well mulched with lawn clippings until they have grown sufficient foliage to shade their own roots.

Thrifty plants that make steady progress are not as apt to be troubled with disease or insects and yet these troubles will appear "in the best of families." Should either of these misfortunes occur, do not be too cast down. Give up asters for a year or two and then try again. Never grow asters in succession on the same piece of ground.

It is strongly recommended to make every year a number of plantings from March till June. Sow seed of the different kinds at each planting. In this way one is able to determine which kinds seem to do best under the conditions which obtain in one's garden, as to soil, climate, etc.

The following is a list of fairly dependable varieties with which one may experiment:

Giant Crego—in colors
Giant Comet—in colors
Mikado—in colors
King—in colors
Semples Late-Flowering Branching
Especially Mary Semple

Doubtless one will also wish to experiment a bit with other lovely varieties such as: Heart of France, Pink Enchantress, Daybreak, and crimson Giant.



Giant Antirrhinum or Snapdragon

Antirrhinum

An-tir-ri'-nūm.
Annual. 1 to 3 ft. Antirrhinums or Snapdragons

dragons are now receiving the attention they deserve. Undoubtedly they are one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in sunny position. For early flowering, sow in fall, protecting the plants with a covering of leaves through the winter. Sown in spring they bloom by midsummer, and if the flowers are cut freely the flowering is continuous till frost. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

NEW TALL GIANT FLOWERING SORTS.

Apple Blossom, rosy pink, yellow lip.....	Pkt. 15c
Defiance, brilliant cinnabar scarlet.....	Pkt. 15c
Golden Queen, deep yellow.....	Pkt. 15c
Gotelind, light orange.....	Pkt. 15c
Rose.....	Pkt. 15c
Ruby, dark red.....	Pkt. 15c
Purple King.....	Pkt. 15c
Snowflake, pure white, yellow tube.....	Pkt. 15c
Mixed, composed from choice varieties.....	Pkt. 15c

TALL LARGE FLOWERING SORTS.

Brilliant Rose, very fine.....	Pkt. 10c
Cardinal, new brilliant scarlet, very beautiful.....	Pkt. 10c
Carmine King, brilliant carmine, white throat.....	Pkt. 10c
Coral Red, new, lovely color.....	Pkt. 10c
Fire King, scarlet with orange, fine.....	Pkt. 10c
Golden King.....	Pkt. 10c
Othello, rich, dark maroon.....	Pkt. 10c
Rose Queen, rich rose.....	Pkt. 10c
Queen Victoria, white.....	Pkt. 10c
Venus, pink on white ground, white throat, superb.....	Pkt. 10c
Mixture of choice varieties.....	1/2 oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

SEMI-DWARF.

Black Prince, nearly black, small dark leaves, very fine.....	Pkt. 10c
Brilliant Rose, very fine.....	Pkt. 10c
Carmine, purplish carmine.....	Pkt. 10c
Fawn, terra cotta pink, suffused yellow.....	Pkt. 10c
Golden Queen, clear yellow.....	Pkt. 10c
Rose Shades.....	Pkt. 10c
Silver Pink, pearly pink self.....	Pkt. 10c
The Bride, pure white, excellent.....	Pkt. 10c
Mixture of choice varieties.....	1/2 oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

Armeria Ar-mē'-ri-a. (Sea Pink.) Perennial. Fine plant for rockery or edge of hardy border. Flowers beautiful shade of pink, blooming at intervals from early spring to late fall. Combines well with Alyssum or Candytuft. Pkt. 10c

Artemisia Ar-te-miz'-i-a. (Summer Fir.) Annual. An ornamental plant, attaining a height of 3 to 5 ft. the first year. Pyramidal in shape, like a Christmas tree. Foliage dark green. Easily grown from seed. Pkt. 10c

Asclepias As-klē'-pi-as. (Butterfly Weed.) Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. Blooms from July till frost. Because it requires patience to grow this plant, with its gorgeous orange-red flowers, it does not seem to be popular. If, however, a spot of special brilliancy is needed, there should be a group of *Asclepias tuberosa*. A method of growing that has been recommended is to sow a few seeds in a pot, leaving them there for at least a year before transplanting. Soil should be well drained. Plants 30c each; Doz. \$3.00; Pkt. 10c

Asparagus As-pär'-a-gus. (Sprengerl.) (Emerald Feather.) One of the best plants to grow in baskets, for greenhouse or for outdoors in the summer. The fronds frequently grow 4 feet long, and are now considered indispensable in all fine decorations; grows readily from seed. Pkt. 10c

PLUMOSUS NANUS. (Asparagus Fern.) This graceful climbing Asparagus has fine foliage, and will last for weeks after being cut. It is an excellent house plant. Pkt. 15c

Balsam Bal'-sam. (Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not.) Annual, 2 ft. One of the oldest and best known summer blooming annuals of easy culture. Desirable for garden or pot culture. Balsams need rich soil, hot sun, and plenty of water. Sow the seed half an inch deep in window boxes or hot-beds early, or in the open air in May, and transplant when two or three inches in height. Stimulate by weekly applications of liquid manure. The delicate flowers of waxy texture are borne along the stems among the leaves. The seed we offer cannot be excelled for quality.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA - FLOWERED VARIETIES. Separate Colors or Mixed. Pkt. 10c
Scarlet, Crimson, White, Yellow Pink. Pkt. 10c

MIXED CAMELLIA-FLOWERED. CARNATION STRIPED. White, striped with purple or scarlet. Pkt. 10c
ROSE-FLOWERED, finest mixed. Pkt. 10c

Balsam Apple and Pear Annual. 10 ft. Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden yellow, warty, and when ripe, opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior.

BALSAM PEAR. (Momordica Charantia). Pear-shaped fruit; the fruits are long and used medicinally. Pkt. 10c

BALSAM APPLE. (Momordica Balsamina). Round apple-shaped fruit with very fine glossy green foliage. Pkt. 10c

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff). Annual. A rapid-growing climber; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons and are of great interest to children. Pkt. 10c

Beans Ornamental. Phaseolus-Fā-sē'-o-lus. The foliage being dense makes it splendid for porches or any location where shade is desired, or for covering unsightly fences. A great favorite in Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible pods which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms.

SCARLET RUNNER. An exceedingly rapid grower. Its strong vines are always clothed with deep scarlet flowers from early summer until fall. Pkt. 10c

BUTTERFLY BEAN. Will grow in any soil. In bloom from July to September. The flowers are distinguished by pure white wings and scarlet standard. Pkt. 10c

There is a theory among flower lovers that a garden should be 80 per cent green. Do we sufficiently consider the importance of this restful, harmonizing color, or are we planning for "just flowers."



Calendulas

Calendula

time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall. Keep flowers carefully picked allowing no seed to form, as the old flowers give a very ragged appearance to the plants, and also, to prevent self-sowing. Sow where they are to grow 2 or 3 seeds together and pull out the weakest ones. A stand-by especially for mid-summer. Fresh seeds should be purchased every year.

ORANGE KING, glowing orange.....**Pkt. 10c**
METEOR, yellow, striped with orange.....**Pkt. 10c**
NAKKEEN, creamy yellow, flushed apricot.....**Pkt. 10c**
MIXED, all sorts.....**1/4 oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c**

Calliopsis *Kal-li-op'-sis*. Annual. Showy and beautiful free-flowering, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer, and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom. By keeping the old flowers cut off, the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

CRIMSON KING. A fine dwarf sort, 9 in. high; color rich velvety crimson-garnet.....**1/4 oz. 30c; Pkt. 10c**

MARMORATA. A very showy sort, growing 2 ft. high and covered with bright golden-yellow flowers, marbled with Wallflower-red.....**1/4 oz. 25c; Pkt. 10c**

GOLDEN WAVE.....**Pkt. 10c**
FINEST MIXED.....**1/4 oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c**

Bellis *Bell-is*. (**English Daisy**.) Perennial. April to June. A favorite plant, which will stand the winter if given the protection of a few leaves or litter; in bloom from early spring until well on in the summer. The seed we offer is saved from the finest double varieties; easily raised from seed; usually sown in August, but can be sown in spring, and for best results should be sown each year.

MONSTROSA. White or red.....**Each per Pkt. 15c**
LONGFELLOW. Large, dark pink.....**Pkt. 15c**

SNOWBALL. Fine white. Very double.....**Pkt. 10c**

DOUBLE MIXED. All colors.....**Pkt. 10c**

Plants 25c each; \$2.50 Doz.

Begonias

Begonias take rank as bedding plants with Geraniums and Coleus, doing equally well in full sunlight, and surpassing both in positions partially or wholly in shade. They are of sturdy growth, growing about one foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for winter flowering they are superb, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed, which should be started either indoors or in a hotbed. The seed is very fine and should be pressed in the soil without covering.

Everblooming Bedding Varieties.

DWARF VERNON . Fine scarlet bedder.....	Pkt. 15c
ERFORDIA . Delicate rose.....	Pkt. 15c
GRACILIS LUMINOSA . Satiny bronzy foliage. Bright scarlet flowers.....	Pkt. 20c
PRIMA DONNA . Rose-colored flowers.....	Pkt. 20c
SEMPERFLORENS ALBA . White.....	Pkt. 10c
VERNON . Orange-scarlet flowers; leaves dark green.	Pkt. 10c

Annual Flowering Plants are useful for quick though temporary effects and for flowers at a season of the year when blossoms on permanent plants are scarce.

When bodies of perennials and shrubs are newly set, they often look thin and ragged. Here interplantings of Annuals may be helpful either by filling the otherwise bare spaces with attractive foliage, with bright flowers, or both.

Again, Annual Plants are useful on rented places where the tenant would seldom go to the expense of more permanent planting. They are quickly, easily and cheaply grown, and their range of size and other characteristics makes it possible to secure temporarily many of the effects produced by the use of perennials and shrubs.

In the following list are a few Annuals which have proved the most popular and easy to grow. By carefully reading the Flower Seed Section of this catalogue many other interesting plants will be found to add to this collection.

Antirrhinum	Calendula	Petunia
Alyssum	Candytuft	Phlox Drummondii
Ageratum	Helianthus	Portulaca
Aster	Hollyhock	Marigold

Zinnia

"Farmers' Bulletin 1171, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture."

Blue Lace Flower (*Didiscus — di-dis'-kus*.) Annual. 18 in. This exquisite pinkish lavender flower is used largely by flower growers for cutting but some amateurs have succeeded well with it. Do not be discouraged if the first attempt does not prove satisfactory. It is well worth several trials.....**Pkt. 10c**

Bocconia *Bo-kö'-nia*. *Cordata*. Perennial. July. A plant of almost tropical growth in rich soil with plenty of room for development; with frequent cultivation under these conditions will grow to a height of 7 or 8 ft. The foliage is an excellent green and the flowers are like beautiful plumes of creamy white during July and August. Grows well from seed. Make the south or east side of your garage a bank of foliage and flowers. Bocconia at the back, a large clump of Boltonia (both varieties) in front of center; Eupatorium Ageratoides or perennial Aster at either side; a border of Columbine and pink Ageratum.....
Plants 25c each; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

Boltonia *Bol-tö'-ni-a*. Perennial. July through September. Fall plants for the hardy border. Large flower heads like single Aster. Reminds one of a wild Aster. It grows tall in rich soil and the plants should be allowed to grow rather close to each other as the stems are inclined to fall. If the plants are pinched back when about 3 ft. they will grow more compact and bloom more freely. The foliage is a delicate grey-green, a color much prized in the hardy garden. Seeds grow easily. Once established it will become a prime favorite. Groups of Boltonia with Michaelmas Daisy or any of the Perennial Aster make lovely combination for the fall garden.

ASTEROIDES. **Pkt. 10c; Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50**

LATISQUAMA. **Pkt. 10c; Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50**

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

Brachycome *Brak-i-kö'-me*. (**Swan River Daisy**.) Annual. 1 ft. Free flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers. Suitable for edgings and small beds or pot culture. Mixed. Light blue and white or colors separate.....
Pkt. 10c

Browallia *Bro-wal'-i-a*. (**Amethyst**.) Annual. 18 in. One of our best blooming bedding plants.....
Pkt. 10c



Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

Campanula

Kam-pán'-u-la.
(*Canterbury Bell*.)
Biennial. This old-fashioned flower is a favorite with all. Stately and showy, and of the easiest growth. The seeds should be sown about April, in finely prepared, rich soil. By July the little plants should be transplanted, either to the places where they are to bloom the following Summer, or else they may be set out temporarily in rows about a foot apart, the plants eight inches apart, and finally transplanted early in October. Some evergreen branches, or a little straw or coarse hay, thrown over them when the ground begins to freeze, makes all the Winter covering these plants require. Sow every year for best results.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM. 2 ft. These will bloom the first year from seed if sown early.

Single Double

Blue, fine shade. Pkt. 10c Blue, fine shade. Pkt. 10c
White, pure Pkt. 10c White, pure Pkt. 10c
Rosea, rose pink. Pkt. 10c Rosea, rose pink. Pkt. 10c
Single mixed Pkt. 10c Double mixed Pkt. 10c

Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50

CAMPANULA CARPATICA. (Harebell.) 8 in. Easiest to grow. A picture in the fern-bed or rocky.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA, COERULA. Blue. Pkt. 10c

CAMPANULA CARPATICA ALBA. White. Pkt. 10c

Plants 30c Each; Doz. \$3.00; Pkt. 10c

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA ALBA. White. 2 ft.

Pkt. 10c

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA COERULEA. Blue. 2 ft. Pkt. 10c

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bellflower.) 4 ft. Blooms in late summer; tall, erect stems, beautiful blue flowers. Pkt. 10c

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS ALBA. White. 4 ft.

Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

CALYCANTHEMA. Kal-i-kán'-the-ma. (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells.)

CALYCANTHEMA. Blue. Pkt. 10c

CALYCANTHEMA. White. Pkt. 10c

CALYCANTHEMA. Rose. Pkt. 10c

CALYCANTHEMA. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50

Canary Bird Vine (*Tropaeolum Canariensis*.) Annual. Grows to a height

of 15 feet. Has beautiful foliage and yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c

CACOLIA (Floras' Paint Brush). Orange scarlet. Pkt. 10c

Candytuft

(*Iberis*—I-bé'-ris.) Annual. No garden is complete without Candytuft. The White Candytuft, The White Hyacinth flowered variety 2 ft. high, combines beautifully with Columbine or Ageratum, either pink or blue. "The Purple," a delicate shade of lilac, with heliotrope and pink Ageratum. Candytuft varies greatly in manner of growth and in color. Plant seed of every variety in the Trial Bed and experiment with them in the regular garden. Make notes of the result for next year's planting. Do not forget the Perennial Candytuft. Some is low and compact for borders and other varieties grow 2 ft. in good soil. Fall sown seed blooms in June. Spring sown seed in July and August. Plant a few seeds all through the summer. Keep the old flowers clipped to insure long weeks of bloom.

CARMINE. Glowing carmine rose.	Pkt. 10c
CRIMSON. Rich, dark crimson.	Pkt. 10c
ROSE CARDINAL.	Pkt. 10c
EMPEROR. White, large flowers.	Pkt. 10c
PURPLE. A beautiful shade of lilac.	Pkt. 10c
QUEEN OF ITALY. Dwarf erect, pink.	Pkt. 10c
HYACINTH-FLOWRED. White, 2 ft.	Pkt. 10c
ANNUAL SORTS CDY TUFT, mixed.	

1/4 oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

GIBRALTARICA. Blush white.	Pkt. 10c
SEMPERVIRENS. Survives winter.	Pkt. 10c

Canna Kán'-na. (*Indian Shot*.) Annual. 3 to 6 ft. It is really not a difficult matter to grow Canna from seed. By following the directions closely, one may have these striking plants in bloom by midsummer from seed sown in February. The seed is extremely hard and should be soaked in warm water until swollen. Sow singly in small pots of sandy soil and set in a warm place, preferably a hotbed or sunny window. Set out in June where they are to flower. Mixed.

Pkt. 10c

Cardinal Climber (*Ipomea Quamoclit - Hybrida*.) Annual. 15 ft. The most brilliant and distinct annual climber introduced for many years. Rapid grower with branching habit; flowers all summer, cardinal-red clusters. Needs warm soil and plenty of sun. Grows to its greatest perfection in the South.

Pkt. 10c

Carnation Annual These very popular favorites are valuable for culture in the open ground in summer and for pot culture in winter. Seeds of the Margaret and Chabaud types sown in the spring will, by August, produce plants that will be full of bloom until frost takes them; or they may be cut back, potted, and carried over winter in a cool room. The Grenadin bloom the second season after sowing.

MARGUERITE, white. Fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c

Pkt. 10c

MARGUERITE, scarlet Pkt. 10c

Pkt. 10c

MARGUERITE, pink Pkt. 10c

Pkt. 10c

MARGUERITE, mixed Pkt. 10c

GIANT MARGUERITE. Double flowers. Pkt. 10c

Pkt. 10c

CHABAUD'S GIANT PERPETUAL. Blooms in five months after sowing. Pkt. 15c

RED GRENADIN Pkt. 15c

Pkt. 15c

WHITE GRENADIN Pkt. 15c

BARNARD'S CARNATION MIXTURE. Contains seeds which bloom first season after sowing.

Pkt. 10c

FINE DOUBLE MIXED. Many colors. Pkt. 10c

Castor Bean (*Ricinus — Ris'-i-nus*.) A annual. Decorative plants with palm-like foliage. Desirable to place in center of beds of Cannas, etc., giving to the garden magnificent subtropical effects; even a single plant forms a pyramid of leaves.

BORBONIENSIS ARBOREUS. 15ft. Green foliage.

oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

CAMBOGENSIS. 6 ft. Dark maroon. oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

SANGUINEUS. 10 ft. Stems red; leaves green.

oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

ZANZIBARENSIS ENORMIS. oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

ZANZIBARENSIS. 15 ft. Leaves vary in color from light green to purplish red. The plants of this variety surpass all others in height besides having enormous leaves. The seeds are beautifully marked.

oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

PANORMITAMUS. Bronze leaves. oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

GIBSONII. 6 ft. Dark leaves; dwarf. oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

RICINUS. Finest mixed. oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c



Chinese Woolflower

Celosia Plumosa Se-lō'-sī (or shī) -a, (Plumed Cockscomb)

Annual. Branching plants $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, bearing large, conical, plumed heads of either golden yellow, fiery scarlet, purple, salmon, blood-red, etc. Good for cut-flowers. Grows easily and quickly from seed. Remarkable for combining with fall foliage for decorations where large effects are desired.

PRIDE OF CASTLE GOULD. This forms pyramidal, branching plants, bearing large, conical, plumed heads in various colors. Mixed..... Pkt. 15c

TRIUMPH. Bronzy foliage, crimson plumes. We have an improved strain that is desirable to sow for pot plants..... Pkt. 10c

THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA. An exceptionally fine strain, both for bedding and cut-flowers. The colors vary, running from light yellow to dark blood-red..... Pkt. 10c

Celosia Cristata (Cockscomb) Graceful plants, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich, producing beautiful comb-shaped flowers; grown in pots, they are fine for the greenhouse or conservatory.

PRES. THIERS OR GLASGOW PRIZE. Dark leaves, crimson combs..... Pkt. 10c

TALL COCKSCOMB, mixed..... Pkt. 10c

DWARF COCKSCOMB, mixed..... Pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEFLORA, mixed..... Pkt. 15c

Celosia Childsii (Chinese Woolflower.) A magnificent garden annual that has proven a great success everywhere. Plants grow two to three feet high. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of colored wool, but not so large as the central one. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage. None fade in any way until hit by frost.

SCARLET..... Pkt. 10c

PINK..... Pkt. 20c

YELLOW..... Pkt. 20c

White Leaved Centaurea (Dusty Miller.) Fine for bedding, vases, hanging-baskets and pots; also extensively used for borders. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May.

CANDIDISSIMA. Silvery white..... Pkt. 10c

GYMNOCARPA. Fine-cut silvery foliage; the kind used most for borders; 1 foot..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

Centaureas Sen-ta-rē'-a. Annual. Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Cornflowers, Sweet Sultans, etc. They are favorite in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere, and are much in demand as cut flowers.

Cyanus (Corn-flower, Bachelor's Button.) Annual. 2 ft. Very attractive flowers of easiest culture; one of the most graceful of all. Sow early in the Spring in the beds where they are to bloom. Thrives well in poor soil.

SINGLE WHITE..... Pkt. 10c

SINGLE PINK..... Pkt. 10c

BLUE EMPEROR. Single dark blue..... Pkt. 10c

SINGLE MIXED..... Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE BLUE. Same shade as the Blue Emperor. Flowers semi-double with remarkable lasting qualities..... Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE PINK—DOUBLE WHITE..... Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE MIXED..... Pkt. 10c

Imperialis (Sweet Sultan.) Annual. 2 to 3 ft. This is undoubtedly the finest of all Centaureas for cut flower purposes. The sweet-scented artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best to sow very early in the Spring. (See cut.)

ROSE..... Pkt. 10c

LAVENDER..... Pkt. 10c

PURPLE..... Pkt. 10c

WHITE..... Pkt. 10c

IMPERIALIS. Mixed colors..... Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA SUAVEOLENS. Bright yellow..... Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA CHAMELEON. Yellow and rose. Hardy Centaureas..... Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA MONTANA. Perennial. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Very showy, violet flowers. Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA MONTANA ALBA. White..... Pkt. 10c



Sweet Sultans (Snow in Summer)..... Pkt. 10c

Chrysanthemums

Kri-sān'-the-mums. Annual varieties. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants, and quite distinct from the hardy perennial varieties.

BRIDAL ROSE. (Double.) Of compact and upright habit. The plants grow about 12 inches high, and are covered the entire summer with their beautiful snow-white double flowers, which resemble the White English Daisy. Valuable for cutting. **Pkt. 10c**

BURRIDGEANUM. Pure white with zone of rich brownish red and yellow. **Pkt. 10c**

NORTHERN STAR. Pure white, with canary-yellow zone around a dark brown eye. **Pkt. 10c**

THE SULTAN. (Single.) Crimson maroon. **Pkt. 10c**

EVENING STAR. (Single.) A splendid variety for cutting, flowers 3 inches across, of pure golden-yellow; in general appearance resembles the Yellow Paris Daisy. **Pkt. 10c**

ANNUAL DOUBLE MIXED. Yellow, white, etc. **Pkt. 10c**

ANNUAL SINGLE MIXED. (Painted Daisies.) Many colors. **Pkt. 10c**

FRUTESCENS. (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy.) Long-stemmed single white flowers with golden centers; fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c**

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

SHASTA DAISY. Of bushy growth, bearing all summer a profusion of immense white flowers on long stems. **Pkt. 15c**

KING EDWARD VII. Very large, white, much larger than Shasta Daisy. **Pkt. 10c**

Plants of Either, Each 25c; Doz. \$2.50

Chinese Lantern Plant (*Physalis - fis'-a-lis*) Francheti. Perennial. 2 ft. Treated as an annual, this plant will form fruits the first season. Flowers are insignificant but the fruits are like little Chinese lanterns of bright scarlet. They dry well and are a great addition to the winter bouquet of grasses and leaves. **Pkt. 10c**

Cineraria Sin-e-rā'-ri-a. Annual. Beautiful plants for decoration of window, garden or conservatory in spring. Readily and easily grown from seed. Sow in July in boxes and transplant into small pots, changing them into larger size when required.

GRANDIFLORA. Red, white and blue, etc. Mixed. **Pkt. 25c**

MARITIMA. Annual. A silvery foliage plant desirable for edgings. **Pkt. 10c**



Shasta Daisy

Clarkia Klar'-ki-a. Annual. 1 ft. Largely grown in green houses for cutting. However, Clarkia has occasionally been successfully raised in the garden. The blossoms are extremely dainty and the plant is well worth a trial.

SINGLE, mixed **Pkt. 10c**

DOUBLE, mixed **Pkt. 10c**

Cleome Kle'-ō-me. (Spider Plant.) Perennial. 3½ ft. Wherever this plant is seen it immediately attracts attention. It is now used quite extensively in public parks, and proves interesting among the Hardy Perennials. Branches freely, each branch carrying a head of crimson flowers. The stamens somewhat resemble spider's legs. **Pkt. 10c**

Cobaea Scandens Ko-bē'a. Annual. One of the most rapid growing of the climbers. Climbs thirty feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped. Plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Cobaea has been most successfully used as a light shade supported by the netting of porch or window. The beautiful foliage, delicate tendrils and lovely flowers make a most satisfactory plant for this purpose. Unless seed has a very early start it is better to buy plants.

PURPLE **Pkt. 10c**

WHITE **Pkt. 10c**

Coleus Ko'-le-us. (Foliage Plants.) Annual. Bedding plants, growing about one foot high. Their foliage is highly ornamental. Easy to raise from seed. Sow indoors.

CHOICE MIXED **Pkt. 10c**

VARIEGATED HYBRIDS **Pkt. 20c**

Cyclamen Sik'(or si')-kla-men. These are beautiful winter-blooming plants for pot culture in the window or greenhouse. They may be flowered from seed in about one year. Sow in shallow boxes and grow the young plants in a temperature of about 60 degrees.

GIANT FLOWERING, mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c**

Cypress Vine Pretty annual climber which, in a favorable season, will attain a height of fifteen feet or more. Scalding the seeds before sowing hastens germination. Should be planted at the base of a tree or trellis and trained upon strings. Its dark green foliage and star-shaped flowers in clusters are a mass of beauty all summer long.

Red **Pkt. 10c**

White **Pkt. 10c**

Mixed **Pkt. 10c**



Cobaea Scandens—Cathedral Bells

Convolvulus

Kon - völ'-vu-lus
(Morning Glory.)

Deservedly very popular, as they are one of the most free-flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation; the beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seeds in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination; annuals 15 feet.

MAJOR OR CLIMBING MORNING GLORIES. Mixed, all colors. Oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

IMPERIALIS JAPONICA. Imperial Japanese or Emperor Morning Glories. The flowers are of great size, some of them beautifully fringed and of the lovely varied colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

IMPERIALIS FIMBRIATA. Same as above but edges of flowers are fringed. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY. See Ipomoea Setosa.

MINOR, OR DWARF MORNING GLORIES. While these are called dwarf Morning Glories, they really remain open all day in fine weather, and are rich colored, handsome dwarf plants, and not as well known as they should be; they make a fine border, or can be grown in masses in beds, producing an unusually brilliant effect.

MINOR TRICOLOR, DWARF MIXED. A very large range of color, from pure white to deep purple; annual; 1 foot. Oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

Cosmos

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of flowers in pure white, pink and crimson

shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in Spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

NEW EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING DOUBLE COSMOS. Ever since the introduction of the Double Cosmos, we have been working to get this valuable florist's flower in the early type and have at last succeeded in obtaining it. They grow to a height of about three feet, forming a perfect bush massed with bloom, bearing beautiful double flowers of good size on long stems. This strain comes about seventy-five per cent double from seed. They bloom in seventy days from planting, so that seed sown the latter part of April will easily be in bloom by the Fourth of July and continue till cut down by frost. Pkt. 25c



Morning Glory

ANEMONE-FLOWERED OR CRESTED COSMOS.

We consider this one of the best flower novelties of recent years. The colors are similar to those of the old type and the habit of the plant is vigorous. They come into flower about the same time as the Giant flowering.

WHITE QUEEN, pure white. Pkt. 10c

PINK BEAUTY, soft pink. Pkt. 10c

CRIMSON KING, dark crimson. Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE CRESTED, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS. From seed started early in frames, and afterwards transplanted into light sandy soil, the plants will be 3 or 4 feet high by August, and will bear bright-colored, daisy-like flowers until frost.

EARLY PINK. Pkt. 10c

EARLY WHITE. Pkt. 10c

EARLY CRIMSON. Pkt. 10c

TINTS OF DAWN. White grd. flushed with rose. Pkt. 10c

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS, mixed. Pkt. 10c

GIANT FLOWERED COSMOS. These do not usually bloom until late.

LADY LENOX, pink. Admired everywhere. Size of flower 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color, a beautiful shell pink. Pkt. 10c

LADY LENOX, white. Largest pure white. Pkt. 10c

LADY LENOX, pink and white, mixed. Pkt. 10c

GIANT RED. Pkt. 10c

GIANT WHITE. Pkt. 10c

GIANT PINK. Pkt. 10c

GIANT MIXED. Pkt. 10c

COXCOME—see Celosia.

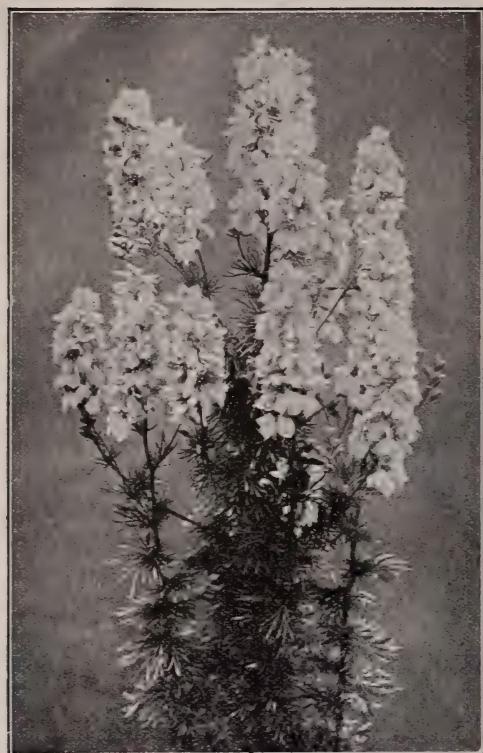
Coreopsis Ko-ri-öp'-sis. Perennial. There seems to be a confusion in the minds of many concerning Coreopsis and Calliopsis. They are very similar in color and habit of growth, but Calliopsis is an Annual.

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early.

Plants 25c Each; Doz. \$2.50; Pk. 10c



Cosmos—Double Crested



Delphinium (Annual)

Delphinium

Del-fin'-i-um. (Larkspur.) Perennial. 5 to 6 ft. Increasingly this fine flower

is coming into favor. It is hardy, grows easily, has a long period of bloom, and gives to the garden one of its stateliest plants, which bears tall spikes of exquisite blue flowers.

Plant Delphinium in groups before a green background. Shrubbery, a vine covered wall, or fence or lattice. A pergola, over which a luxuriant pink Rose is rambling, combines charmingly with the blue of the delphinium. The lovely Madonna lily has been the favorite companion of the Delphinium for a long time. "This combination, however, is becoming so usual that the time seems ripe for some daring spirit to try something else," writes John L. Rea in "The Garden Magazine." "Gaillardias; Peachbells; pink, white and yellow; Climbing roses; and the old Tawny Lily are a few of the things usually in bloom at the same time."

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. These magnificent Hybrids produce splendid spikes of very large flowers, single, semi-double, and double. Flower spikes are from 3 to 5 feet in length. Colors range from pure white through all tints and shades of blue and lavender.

Pkt. 15c
Keway Hybrids, exceptionally fine. Pkt. 25c

Selected Hybrids, Mixed. Pkt. 10c

Belladonna, clear, turquoise blue; not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other. Pkt. 15c

Belladonna Hybrids, Mixed. All colors from pale to deep blue. Pkt. 15c

Bellamosum—Fine dark blue. Pkt. 15c

Formosum—3 ft. Dark blue. Pkt. 10c

Formosum Coelestinum—Bright azure blue; fine. Pkt. 10c

CHINESE. 2 ft., admired for their handsome feathery foliage as well as their flowers. Plants branch freely.

BLUE Pkt. 10c

WHITE Pkt. 10c

MIXED Pkt. 10c

Dahlia

Dah'-li-a. Dahlias are easily grown from seed and bloom the first season. The earlier they are started the better, which can be done nicely in a box in a sunny window or in the greenhouse. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. The Single Dahlias are being planted more extensively every year; they are quick and profuse bloomers, and their colors are especially rich and brilliant. Tuberous-rooted half-hardy perennials; protect the roots during winter in a dry cellar in sand.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING. This mixture is composed of the finest large flowering double varieties, which, for size of flower, excellence of color and habit can not be surpassed. Pkt. 10c

CACTUS VARIETIES. Most popular at the present time; distinct and elegant; petals pointed. Pkt. 10c

SINGLE, MIXED, from fine varieties. Pkt. 10c

See page 42 for varieties and price of bulbs

Datura Da-tü'-ra. (Trumpet Flower.) Bushy, strong branching plants, 2 to 3 feet high, bearing large trumpet-shaped flowers

MIXED. Many varieties. Pkt. 10c

DICOTAMUS (gas plant).

Fraxinalla, pink Pkt. 10c

Albus, white Pkt. 10c

Dimorphotheca Di-mor-fo-thé'-ca. (Orange Daisy.) 12 to 15 in. Hardy annual from Africa, invaluable for bedding in sunny situations. Blooms most profusely; desirable for cut flowers. Early sown seed will produce plant to bloom all summer.

AURANTIACA. Flowers glossy, rich orange gold with dark center, surrounded by black zone. This is the parent variety. Pkt. 10c

AURANTIACA HYBRIDS. Similar in habit to the parent. The flowers range in color from purest white through yellow and orange to rich salmon, being zoned with same color around the center. Pkt. 15c

Dolichos Döli'-i-kos. (Hyacinth Bean.) Annual. Rapid-growing climber with pretty foliage and bean-like flowers. Desirable for covering trellises and porches. Sow seed in a sunny spot in May

PURPLE Pkt. 10c

WHITE Pkt. 10c

PURPLE AND WHITE, MIXED. Pkt. 10c

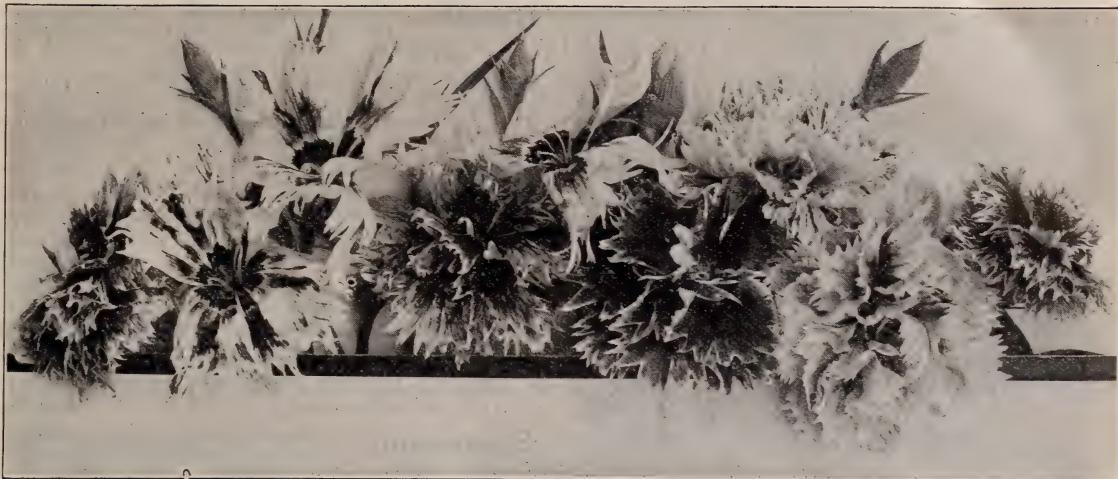
Dealing With Delphinium

Sowing Seed. Soak the seed for 24 hours before planting. Start in March, sowing in shallow boxes of fine soil. Cover the boxes with glass and place in a sunny window. Delphinium is rather slow in making its appearance, and the period of germination is most critical. Never allow the earth to become really dry, though it must not be kept sodden, sprinkling lightly with a hand spray, the best way to water. As soon as the young seedlings are fairly growing, begin to harden them off by placing the boxes outside in a sheltered, sunny corner every pleasant day.

Later sowings may be made in the garden in a large box placed in a protected but airy location. A soap box cut down to 3 inches is very good for this purpose. A light frame top-covered with cheesecloth is an excellent protection against too much sun. Seed may be sown at any time until the last of June, and also late summer and fall until the middle of September. Later still, if grown in a cold frame.

Transplanting. When the March sown seed have formed their fourth set of true leaves, if all danger of frost is passed, they may be transplanted to the garden. Guard against soil that is too wet. It should be just moist enough to firm well about the roots. Plant them 6 inches apart in short rows and protect from sun and beating rain by light frame of wood with a top of cloth or spaced lath. Keep the earth lightly stirred about the young plants and occasionally dig in a sprinkling of bone meal along the rows. A light layer of lawn clippings as a mulch will help conserve the moisture, but this must not be allowed to become moldy. These early sown seedlings will doubtless bloom in the fall.

Note. Further suggestions in regard to the culture of Delphiniums can be found on page 35.



DIANTHUS OR PINKS

Dianthus

Di-ān'-thus. (**Pink.**) This interesting genus, embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, and produces a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors when the danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as satisfactory as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location. Old plants flower earlier, but new plants give finer, larger flowers—therefore sow every year.

Double Annual Pinks *CHINENSIS* f. pl.

CHINENSIS FL. PL.	Large, double, fragrant flowers.	Pkt. 10c
HEDDEWIGII f. pl.	Mixed Japan Pink	Pkt. 10c
FIREFBALL.	Double. Dark scarlet; beautiful.	Pkt. 10c
SNOWBALL.	Double. White, fringed flowers.	Pkt. 10c
MOURNING CLOAK.	Double. Blackish crimson.	Pkt. 10c

DIADEMATUS (Diadem Pink).	Double, mixed.	Pkt. 10c
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DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS.	All colors, mixed	1/4 oz. 30c; Pkt. 10c
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Single Annual Pinks <i>LACINIATUS</i> (Japan Pink).	Single, fringed.	Pkt. 10c
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HEDDEWIGII.	Single flowered	Pkt. 10c
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CRIMSON BELLE.	Single, dark, velvety red.	Pkt. 10c
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EASTERN QUEEN.	Single rose-colored flowers.	Pkt. 10c
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THE BRIDE.	Single; white with purple center.	Pkt. 10c
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SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS.	Mixed colors. These will of themselves give you a flower garden to be proud of	1/4 oz. 25c; Pkt. 10c
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BARNARD'S SPECIAL MIXTURE OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE PINKS

This splendid mixture contains the cream of the Dianthus family and unexpected results may be obtained by planting a package. We cannot recommend this mixture too highly. (See cut.)

1/4 oz. 30c; Pkt. 10c

HARDY DIANTHUS, GRASS OR SPICE PINKS

PLUMARIUS SEMPERFLORENS FL. PLENO (Perpetual Pink).	Pkt. 10c
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PLUMARIUS f. pl. <i>albus</i> . White.	Pkt. 10c
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PLUMARIUS (<i>Pheasant-Eye</i>). A beautiful, single, hardy pink with fringed-edged white flower, dark center.	Pkt. 10c
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PLUMARIUS f. pl. Double and semi-double varieties in mixed colors.	Pkt. 10c
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Dianthus Barbatus. (See Sweet William.)	
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Disdiiscus. See Blue Lace Flower.	
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Digitalis

Dij-i-tä'l-is. (**Foxglove.**) Perennial. Hardy perennial plants useful as the background of the shrubbery border. They attain a height of 2 to 3 ft. Rich loamy soil and partial shade suit them best.

PURPUREA. Fine mixed.	Pkt. 10c
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GLOXINIAFLORA. White	Pkt. 10c
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GLOXINIAFLORA. Purple	Pkt. 10c
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GLOXINIAFLORA. Rose	Pkt. 10c
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GLOXINIAFLORA. Mixed	Pkt. 10c
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Plants Mixed Colors Each 25c; Doz. \$2.50

MONSTROSA. (Mammoth Foxglove.) Long spikes, surmounted by one enormous flower; very odd; all colors mixed	Pkt. 10c
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A Bunch of Barnard's Pinks



GAILLARDIA

Eschscholtzia

E-sholt'-si-a. (California Poppy.) Annual, 1 ft. Especially valuable for growing in flower beds and masses. Sow where plants are to bloom. Bright, showy flowers and feathery foliage. Good for cut flowers. Very effective planted in front of Barberry.

GOLDEN WEST. Large yellow flowers.....Pkt. 10c

MANDARIN. Orange within; scarlet outside.....Pkt. 10c

DAINTY QUEEN. Coral pink.....Pkt. 10c

ROSE CARDINAL.Pkt. 10c

WHITE CARDINAL.Pkt. 10c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA LOVELY. We consider this Eschscholtzia well named, it being of a lovely tone of bright rose pink suffused with salmon, the blooms having a satiny appearance which adds very much to the effect.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA MAUVE BEAUTY. A delicate new color previously unknown among Eschscholtzias, it being a beautiful shade of pure mauve.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA BALLET GIRL. Outside of petals intense cochineal carmine, inside of petals creamy white, beautifully frilled and fluted. The contrast of color combination in this variety is very startling.

SINGLE MIXEDPkt. 10c

DOUBLE MIXED, grows bushy, about 2 ft. high.....Pkt. 10c

BUSH ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Hunnemannia.) Buttercup yellow, flowers from July until frost. Beautiful feathery foliage. Grows bushy, about 2 ft. highPkt. 10c

Everlastings

(Strawflowers)
Annual

ACROCINNIUM. Mixed colors 12 to 15 in.....Pkt. 10c

GOMPHRENA. See Globe Amaranth; 1 to 2 ft.....Pkt. 10c

HELICHRYSUM. Largest and most prized, 2 ft.....Pkt. 10c

RHODANTHE. Mixed. Dainty 1 ft.....Pkt. 10c

XERANTHEMUM. (Immortelles.) 3 ft.....Pkt. 10c

EVERLASTING. All kinds mixed.....Pkt. 10c

False Dragon Head. See **Four o'clock.** See **Marvel of Peru.**

Feverfew. See **Matricaria.**

Forget-me-not. See **Myosotis.**

Foxglove. See **Digitalis.**

Flax. See **Linum.**

Geranium Je-rā'-ne-um. Annual, 1 to 2 ft. Favorite plants for pot culture and bedding out in summer. Spring sown seedlings bloom the same year.

ZONALE. Single mixed. Saved from the largest and finest flowers.....Pkt. 10c

Geum Jē'-um. **MRS BRADSHAW.** Hardy perennial about 15 to 18 inches high. Has a brilliant scarlet-cardinal flower the size of a large carnation, which it somewhat resemblesPkt. 15c

Euphorbia u-för'-bi-a. Annual. **VARIEGATED. (Snow-on-the-Mountain.)** 2 ft. Strong-growing foliage plant whose attraction lies in the white borders to the bright green leaves. Is most showy in poor soil. Used with tall growing plants as a light effect it is most useful. Its possibilities are great and it will well repay numerous experimentsPkt. 10c

HETEROPHYLLA. (Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Poinsettia.) Bushy plants from 2 to 3 ft. high. The dark, glossy green leaves are so arranged that they resemble the Poinsettia. This effect is heightened by small braces of brilliant red and yellow in the center.....Pkt. 10c

Eupatorium U-pa-to'-ri-um. Hardy ageratum. Especially adapted for the mixed hardy border. The different varieties vary greatly in their appearance and height but each and every one is worthy of a place in the garden.

AGERATOIDES. 2 ft. (Snake-root.) Blooms in late summer. Grows equally well in sun or shade. Heads of downy white florets are produced in masses and blend delightfully with the gay autumn colors in the garden.....Pkt. 10c

COLESTINUM. (Mist-flower.) 18 in. Sept. to frost. Bears many panicles of flossy light blue flowers. Cover lightly for winter.....Pkt. 15c

Gaillardia Gā-lar'-di-a. (Blanket Flower.) Annual varieties. Showy annuals; in bloom from early Summer till Fall.

PICTA LORENZIANA. Crimson and Orange. DoublePkt. 10c

PICTA, single. Mixed colors.....1/4 oz. 15c; Pkt. 10c

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

The following are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost; fine for cutting.

NEW HYBRIDS. These produce flowers of a combination of crimson and golden yellow colors all in one, and are strikingly beautiful.....Pkt. 15c

KELWAY'S HYBRIDS. Beautiful flowers of large size and great brilliancy in color. Invaluable for decorations because they retain their beauty a long time after being gathered.....Pkt. 25c

GRANDIFLORA, mixed. Constant bloomer.....Pkt. 10c

Plants Each 25c; Doz. \$2.50



Gaillardia—New Hybrids

Globe Amaranth

(Gomphrena,
Gom - fre'-
na.) Annual.

1 to 2 ft. One of the choicest of the Everlasting Flowers. With clover-like heads which retain their shape and color splendidly for the winter bouquet.

ORANGE GLOBE Pkt. 15c
RED, PINK AND WHITE, each Pkt. 10c
MIXED Pkt. 10c

Godetia Go-dē'-shi-a. Hardy, pretty annuals suitable for beds, borders, and to grow in shady places. They grow rapidly and flower profusely from June until frost. Flowers of satiny texture and of delicate colors. Excellent for cut-flowers.

MIXED $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., Pkt. 10c

Gourds Quick-growing vines; excellent for covering arbors, walls, and waste places. Gourds grow in very curious shapes, and are used for house ornaments.

CALABASH OR PIPE GOURD Pkt. 10c

DIPPER. Always useful. Pkt. 10c

DISH CLOTH. Like a sponge. Pkt. 10c

HERCULES CLUB. Sometimes grows 3 ft. long. Pkt. 10c

NEST EGG. May be used for such. Pkt. 10c

SUGAR TROUGH. For buckets. Pkt. 10c

BOTTLE Pkt. 10c

MONKEY Pkt. 10c

APPLE Pkt. 10c

PEAR Pkt. 10c

MIXED $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL. Here is a feature of the garden which does not seem to be receiving the attention which it richly deserves. Few things relieve a sense of stiffness in the border as a clump or two of Pampas Grass with its long, graceful leaves and silvery white plumes. The "Cloud Grass" gives an airy lightness to a group of brilliantly colored flowering plants. The garden pool and the low bird bath surrounded by low-growing feathery grasses with an occasional bunch of Lobelia, Myosotis or Violas is good to look upon. The smaller, more delicate grasses are in demand for winter bouquets. Cut with long stems while the heads are still young. Bind the stalks together with a rubber band and hang them heads down in a dry, dark place.

AGROSTIS NEBULOSA Pkt. 10c

ERIZA. Maxima Pkt. 10c

PAMPAS. Mixed Pkt. 10c

PENNISETUM. Mixed Pkt. 10c

Gypsophila Jip-sōf'-i-la. (Baby's Breath) Annual. 2 ft. Graceful flowers produced in abundance in loose panicles. Excellent for their delicate effect in bouquets.

ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA. Pure white tiny flowers, annual Pkt. 10c

ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ROSEA. Soft pink annual Pkt. 10c

PANICULATA. Pure white. Plants make fine clumps for garden use. Perennial Pkt. 10c

PANICULATA. Fl. Pleno. Pure white, double flowering Pkt. 25c

Helenium Hel-ē-ni-um. (Sneezeweed.) Perennial June to Sept.

RIVERTON GEM. 3 ft. A variety with brilliant flowers which, on opening, are old-gold, changing as they mature to a wall-flower-red Pkt. 10c

Plants 35c Each; Doz. \$3.50

Helianthus He-li-ān'-thus (Sunflower.) Annual. 3 to 6 ft. June till frost. Of easiest culture. Suitable for backgrounds, screens, and to plant among shrubbery. In bloom from June until frost.

MULTIFLORUS. Forms a dwarf plant. Each branch carries double golden yellow flowers Pkt. 10c

MINIATURE. Flowers single, bright orange Pkt. 10c

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Grown chiefly for its seeds. Pkt. 10c

RED SUNFLOWER. Single. This variety makes a hedge or border, especially interesting and attractive. Some few seeds will produce plants bearing yellow flowers. The plants likely to do this have no purple in stem or leaf and can be destroyed when they are seedlings Pkt. 10c

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS. 6 ft. tall. Double saffron Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED Pkt. 10c

Helichrysum He - li (or Hē -) kri' - sum (Ever-lasting.) Annual 2 ft. Of late

there has been a revival of interest in the so-called "Strawflowers" and we find much demand for seed. We have secured additional colors, making an



Helichrysum

excellent mixture. Helichrysum is one of the best flowers to dry for house decorating. Gather before the blooms expand and hang heads downwards in cool place. Sow seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and thin out the seedlings to stand 10 inches apart.

WHITE Pkt. 10c **SALMON** Pkt. 10c

SCARLET Pkt. 10c **ROSE** Pkt. 10c

YELLOW Pkt. 10c **PURPLE** Pkt. 10c

CRIMSON Pkt. 10c **MIXED COLORS** Pkt. 10c

Heliotrope

He'-lio-trope. Annual. 2 ft. Excellent for bedding; very fragrant; flowers of a well-known and exquisite color. Graceful in habit of growth and valuable for cutting.

MAMMOTH FLOWERED. This strain gives flowers almost twice the size of others. Colors from almost white to deep, dark purple Pkt. 15c

HELIOTROPE, fine mixture Pkt. 10c

Hibiscus Hi-bis'-kus. (Marshmallow.) Perennial. 3 ft. August to October. Showy ornamental plants, for mixed beds or shrubbery borders having large sized, beautifully colored flowers; blooms the first year if sown early. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and transplant to 2 feet apart.

MIXED COLORS Pkt. 10c

Plants, each 35c; Doz., \$3.50.

"Frequently the question is asked, why are my flowers so small or of such poor habit of growth. Occasionally this question may be truthfully answered with the reply that inferior seed has been purchased. Hence the admonition, buy the best seed obtainable."

Barnard's flower seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of highest quality only. Our list has undergone a thorough revision, and we believe now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell every variety by the packet; some popular sorts are offered by weight as well. "Buy good seed. Good breeding in flowers is as important as good breeding in livestock."—Hottes' "A Little Book of Perennials."

When browsing over a catalogue it is better to mark a package of seed each of several good colors of the flowers you want than several packets of the mixed varieties. The clear colors are usually better selected. Those who like mixtures should sow together the colors they prefer.



Hollyhock

Biennial. 6 to 8 ft. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden, a fine background next to a building, or high wall or fence. The double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Seeds of the double varieties sown before mid-summer will insure fine plants the following season. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep.

Hollyhocks need a rich, well cultivated soil. If troubled with rust, spray freely with Bordeaux Mixture. Water liberally during dry, hot weather. Sow fresh seed every year and pull up two year old plants in the spring. May be used for cut flowers if the ends are charred over a flame as soon as cut.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS

WHITE.	SALMON.	YELLOW.
CRIMSON.	PINK.	MAROON.

Each, per Pkt. 10c

CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED — $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; Pkt. 10c
NEWPORT PINK — Pkt. 10c

CHATER'S PRIZE, Double Mixed. This strain stands unrivaled in richness and delicacy of coloring, with magnificent spikes of very double flowers. (See cut.) Pkt. 10c

SINGLE. Perennial sorts, mixed — Pkt. 10c
SINGLE. Annual sorts, mixed — Pkt. 10c

MAMMOTH ALLEGHENY. Double and semi-double fringed flowers ranging in color from pure white to deep red, flowers first season from seed. Pkt. 10c

Hollyhock Plants in mixed colors, each 25c;
Doz., \$2.50.

Kenilworth Ivy (*Linaria Cymbalaria*) Perennial. A choice little vine of trailing habit. Most desirable for hanging baskets and vases, as well as edging for porch and window

boxes. The seed is rather slow to germinate, 4 to 5 weeks, and is not a quick growing plant, but once well established is invaluable. Pkt., 10c

Humulus Hū'-mu-lus. (*Japanese Hop*) Annual. 12 ft. A vine of easy growth; attractive foliage. Excellent for screen purposes and is absolutely reliable.

JAPONICA. A good green. The most vigorous. Pkt. 10c
VARIEGATUS. Variegated foliage. Pkt. 10c
Hunnumania—see Bush Eschscholzia. Pkt. 10c
Hyacinth Bean—see Dolichos. Pkt. 10c
Iberis—see Candytuft.

Iceplant 6 in. Tender annual of drooping habit. Useful in baskets and vases. Has peculiar leaves covered with small pustules.

CRYSTALLINUM. Fine for pots. Pkt. 10c

Impatiens Im-pa'-shi-ons. (*Zanzibar Balsam*) Annual. 1 ft. Valuable for pot culture as well as bedding. The delicate flowers are very pretty and constantly in bloom.

HOLSTII. Vermilion. Pkt. 10c
SULTANI. Bright rose. Pkt. 10c
SULTANI HYBRIDA, MIXED. Pkt. 10c

Ipomea Ip-(or I-po)mē-a (*Morning Glory*) Beautiful twining plants. Fine for outdoor or greenhouse culture.

The seeds of most varieties are slow to germinate. They should be soaked in hot water two or three hours before planting.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA (*White Moonflower*). Pkt. 10c

PINK FLOWERED (*Hybrid Moonflower*). Pkt. 10c

BONA NOX, blue (*Evening Glory*). Pkt. 10c

RUBRA-COERULEA (*Heavenly Blue*). Sky blue; opens in morning. Pkt. 10c

SETOSA (*Brazilian Morning Glory*). Flowers of pleasing rose-color, borne very freely in large clusters from August to frost. As a quick-growing vine it has no equal. Pkt. 10c

For other varieties Ipomeas, see Cypress Vine, Convolvulus, Cardinal Climber and Moonflower.

Job's Tears Annual. 2 ft. Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shiny seeds, which are sometimes strung and used like beads. oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

Kochia Kō'-ki-a. (*Summer Cypress*) Annual. 2 or 3 ft. Makes a pyramidal-shaped cypress-like bush with feathery, light green foliage, deepening until it becomes a lovely crimson hue about September.

CHILDSII. Excellent for hedges along garden walks. Pkt. 10c

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*) Perennial. It will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed, and after it has become established there seems to be no limit to its growth, 50 feet in a single season being not unusual. Its foliage is large and covers well; it bears small racemes of rosy-purple; pea-shaped blossoms toward the close of August. A splendid subject for covering verandas, dead trees, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; Pkt. 10c

Lantana Lan-tā'-na. Annual. 2 ft. Shrubby plants desirable for bedding outdoors or for pot culture. Flowers are changeable in color and are produced all summer.

The trailing varieties are very popular for porch and window boxes and vases, the lavender being especially beautiful.

Mixed colors Pkt. 10c

Lathyrus Lāth'-e-rus. (*Hardy Sweet Pea*) These are useful for covering walls, stumps or trellises. The large clusters of flowers are not fragrant like ordinary Sweet Peas. The plants will live for years. Fine for cut flowers.

LATIFOLIUS, white — Pkt. 10c

LATIFOLIUS, red — Pkt. 10c

LATIFOLIUS, Pink Beauty, white and pink. Pkt. 10c

LATIFOLIUS, finest mixed — Pkt. 10c

Lavandula La-vān'-du-la. (*English Lavender*) Perennial. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. July through September. The dried flowers of Lavender are prized for their fresh, sweet odor. They are used generally in small bags which are placed in the linen closet. The young plants require some extra care as they grow rather slowly and must be kept shaded and watered until they are well established.

VERA. Rich violet color. Pkt. 10c

Linum Lī'-num (*Flax*) This charming little flower may be found in either scarlet or blue. The foliage is negligible, therefore, sow with Alyssum, Aquilegia or Candytuft. The blue Linum, three feet, will be lovely with Pink, White or Rose Antirrhinums. Very easily grown from seed. Make successive sowings throughout the season.

GRANDIFLORUM EUBRUM. Scarlet. Annual. Pkt. 10c

PERENNIE. Perennial. White and blue. Pkt. 10c

Larkspurs

Annual. 18 to 30 in. These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered with their long narrow spikes as well as those of branching or candelabra habit. Sow seed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep as early in spring as possible where they are to bloom. Thin out plants to 12 inches apart. Plant little groups in the garden, making attractive spots of color all through the summer and fall. Fine for cutting. Grows easily from seed. Unless soil is very rich, do not set plants too far apart. Bloom best in rather cool, moist soil, but do well anywhere.

BRANCHING BRIGHT ROSE	Pkt. 10c
BRANCHING SKY BLUE	Pkt. 10c
BRANCHING DARK BLUE	Pkt. 10c
BRANCHING PINK	Pkt. 10c
BRANCHING WHITE	Pkt. 10c
BRANCHING LUSTROUS CARMINE	Pkt. 10c
BRANCHING, mixed	Pkt. 10c
TALL ROCKET. Long showy spikes	Pkt. 10c
GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED.	A superb class bearing flowers of beautiful colors.
Mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL LARKSPURS—see Delphinium.

Lobelia Lo-bē'-li-a. Useful for edgings and bedding; some of the varieties are desirable for vases and hanging baskets.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA.	Deep blue.
SPECIOSA.	Blue; trailing.
BEDDING QUEEN.	Dwarf; purple with white eye.
BARNARD'S PERPETUAL.	Ultramarine blue; white eye.
WHITE GEM.	Dwarf.
SAPPHIRE.	Rich blue, white eye.
LOBELIA MIXED	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

QUEEN VICTORIA.	Dark bronzy foliage; scarlet flowers
CARDINALIS.	Scarlet, 3 feet

CARDINALIS.	Scarlet, 3 feet
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Lupinus Lu-pi'-nus. (**Lupine**) Attractive in the garden but most desirable for cut flowers, the long, graceful flower spikes lending themselves remarkably well to the present day fashion of flower arrangement. Keep the flowers cut and more will develop. Easily and quickly grown. Sow seed in permanent location. Does best in rather poor soil. Water well during hot weather. Do not disturb the plants after they are once established.

Lupinus are impatient of lime in the soil. Combine with Japanese Iris, which needs the same kind of soil.

ANNUAL MIXED. Free-flowering, easily grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL MIXED. Hardy perennial varieties, in pink, blue and white. Pkt. 10c
Plants, 30c each; Doz. \$2.40

Lunaria Lu-nā'-ri-a. (**Honesty**) Annual. 1 to 2 ft. Biennial. Treat as an annual. An old favorite revisited. Not so much grown for its flowers as for its seed pods. These are large, flat and silvery white. Increasingly used for winter bouquets. Crimson and white, each. Pkt. 10c

Lychnis Lik'-nis (**Campion**) Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. July to August.

CHALCEDONICA (Maltese Cross). Brilliant scarlet; stalks become bare and need low-growing plants in front. Aquilegia, Chrysanthemum or tall white Zinnias. Pkt. 10c
Plants 25c each; Doz. \$2.50

HAAGEANA. 1 ft. Orange-red, scarlet, or crimson. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

Marvel of Peru

(Four O'Clock) Annual. 2 ft. The earliest light of summer finds the Four O'Clock plants a mass of fragrant bloom, white pink and yellow. After a few hours the flowers close and do not open again until four in the afternoon. Although this may seem a disadvantage it is offset by the attractive foliage of dark green. The plants set rather close together; 12 to 18 inches; make a perfect little hedge which is useful in dividing beds of flowers or screen for plants that are inclined to grow leggy. Sow seed thinly where they are to grow, as soon as danger from frost is over.

TALL, Red, yellow, mixed. Each, oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c
DWARF, Mixed. Oz., 25c; Pkt. 10c



African Marigold

Marigold

(*Tagetes Ta-jē'-tēz*) 2 to 3 ft. Blooming constantly through the hottest summer months, the Marigold makes a garden radiant with its bright yellow flowers and frost finds the plants still full of bloom. Sow in a warm sunny spot as early as possible in the spring. Plants branch freely. Set 10-12 inches apart. Foliage is a good green, adapting itself admirably to borders.

Tagetes Orange Prince and *Ageratum* Mex. combine exceptionally well for borders.

Tagetes Sig. Pumila is an attractive, shrubby little plant growing about 10-inches high with fern-like foliage and small clean-cut golden yellow flowers. For low-growing borders try combining with *Ageratum* Mex., *Mignonette*, Bachelor's Buttons or any other loose-growing low plant of a color that combines well with yellow. Avoid planting closely, which gives an appearance of too great solidity to the border.

DOUBLE AFRICAN VARIETIES

The African Marigolds produce very large flowers on tall stems. Plant them in borders or among shrubbery.

EL DORADO. Imbricated; orange, yellow. Pkt. 10c
LEMON QUEEN. Soft, lemon yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c

PRINCE OF ORANGE. Orange-gold tints. Pkt. 10c
AFRICAN DOUBLE, mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS

LEGION OF HONOR. Single, golden yellow, blotted, crimson. Pkt. 10c

DWARF GOLD STRIPED. Very double. Chestnut brown, striped yellow. Pkt. 10c

TAGETUS SIGNATA PUMILA, DWARF YELLOW. Pkt. 10c

FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE MIXED. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c

Matricaria Mat-ri-kā'-ri-a. (**Double Feverfew**) Perennial. 18 in.

CAPENSIS. Blooms first year from seed if sown early. A fine bedding or pot plant, bearing white flowers in profusion. Pkt. 10c

GOLDEN BALL. Same as above, only yellow. Pkt. 10c

Maurandia Ma-rān'-di-a. Annual. Climbers with slender vines and neat, pretty flowers. Especially adapted to hanging baskets and window boxes. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

MATHIOLA—*Bicornus* (**Evening Sweet Scented Stock**). Pkt. 10c



Mignonette Machet

Mignonette

Min-yun-et'. Annual 12 to 18 in. If successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest-colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until November. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1, and again regularly at intervals of about three weeks till August. Thin the plants to about 10 inches apart.

ALLEN'S DEFIA. Grown under favorable conditions, this variety makes spikes a foot long, and the individual florets are not only very large, but delightfully fragrant. Pkt. 10c

GABRIELE. Red flowers; desirable in gardens. Pkt. 10c

MACHET. One of the best of the family. Of dwarf habit with very large red flowers and handsome foliage. Pkt. 10c

GOLIATH. Rich green foliage; giant trusses of red flowers on strong stems. Pkt. 10c

GOLDEN MACHET. A distinct strain with golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c

LARGE FLOWERING, MIXED. Oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c
Milkweed—see Asclepias.

Mimosa mi-mō'-sa or mi-mō'-sa. Pudica. (*Sensitive Plant*). Annual. 18 in. Its fern-like leaves are extremely irritable, closing and dropping when touched. Pkt. 10c

Monarda Mo-nar'-da. Didyma (Bee Balm). Perennial 2 ft. Rather a coarse plant, and inclined to crowd in the garden, but if one has ever seen a group of glowing red Monarda in the summer, well set off with green shrubbery, it will surely be desired.

Plants each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50; Pkt., 25c
Monk's Hood—see Aconitum.

Morning Glory—see Convolvulus.
Mourning Bride—see Scabiosa.

Mullein Pink—see Agrostemma.

Myosotis Mi-o-sō'-tis. (*Forget-me-not*) 6 to 7 in. Dainty little plants with graceful flowers, mostly in shades of blue. Like Pansies and Daisies, they prefer cool, moist soils, and they will bloom freely in fall and early spring. Most varieties bloom well the first season and profusely the second year, if given an encouraging situation. Plant Forget-me-nots and ferns around the low bird bath for a Spring picture.

ALPESTRIS. Biennial. Trailing habit. Pkt. 10c
VICTORIA. Sky-blue flowers, dwarf, fine for pots. Pkt. 15c

ROBUSTA GRANDIFLORA. Pyramidal habit. Large blue flowers with yellow eye. Pkt. 10c

PALUSTRIS. Perennial variety. Pkt. 15c

SEMPERFLORENS. All summer bloomer; dark blue flowers. Pkt. 10c

DISSITIFLORA. Rich blue, very early bloomer. Mixed Pkt. 10c; Pkt. 20c

Mimulus

Mim'-u-lus. Annual.

MOSCHATUS (Musk Plant) 6 in. Useful for hanging baskets. Small yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c

TIGRINUS. (Monkey Flower.) 1 ft. Large flowers of various shades of yellow, splashed and dotted with crimson. Pkt. 10c

Nicotiana

Ni-ko-shi-ā'-na. (*Tobacco Plant*) Annual. 2 to 3 ft. Properly used this plant is a great help in giving green and a fragrance to the midsummer garden. Affinis or Sylvesteris are most desirable to combine with other flowers because they are white. Hybrids do well for massing together. Use it as a background against the back fence or a garage. Plant in front of and between shrubbery. Mix seed with sand before sowing. Plant early indoors or outdoors after settled warm weather.

AFFINIS. Flowers white, tubular. Constant bloomer. Blossoms open toward evening. Fragrant. Pkt. 10c

AFFINIS HYBRIDS. A collection of beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c

SYLVESTRIS. White. Drooping in habit and open all day. Showy and very fragrant. Pkt. 10c

SANDERAE HYBRIDS. Soft rose or violet. Pkt. 10c

Nigella Ni-(gēl'-or-jēl')-a. Annual. 12 to 15 in. Of easiest culture with attractive fern-like foliage. Useful for cutting. Gives airy, light effect. Seed pods are ornamental.

MISS JECCKYLL. Especially fine for cutting. Bright blue. Pkt. 10c

MIXED. Blue and white. Pkt. 10c

ORANGE DAISY. See Dimorphotheca. Pkt. 10c

PERENNIALS

"Perennials are the best and most satisfactory source of cut flowers. They need only be planted once and will thrive and produce flowers in abundance for years. Perennials are best located either in the garden or along the edge of the ground. They are excellent in front of taller growing masses of shrubbery, but should be located so as to get the direct rays of the sun at least one-half the day. Perennials take half the care required in the growing of Annuals. They wonderfully repay any one for a few hours work each year, and after the first season require very little hoeing and weeding."

List of Perennials which are easy to grow:

Aquilegia Chrysanthemum-Shasta
Achillea Roseum Delphinium
Boltonia Pyrethrum

Delphinium

If the gardener has grown her own seedlings the previous year, they may be transplanted quite early in the spring to their permanent quarters.

These young plants for this year will make an attractive feature placed in front of a group of later, taller Delphiniums, or they may be set at once in groups where they are to remain permanently. In this case, give ample room for development. The foliage in itself, makes a beautiful setting for the tall spikes of lovely blue flowers, and each plant should have allotted to it at least 2 or 2 1/2 feet of space.

This, leaves a spot in the garden which is rather bare while the plants are small, but a ground covering such as Phlox Divaricata, will help solve this problem admirably.

Delphiniums delight in a deeply dug, highly fertilized soil. A carefully prepared bed will well repay by more vigorous plants and more beautiful flowers.

Begin to stake early and make sure that the supports are stout and driven deep. A strong wind is liable to blow down a heavily laden stalk unless it is securely anchored.

As soon as the plants begin to bloom in June or July, water well. Plenty of water, frequent cultivation and generous feeding are absolutely essential to the best development of the flowers.

Early sown seedlings will, if kept growing thrifitily, probably bloom the first year in the fall. The second year they will be very good, but the third year they will be in their full glory.

After the third year take up the plants, thoroughly dig and enrich the ground, divide and reset each part of the clump by itself.

When the garden is put in order for winter, cut the plants down to the ground, and cover the crowns with wood or coal ashes to keep away injurious insects. Blight is a most common enemy of the Delphinium, but if the plants are kept growing rapidly and healthily this trouble does not seem to gain a foothold. The disease is known by curling leaves or flowers showing dark mottled spots. Drastic measures must be taken at once when this is discovered. Cut the plant to the ground and sprinkle dry Bordeaux Mixture over the remains. Do this on a sunny day that it may not be washed off by rains.

Nasturtium

verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect. The seedpods can be gathered while green and are fine for mixed pickles.

BARNARD'S "ROYAL MIXTURE" TALL NASTURTIUMS.

A gorgeous mixture. It contains all the new Giant Flowering kinds. A diversity of rich colors and new and striking combinations are found in this mixture. A row in full bloom is truly gorgeous; containing every shade and tint of yellow, rose, scarlet, orange, carmine, violet, purple, lemon, bronze, maroon, ruby, cream and pink, both in solid colors and mottled and striped in many ways.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40; Pkt. 10c

TALL NASTURTIUMS, Mixed.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00

HYBRIDS OF MD. GUNTER.

The flowers include shades seen in no other class.....Oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

LOBBIANUM.

Mixed colors.....Oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

TALL, NAMED VARIETIES

ATROPURPUREUM. Crimson, velvety.

CHAMELEON. Crimson, yellow, etc.

COCCINEUM. Bright orange, scarlet.

HEINMANNI. Pale brown or chocolate.

KING THEODORE. Dark foliage; crimson.

PEARL. Lemon, nearly white.

SCHILLINGI. Yellow, blotched maroon.

SUNLIGHT. Very large, rich golden yellow.

VON MOLTKE. Ruby rose.

Price, each Oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

DWARF OR TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

BARNARD'S "ROYAL MIXTURE" DWARF NASTURTIUMS.

Will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up by ourselves from named sorts, and also contains a large share of the Lilliput Nasturtium and the dwarf Chameleon, which have the richest and most varied combination of colors ever produced.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.40; Pkt. 10c

DWARF NASTURTIUMS, Mixed.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00

NASTURTIUMS, DWARF, NAMED VARIETIES

AURORA. Chrome yellow.

BEAUTY. Scarlet, splashed with canary yellow.

CHAMELEON. Variegated flowers.

CLOTH OF GOLD. Golden foliage.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM. Sulphur spotted maroon.

EMPEROR OF INDIA. Crimson.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Crimson.

GOLDEN KING. Orange yellow.

KING OF TOM THUMB. Scarlet.

KING THEODORE. Velvety crimson.

LADY BIRD. Orange yellow.

PEARL. Straw color.

PRINCE HENRY. Pale yellow, spotted.

RUBY KING. Light ruby red.

ROSE.

SCARLET.

YELLOW.

Price, each Oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c



Barnard's Royal Nasturtiums

WINDOW AND PORCH BOXES FOR THE CITY HOME

The soil from under the sod in a vacant lot is usually very good for this purpose. Let the boxes be at least 6 inches deep. Fill in an inch layer of small stones or broken flower pots. Upon this layer of drainage material place several good sized lumps of charcoal, for sour soil will often do more harm than a sooty atmosphere. Dust and grime are foes that must be dealt with, but they are easily routed by frequent sprinkling, using a small hand sprayer. To a quart of luke warm water add 1 tablespoonful of liquid ammonia. Let this sprinkling be done after the sun has gone. Do not allow soil to become soggy.

Some of the following plants may be started quite satisfactorily from seed:

Sweet Alyssum (*Maritimum*), Nasturtium, Cobea Scandens, Kenilworth Ivy, Thunbergia, Mau-randia (*Oxalis*), and Morning Glory.

These are all climbers, but by pinching back frequently may be found most adaptable to use with potted plants, such as Geraniums, Petunias, Begonias, Ferns, English Ivy, and Ivy Geraniums.

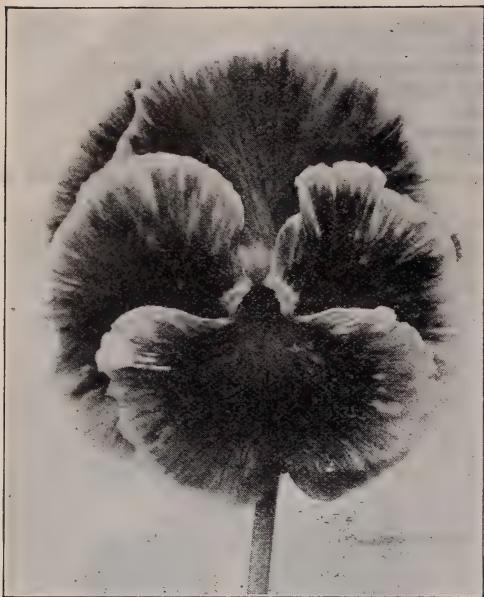
The Japanese morning-glory is very beautiful for boxes, grown as it is by the Japanese. When about to its fourth set of leaves begin to pinch back. This will make it bushy instead of climbing. The foliage and flowers are both very lovely.

Portulaca (the double varieties), is exceptionally adapted for boxes, especially where it is very sunny. It stands both heat and drought remarkably well.

If the box is protected from strong winds and sun. The tuberous rooted Begonia grows well. Combined with ferns it makes an unusually lovely box.

Boxes in windows protected by awnings are especially fortunate. A delightful article entitled "The Face Your House Shows to the World," by Amelia Leavitt Hill, is found in Good Housekeeping, May, '23.

"Why do we see so few fine window boxes?" I asked the old gardener. "Cause after they plants their stuff they goes off and fergits it," and the gardener, who really loves his flowers, turned away with a sigh. See page 110 for self watering window boxes.



Type of Barnard's Florists Mixture

Pansies

Seed sown in shallow boxes in the house or, preferably, in a cold frame, where one is available, will produce fine flowers in summer and all through the fall. If the seed is sown in spring out doors in a partially shaded location, the seedlings will bloom in autumn. The plants, if given a slight protection, usually come through the winter unharmed. Take care of the weakest looking seedlings, as they usually give the finest flowers.

Pansies thrive best in cool, moist soil which should be enriched by well-decayed barnyard manure or finely ground bone meal; the flowers will be much larger and possess greater substance in their petals. Where extra large blooms are desired, it is recommended to pinch off all but two or three to the plant.

PANSIES IN MIXTURE

BARNARD'S FLORISTS' MIXTURE. Our best combination of pansy seeds, and is the richest and most varied mixture possible. It produces flowers of largest size, beautiful colors, and graceful forms. A pansy bed grown from this seed will give you a grand display. It is the **Best Mixture** that money can buy....3 for 50c; **Pkt. 15c**

Giant Mixture. Made up from and including seeds of all the Giant Flowering Pansies, and several other sorts not otherwise obtainable than in this mixture....2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz, 75c; **Pkt. 15c**

BEDDING MIXTURE. A pretty strain. The flowers are smaller than those grown from our other mixtures.... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz, 35c; **Pkt. 10c**

Almost all the Fancy Pansies produce seed in very small quantities. Necessarily they are somewhat higher in price.

MASTERPIECE. Petals curled and twisted. Very large flowers more or less blotched and in combinations of color. The nearest approach to a double pansy.**Pkt. 15c**

PSYCHE. Fine form and color. A fine blotched flower, entirely surrounded with white....**Pkt. 15c**

PRESIDENT CARNOT. A strikingly handsome pansy. Pure white petals each adorned with silvery margin. Always admired....**Pkt. 15c**

FAIRY QUEEN. Large sky-blue flowers with silver margin. Always admired....**Pkt. 15c**

HORTENSIA. Light and dark rose-colored flowers with prominent blotches on petals....**Pkt. 15c**
The blooms are marvelous in size, some being 4 inches in diameter; in beauty their magnificence is unsurpassed; in colorings, they are superb and incomparable. The plants make vigorous growth and bloom almost continuously, except in hot weather.

PANSY PLANTS

Late in the spring, about April 15th to June 1st, we can supply Giant Flowering Mixed Pansy Plants, strong transplanted stock in bud and bloom.

COAL BLACK. Jet black.

PURPLE. Rich and velvety.

MADAME PERRET. Lovely shades of pink and rose.

BUGNOT. Large, round flowers, with shadings of colors not found in other pansies.

CASSIER. Three to five spotted; showy.

PARISIAN. Flowers beautifully blotched; compact.

TRIMARDEAU. Mixed; marked with three blotches lower petals.

AURICULAFLORA. Dark and handsome.

EMPEROR. Navy blue; purple eye.

LORD BEACONSFIELD. Upper petals lavender, lower deep purple. A beauty.

SNOWFLAKE. Pure white.

SPOTTED WHITE. Has dark-blue blotches.

STRIPED.

YELLOW. Dark center; yellow edge.

YELLOW GEM. Clear yellow.

VIOLET BLUE. A lovely pansy; large.

Any of the above Pansies. **Pkt. 15c**

"Buy good seed. Good breeding in flowers is as important as good breeding in livestock."

—Hottes' "A Little Book of Perennials."

SOIL FOR THE GROWING OF ANNUALS

Soil for the growing of annual plants needs to be well supplied with available plant food and should be reasonably retentive of moisture, though well drained. They make a quick growth, and therefore must be provided with the best growing conditions.

A subsoil taken from the bottom of a cellar in excavating for a house is not suitable material upon which to depend as a satisfactory foundation for a flower bed. If the soil is thin and poor, a bed 2 feet deep can be excavated and filled with soil specially prepared for the plants it is intended to grow. More clay may be used for plants requiring heavy soil and more sand and leaf mold in the soil for plants requiring lighter soils.

Where good garden soil is available, probably the more common practice is to make the bed of suitable depth and fill with this soil well enriched with rotted manure.

The prepared cow and sheep manure can be used at a rate of 1 pound for 3 square feet, and the cottonseed meal and bone meal at a rate of 1 pound for 5 square feet. All these materials should be thoroughly worked into the soil. They will not bring satisfactory results, however, unless the ground is reasonably good to start with, especially as to texture.



Single Bedding Petunias, the most satisfactory bedding plants known.

Petunia

Pē-tū'-ni-a or Pe-tū'-ni-a. Annual. 1 to 1½ ft. No bedding plants make a more pleasing display than Petunias. The distinct colors and marking make a brilliant show. The plants make a strong growth and bloom profusely until after hard frosts.

To facilitate sowing the seed is mixed with sand or fine, dry earth. Be sure the soil is finely pulverized for at least an inch on top of the ground. Scatter the mixture of seed and sand, barely pressing it into the moist soil with a small, smooth board. Be careful that the earth does not become dry during germination of seed, although careless watering often washes out the seed, it is so fine. It is an advantage to sow seed early in shallow boxes in the house, hotbed or cold frame, for window or porch boxes, vases and baskets, also for early flowering in the garden. Set plants 12 to 18 inches apart. The Petunia loves a rich soil and thrives best in a sunny location. During the hot days of summer a mulch of fine lawn clippings helps to conserve the moisture. Pinch back freely. This causes the plants to branch out and spread, shading the ground. Keep the fading flowers clipped.

SINGLE LARGE FLOWERING. Barnard's "Mammoth" Single. This mixture includes, besides the Ruffled and California Giants, all the colors of the large flowering and fringed sorts, and the unsurpassed Superbissima varieties, with their delicate veined throats in various colors and truly mammoth flowers. Pkt. 25c

Double Large-Flowering Petunias

It is well known that seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers produce but a small percentage of double flowers, the balance being single of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double flowers. The same is true of the single sorts, the large, strong seedlings usually being weedy, while at first, weaker seedlings produce the very finest flowers, of best colorings. Pkt. 25c

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. This strain, originating in California, is of incomparable size, luxuriance and beauty. Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The great variety of colors, blotchings, stripings and veinings make fantastic and beautiful combinations — some with deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon, running off into intricate veins. Some of the colors run to delicate shades, while others are deep, rich and gorgeous single flowered. Pkt. 20c

Single Bedding Petunias

ROSY MORN. The plants are bushy and compact, the medium size flowers, produced in great abundance throughout the entire summer and fall are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. A splendid sort for porch boxes, pots and beds. Pkt. 10c

HOWARD'S STAR. Crimson maroon with a clearly defined five-point star in center of flower. Fine for bedding, baskets, vases, etc. Pkt. 10c

DWARF INIMITABLE. Cherry red with white star. Pkt. 10c

BLOTTED AND STRIPED. Pkt. 10c

SNOWBALL. White; dwarf. Pkt. 10c

ADONIS. Height and habit like Snowball. Carmine with white throat; dwarf. Pkt. 10c

GENERAL DODD. Blood red. Pkt. 10c

ROSE OF HEAVEN. Bright rose. Pkt. 10c

VIOLACEA. Violet-blue. Pkt. 10c

FINE MIXED ½ oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c

Balcony Petunias A later and very beautiful kind of Petunia. It grows more erect than the ordinary variety and the flowers are large and fine.

BALCONY BLUE. A rich, velvety, indigo blue. Pkt. 15c

BALCONY ROSE. Flowers of a brilliant rose-pink. Pkt. 15c

BALCONY WHITE. Pure white form of this type. Pkt. 15c

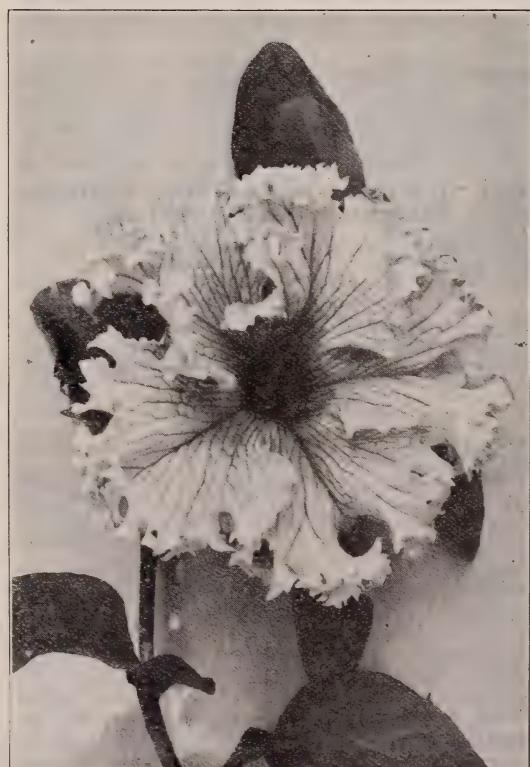
BALCONY CRIMSON. Pkt. 15c

BALCONY QUEEN. A charming variety. Violet and white. Pkt. 15c

BALCONY MIXED. Pkt. 15c

Ruffled Giants Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. Pkt. 25c

LARGE-FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED. Superb colors and markings. A very fine strain and will give pleasing results. Pkt. 15c



Barnard's "Mammoth" Single



Barnard's "Giant" Annual Phloxes

Phlox-Annual

Flōx. 1 to 2 ft.
Annual varieties.

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. For pot culture, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowing should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or in a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily; it is said to benefit by it. The taller kinds may be set 1 ft. apart, the dwarf varieties 6 to 8 in. Mildew is apt to attack the plants if set too close. Clipping the old heads of flowers induces branching, making the plants more compact and bushy, giving more flowers and a longer season of bloom.

Barnard's "Giant" Annual Phlox. This Giant Flowering is a special mixture of Phlox; has very large, perfectly round flowers, and will produce immense trusses of flowers, which will surpass every other variety in extreme richness of color and duration of bloom. It grows very compact. Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; Pkt. 10c

Select Large-Flowering Varieties

(*PHLOX DRUMMONDI, GRANDIFLORA.*)
SCARLET. CHAMOIS ROSE.
PURE WHITE. CARMINE, white eye.
ROSY CARMINE. BLOOD RED.
YELLOW. A soft, harmonizing variety.

Pkt. 10c

Large-Flowering Dwarf Phlox A type combining the size of the individual flower and head of the finest Grandifloras, but of dwarf, compact growth, a perfect combination; and while they do not come in the large variety of colors found in the taller growing type, the colors offered will be found very effective for beds, borders, etc.; 8 inches.

SNOWBALL. BLUSH ROSE.
FIREFBALL, scarlet. ROSE

MIXED Each, Pkt. 10c

Star Phlox (*Phlox Cuspidata.*) The center of each petal runs out to a point beyond the edge, which gives the flowers a regular star-like form. Plant of compact habit, bearing large umbels of flowers.

Mixed colors

PERENNIAL PHLOX. (*Phlox Decussata.*) Hardy

herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the varieties of *Phlox Drummondi* offered above, which are annuals. For best results should be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in autumn. The seed we send out has been saved from our own collection and is supplied in mixture only.

Mixed Hardy Phlox..... Pkt. 10c

Passiflora Coerulea. (Passion Flower.) 10 ft. Rapid growing climber, suitable for conservatories; also for outdoor culture in summer in the South. Rich foliage and sky-blue flower.

Pkt. 10c

Pennisetum Pen-i-sé-tum. (Fountain Grass.)

LONGISTYLOM. Annual. 2 ft. Beautiful ornamental grass with drooping heads. Good for bouquets. Pkt. 10c

RUEPELIANUM. Perennial. 3 ft. Foliage long and slender, glossy deep green in color. If sown inside in March will blossom by July. Silvery spikes, tinted violet, very beautiful. Pkt. 10c

Pentstemon Pen-sté-mon. Perennial 3 ft. Ornamental plants which make a splendid effect in borders, etc. Will flower the first season if sown early. They bloom from June until late in the fall. The half-pendant, bell-shaped flowers show beautiful shades and markings of scarlet, pink, white and blue.

HARTWEGII HYBRIDS. An improved strain producing very large flowers borne upon long stems.

Mixed colors Pkt. 15c

PENTSTEMON MIXED, all colors. Pkt. 10c

Plants each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50

Physostegia Fi-só-sté-ji-a. Virginica. (False Dragon Head.) One of the prettiest hardy perennials, and gaining in popularity as it becomes better known. It forms dense bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing freely during the summer months spikes of delicate Rosy Lilac or white tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather. The Rosy Lilac is the most vigorous and the best to grow. *Euphorbia variagata* makes a fine border for a clump of *Physostegia*.

ROSY LILAC Pkt. 10c
WHITE Pkt. 10c

Plants each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50

Perilla pē-ril'-a or pe-ril'-a. (Beefsteak Plant.) Annual. 18 in. Handsome foliage plants with broad notched leaves. They are used as background to geraniums and other bedding plants.

ATRO LACINIATIS. Deep mulberry foliage edges finely cut. Pkt. 10c

MACROPHYLLA. Dwarfer than the above. Pkt. 10c

Physalis fis'-a-lis Francheti. (Chinese Lantern Plant.) Perennial. 2 ft. Treat as annual and it will form fruits the first season. Flowers yellow, followed by scarlet fruit enclosed in balloon-like capsules; showy and handsome. Pkt. 10c

Platycodon plat-i-kō'-don. (Balloon Flower or Japanese Bellflower.) One of the best perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed, which begins blooming in August if sown outdoors in April.

GRANDIFLORUM. Large blue flowers, 2 ft. Pkt. 10c

ALBUM. Pure white variety 2 ft. Pkt. 10c

MARIESI. Large open, bell-shaped flowers of a rich violet blue; plant dwarf and compact. 1 ft. Pkt. 10c

Plants each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50

Polyanthus pol-i-ān'-thus. (English Primrose.) Perennial, 9 in. Showy, early spring, free-flowering plants, fine for either pot or outdoor culture. Cover slightly over winter.

ENGLISH MIXED A fine grade; all colors. Pkt. 10c

Polygonum—Oriental. Pkt. 10c



Barnard's Special Double and Single Poppies

Portulaca

Por-tü-läk'-a. Annual. 6 to 8 in. Like other low-growing plants, such as Alyssum, Lobelia, Ageratum and Candytuft, Portulaca serves the double purpose of a ground cover and a flowering plant. It revels in the full sun and seems not to heed a lack of moisture. For narrow borders and rockery, for the top of a retaining wall, or even between the stepping stones of the garden walk, this lovely little plant is well worth a trial. Almost any color scheme may now be carried out, for the finest, most delicate colors have been evolved from the dingy reds and yellows of the old-fashioned garden. If planting is done out of doors, one should wait until the ground is thoroughly warm. The seed germinate rather slowly at best and must not remain in the ground when it is cold. Portulaca is often sown inside early in the Spring on this account, and because it gives a longer period of bloom. Mix the small seed with twice its bulk of fine, dry earth or sand to insure even sowing. If the soil is inclined to be heavy, dig in a generous supply of sand. Barely cover the seed and press into the moist soil with a small, smooth board. Do not allow the seed to become dry during germination. It is a wise plan to have a generous supply of seedlings of the different colors in reserve to fill up bare places in the garden which may develop as the summer advances.

SINGLE ROSE Pkt. 10c

SINGLE SCARLET Pkt. 10c

SINGLE WHITE Pkt. 10c

SINGLE YELLOW Pkt. 10c

SINGLE MIXED. All colors $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE MIXED. A percentage of the flowers will come perfectly double, of the most brilliant scarlet, crimson, white, yellow, etc. $\frac{1}{6}$ oz., 35c; Pkt. 10c

Poppies

Pä - (or Pä) pä-ver, Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Mix the seed with dry sand and sow very thinly. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 5 to 6 inches or more apart if you wish best results.

Single Annual Poppies

ADMIRAL. A beautiful variety having large, smooth-edged white flowers with a broad scarlet band. Pkt. 10c

KING EDWARD. Scarlet with black blotch. Pkt. 10c

GLAUCUM (Tulip Poppy). One of the most brilliant; the flowers are 3 inches across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet Gesneriana Tulip; an elegant and distinct variety. Pkt. 10c

SINGLE RED. Scarlet Field Poppy. Pkt. 10c

SINGLE POPPIES. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c

Shirley Poppies They are single and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike.

WHITE Pkt. 10c

ROSE Pkt. 10c

BLUE SHADES Pkt. 10c

SHIRLEY POPPY. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

FLANDERS FIELD Pkt. 10c

AMERICAN LEGION. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Pkt. 15c

Double Annual Poppies

CARDINAL. Red double. Pkt. 10c

WHITE SWAN. Double white; fringed. Pkt. 10c

CARNATION-FLOWERED. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

Ryburgh Hybrid New Giant Flowering

Double Pkt. 15c

DOUBLE POPPIES.

Mixed varieties and colors. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

BARNARD'S SPECIAL MIXTURE OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE POPPIES. Comprises not only all the double and single Poppies described above but also a number of other sorts especially purchased for this mixture, including some entirely new ones. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c

Hardy Perennial Poppies

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early Spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this Fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their resting period. For permanent beds these are unequalled. Effective among shrubbery, being of tall growth, large flowered, and showy. While Tulips are yet in bloom the Oriental Poppy makes the garden glow and from soon afterwards until late autumn a succession of Poppy-blooms in their brilliant colors are available for cut-flowers.

ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy). Scarlet. Pkt. 10c

ORIENTALE HYBRIDS. Flowers of immense size, 6 inches and over in diameter, and of many novel colors. Pkt. 10c

Plants each, 30c; Doz., \$3.00

ICELAND POPPIES (Papaver nudicaule.)

While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as early as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and, if the seed pods are picked off, continue in flower the entire season. They remain evergreen throughout the Winter, coming into bloom early the following Spring.

SCARLET Pkt. 10c

WHITE Pkt. 10c

ORANGE Pkt. 10c

MIXED ICELAND POPPIES $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; Pkt. 10c

"Have no patience with bare ground and cover the borders with dwarf plants. Do not put them along the front row only. For practical intents and purposes, every six inches of ground could contain its plant so that no bare ground should obtrude on the eye. Seed pods should never be allowed to form on plants."—Robinson.

Primula

Prim'-ü-la. Annual. 6 to 18 in. The beautiful Chinese Fringed Primroses and Obconica and Forbesi varieties are indispensable for winter or spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of the most important winter blooming pot plants. The seed we offer has been saved from the best strains of English and Continental growth. Sow in March, April or May. The hardy varieties are also deserving of wide cultivation.

Fringed Chinese Primroses Chinese Primroses are large, more or less fringed, rich in hue, and stand well above the foliage. Almost all shades of color are found, from pure white to deep crimson, and occasionally a blue one appears.

BARNARD'S MIXED. From the finest strains. Pkt. 25c

Baby Primroses A desirable winter window plant. Blooms very quickly from seed and bears in great profusion small lavender-colored flowers.

MALACOIDES. A fine house plant, somewhat like P. Forbesi, but larger in all its parts. Lilac, rose or white. Each 15c

Primula Obconica These are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care, and should be sown during the spring in good porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leafmold. To develop the colors to the highest degree, grow in heavy soil, and at a temperature as near 60 degrees as possible.

OBCONICA. Mixed colors Pkt. 25c

Hardy Primulas

AURICULA. Finest mixed Pkt. 10c

ENGLISH PRIMROSE. Yellow Pkt. 10c

JAPAN PRIMROSE. Mixed colors Pkt. 10c

POLYANTHUS. Bright and showy, mixed Pkt. 10c

Pyrethrum Pi-re'-thrum. Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. Among the many daisy-like plants, none is better adapted to the average garden than the Pyrethrum. It grows easily, is perfectly hardy, and furnishes a generous supply of flowers from May till July. If, after this first flowering is over, the plants are cut back sharply, mulched well through midsummer and given a dose of fertilizer, one may look for a fresh crop of flowers in the Fall. Pyrethrum luxuriates in rich soil and plenty of water, especially when in bud. It should have good drainage and in summer after a heavy rain, the foliage, which sometimes rots, should be cut away.

AUREUM. Annual. Is the well-known Golden Feather so much used for edging, carpeting, etc. Pkt. 10c

ROSEUM HYBRIDUM. Perennial. This new large-flowering single strain is saved from a fine collection. Bears large, Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers. Is one of the most graceful and lasting of the cut flowers. Pkt. 10c

KELWAY'S SINGLE MIXED. Extra large flowering. Plants each, 25c; Doz., \$2.50 Pkt. 25c

HYBRIDUM FL. PL. Aster-like flowers. All colors, from pure white to crimson. Mixed. Pkt. 15c

Red Hot Poker. See Kniphofia.

Beseda. See Mignonette.

Ricinus. See Castor Bean.

Rosy Milfoil. See Achillea Millefolium.

Rudbeckia Rud-bék'-i-a. (Cone Flower.)

There are several varieties of this rather coarse-growing, but effective plant, and each one is quite distinct from the others. It is adapted to almost any soil and situation, but richness and cultivation improves it.

LACINIATUS FL. PL. (Golden Glow) is doubtless the best known. Flowers are quite double. The stems are rather weak, but a judicious pinching back when they reach a height of 4 or 5 ft., makes the plants more stocky and branching. Pkt. 10c

PURPUREA. 3 ft. An admirable plant for the garden. The flower heads are like great "Black-eyed-Susans," the stripes are a pleasing shade of reddish purple, while the center of the brown cone is like a glowing volcano. Pkt. 10c

NEWMANI. 2 ft. One of the best. Showy yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c

BICOLOR-SUPURBA. Annual. 2 ft. Grows in rather dense bushes; flowers with bright yellow stripes and brown cones. Pkt. 10c

Sand Verbena. See Abronia.



Salvia

Salvia

Sal'-vi-a. (Flowering Sage.) Annual. A hedge or bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late summer and fall. They are used to good effect for bordering Canna beds, also for hedges along walks or lot dividing lines. Seed should be started either indoors or in a hotbed; sow about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; do not sow in open ground until soil has become well warmed. Transplant from 12 to 18 inches apart.

SPLENDENS. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The well-known variety, fiery scarlet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; Pkt. 10c

SILVER SPOT. 2 ft. Scarlet flowers; spotted leaves. Pkt. 10c

CLARA BEDMAN. 2 ft. Dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10c

DROOPING SPIKES. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Red flowers. Pkt. 10c

FIREBALL. 2 ft. Very compact; desirable for pots. Pkt. 15c

ZURICH. 12 to 15 inches. Scarlet, early. Pkt. 20c

AMERICA, OR GLOBE OF FIRE. This is the most uniform in habit of growth, which makes it particularly valuable for bedding or planting in rows. Pkt. 15c

PATENS. (Blue Salvia). Annual. 2 ft. A lovely blue for border or greenhouse. Pkt. 15c

AZUREA GRANDIFLORA. Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers in Aug. and Sept. Spikes of skyblue blossoms. Plants, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50; Pkt. 15c

Salpiglossis Sal-pi-glöss'-is. Annual. 2 ft. It is an almost hopeless task to attempt a

description of this lovely flower. The plants are branching and the slender stems are delicate, quite needing a slight support. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, beautifully veined and of the most exquisite colors; blue, violet, yellow, rose and scarlet, in all shades and tints. Unexcelled for cutting. Better sow the seed inside early in the Spring. They are very fine and should not be covered, but pressed into the soil. Keep barely moist and out of the direct rays of the sun until the young plants are well up. Salpiglossis prefers a sandy soil which has been well fertilized. It blooms from July until frost. Frequent watering helps.

AZURE BLUE. Pkt. 15c

ROSE, DARK SCARLET, and BROWN. Each, Pkt. 15c

EMPEROR. An improved strain; growth is more compact, and flowers larger. Mixed. Pkt. 10c

MIXED. Shades and markings. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; Pkt. 10c

Saponaria Sáp-on-á'-ri-a.

OCCYMOIDES SPLENDENS. Perennial, 8 to 12 in. Is a great addition to rock garden and hardy border. A creeping plant, thriving in poor soil. Saponaria produces its wealth of pink blossoms most generously in May and June. Pkt. 15c

VACCARIA. Annual, grows 3 ft., a delicate, branching plant bearing flowers of the loveliest soft pink. Combines beautifully with Columbine, Thalictrum (low-growing), and Ferns, also with Sweet Peas in a bouquet. Pkt. 15c

Scabiosa

Skä-bi-ō'-sa. 12 to 18 in. This is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems, in many beautiful colors. An exceptional garden plant and indispensable for cutting. Sow outdoors in May. Keep the seed pods clipped and the plants will bloom much longer.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

AZURE FAIRY. Blue. If difficulty is experienced in raising the Didiscus, or Blue Lace Flower, here is a substitute that will most acceptably take its place.	FIERY SCARLET.
PINK.	GOLDEN YELLOW
ROSE.	PURPLE.
BLACK KING.	Each, per Pkt. 10c
MIXED of choice Varieties.....	Pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

CAUCASICA. Lilac-blue. 3 ft. Especially valuable for cutting, the blooms lasting an unusually long time in water.....	Pkt. 15c
CAUCASICA ALBA. A large, pure variety; the flowers, 3 to 4 in. across on long stems, are exquisite for vases, lasting a long time.....	Pkt. 20c
Scarlet Runner. See Beans—Ornamental.	

Schizanthus Skí (or Skí) zán'-thus. (**Butterfly Flower.**) Annual. 1 to 2 ft. Low-growing, delicately branching and covered with butterfly-like flowers. When once seen is not easily forgotten. Success does not always attend the first attempt of the amateur, but an experienced grower says, "Do not be discouraged. This lovely flower is worth several attempts." Sow out of doors in May. Pinch back the main stem when 6 in. high. It seems to develop best in a cool season. Make successive sowings through the Spring and Summer.

WISETONENSIS. Especially suitable for pot culture. The plants are covered with bloom, the ground color of which is white with a large spot on the upper lip.....

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 10c

Sedum Sè'-dum. (**Stonecrop.**) Perennial. Low-growing plants with fleshy leaves. Some varieties have beautiful flowers.....

Pkt. 10c

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 10c

SPECTABILE. This variety has broad, light green foliage and large flat heads of rare pink flowers which last a long time. It blossoms in Sept. and Oct.....

Plants 25c; Doz. \$2.50

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa. **Shasta Daisy.** See Chrysanthemum. (Perennial Varieties.)

Silene Si-18'-ne. (**Catchfly.**) Annual. 1 ft. An easily grown annual with pretty flowers all summer long.....

Pkt. 10c

Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum. **Snow-on-the-Mountain.** See Euphorbia.

Smilax Smí'-lax. Annual. The most useful climber which adorns the green house or conservatory.....

Pkt. 10c

Spider Plant. See Cleome.

Statice Stät'-i-sé. (**Thrift.**) Perennial. Excellent for rock-garden or border but especially for drying, as it is used extensively by both amateurs and commercial flower-growers for winter bouquets and decorations. It lasts unusually well and gives a light and airy grace to any sort of combination. Sow inside in March and the plants will blossom by June. Sow outside again in May.

ANNUAL VARIETIES

RUSSIAN. Pink, 1 ft.....

Pkt. 10c

SINUATA. 2½ ft, blue, rose, white.....

Each, Pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL. *Latifolia*, Large, spreading panicles of light-blue flowers.....

Pkt. 10c

Stevia Sté'-vi-a. *Serrata*. Annual. 2 ft. Free-blooming plants, bearing a multitude of fragrant pure white flowers; suitable for Summer or Winter blooming; largely used for cutting; should be grown in the greenhouse for Winter blooming.....

Pkt. 10c

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

Summer Fir. See Artemesia.

Sunflower. See Helianthus. **Thunbergia.**

Sweet Rocket (*Hesperis*). Perennial. 2 to 3 ft. An old-time garden favorite. Excellent to grow in a permanent border or shrubbery. The spikes of fragrant bloom are valuable for cutting.

WHITE. Purple, Mixed.....

Each, per Pkt. 10c

Sweet Sultan. See *Centaurea Imperialis*.



Scabiosa—Mourning Bride

Stocks

(*Matthiola-Mat-thi'-o-la.*) Annual Stocks last a long time in bloom, are beautiful, fragrant and satisfactory. The seed may be sown in the open ground, in the hotbed or cold-frame. If transplanted, let this be done when the plants are small just out of the seed-leaf, as they are apt to become so slender that they never make good.

Large - Flowering 10 - Week Stock

The favorite sort for bedding. Grows about 1 ft. high.

PURE WHITE	Pkt. 10c	BLOOD RED	Pkt. 10c
LIGHT BLUE	Pkt. 10c	PURPLE	Pkt. 10c
ROSE	Pkt. 10c	CANARY	Pkt. 10c
CRIMSON	Pkt. 10c	BARNARD'S SPECIAL	extra fine mixed..... Pkt. 100

BARNARD'S SPECIAL extra fine mixed..... Pkt. 100

Giant Perfection, or Cut-and-Come Again

18 in. Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots and cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing double, fragrant flowers.

PINK.	SCARLET.
LIGHT BLUE.	DARK BLUE.
LAVENDER.	MIXED PERFECTION.
PRINCESS ALICE , white.	Each, per Pkt. 100

Winter Stocks

WHITE LADY. 20 inches; white. Throws up a central spike like that of a Tree Wallflower, branching freely and assuming a pyramidal form.

Pkt. 15c

BEAUTY OF NICE STOCKS

A magnificent recently developed strain of early Summer flowering or Winter Stocks, forming much-branched plants about 2 feet high and having numerous spikes of very large, double, delightfully fragrant flowers.

These may be sown early to bloom in summer or in July and August for later flowering. Seedlings bloom in ten weeks. Splendid for pots and cutting.

ABUNDANCE , rose.	BEAUTY STOCKS.
BEAUTY OF NICE , pink.	QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
CRIMSON KING.	MT. BLANC.

MIXED. Each, per Pkt. 10c

Stokesia Stö-kë'-sl-a. Perennial. 18 in. Plants bearing freely from July to October handsome Centaurea-like blossoms, each measuring from 4 to 5 inches across; it is of easy culture, and one of the most desirable plants for the hardy border, and also for cutting. Give full sun.

CYANEA. Light blue.....

CYANEA ALBA Pure white..... Pkt. 10c

SWEET PEAS

The Most Fragrant of All Sweet Peas Youth

The color is an exquisite picotee on a pure white ground. The extremely large flowers are borne on long, stout stems measuring 16 inches or more in length. Each spray usually carries four fine blooms. The spacing of the flowers is perfect, with many stems carrying them evenly and attractively in just the right position at the top. The fragrance is like that of the orange blossom.

Pkt., 20c

Brilliant Blend From the trial grounds of California we get a splendid mixture of Sweet Peas. **Brilliant Blend Mixture** is made up of varieties which have not come true to type in the second or third generation. In blooming they are a wonderful sight, and as these are not staple varieties, you may find in your garden a variety which is new and a possible prize winner. **Pkt., 15c**

SPENCERS "BUTTERFLY" or "ORCHID FLOWERED"

Nothing within recent years can approach in importance the introduction of the "Spencer" Sweet Peas. They are distinguished from the standard sorts by the enormous flowers with crinkled and wavy petals, and also from the fact that they usually bear four blossoms on a long, stout stem. **AMERICA**. White, striped with crimson. Large, showy flower.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Fine, bright pink and rose. Free bloomer.

BARBARA. Lovely salmon. Blooms freely. Usually four flowers to a stem. Excellent exhibition flower.

BLUE MONARCH. Violet blue. Large wavy flowers. Very handsome.

BUTTERCUP. Lovely deep cream.

COUNTESS SPENCER. The beautifully waved petals and soft pink color make this a never-failing favorite.

ELEGANCE. The admirably chosen name describes this charming flower excellently well. The color is a blush lilac suffused with pink.

FIERY CROSS. A scorching fiery red. No shading.

FLORA NORTON. Bright blue. Large showy flowers for cutting.

FLORENCE MORSE. Lovely combination of two shades of pink.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Soft lavender flowers of unusual size, handsomely waved and frilled.

HAWLMARK PINK. An exquisite shade of rose pink, flushed with salmon. Free flowering.

HERCULES. A choice soft rose-pink. Large flowers.

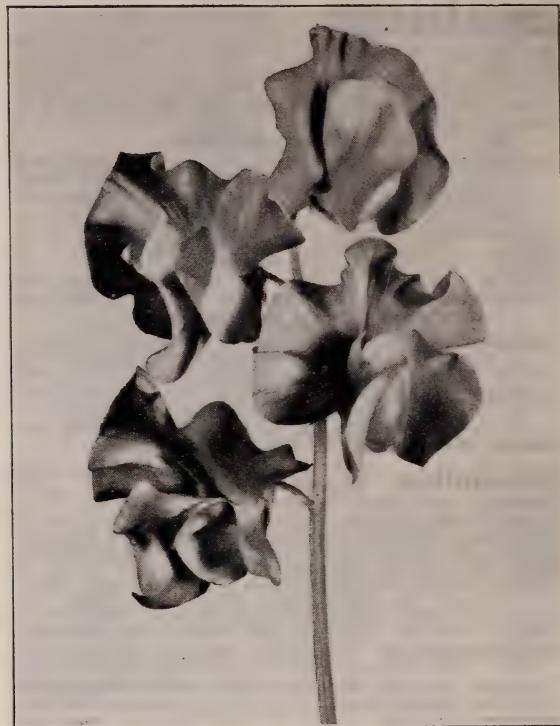
ILLUMINATOR. Mammoth rosy-pink. Very beautiful by artificial light.

JEAN IRELAND. Of the Picotee type. Creamy buff, edged with carmine.

KING EDWARD VII. Splendid crimson. Very free bloomer.

KING MAUVE. A gem. Largest waved mauve.

KING WHITE. No finer white, in every respect, has ever been produced.



Crimson King

MARGARET ATLEE. Color a delicate shade of pink. A blending of salmon and rose over a creamy ground. The vines are of vigorous growth with long stems.

MARGARET FIFE. A very lovely pale sky-blue. Each Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Crimson King "The greatest achievement of our years of crossing, selecting and developing Sweet Peas," says the producer. "The color is a true ox-blood, a pure, rich crimson; Standard and wings precisely the same color. 'Crimson King' is so distinct from other varieties that the passer-by quickly and easily selects it as the most attractive." The distinct "Crimson" obtains from bud to "passing off" stage. Entirely free from sunburn and windscale at all times. The strong, straight stems, 16 to 18 in. in length, stand out well and always carry three or more blooms.

Pkt., 20c

USE THE GARDEN WIRE FENCE FOR SWEET PEAS

Dig Deeply and Thoroughly a trench at least 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide, parallel with the fence. In the bottom of the trench place 6 inches of well rotted manure, over this an inch of earth and tread firmly until it is well settled. Fill to the top and level with good garden soil well freed from lumps. If manure is unavailable, fill the trench with the garden soil. Dust over with Acid Phosphate (1 pound to 5 square feet) and thoroughly incorporate into the top 3 or 4 inches.

Early Planting. Do not wait for fine weather, but sow as soon as the soil can be worked. Close to the fence make a drill 2 inches deep and 6 inches wide. Place the seed in two rows, zig-zag, 6 inches apart. Cover with an inch of soil, well firmed about the seed.

A sprinkling of lime over the ground after sowing will help to eliminate trouble with the cut worms. Begin to train the young vines to the wire as soon as possible.

Cultivating, Mulching, and Watering. The young plants will need no water for the first 2 or 4 weeks, unless the soil is very dry. After the seedlings are well out of the ground keep the soil lightly stirred about them, and mulch with light, strawy stuff. Use a thin layer of lawn clippings as soon as they can be had.

Later on in the summer, unless there are frequent rains, the ground should be thoroughly soaked twice a week. Liquid fertilizer prepared from sheep manure (see page 104), should be given every two weeks after May 1st. If the plants drop their buds, it is an indication that the fertilizer is too strong. Do not wet the vines when watering.

Keep Flowers Picked. Remember that it is something of a task to keep the flowers picked, and this must be done often to prevent seeding, which soon saps the vines of their strength, and robs the flowers of their size and beauty. Therefore, do not be too ambitious, but take this into consideration when planting the length of a row; a short row well cared for will give far more satisfaction than a long row neglected.

Insect Pests and Other Troubles. For Aphis or Red Spider, any of the nicotine or tobacco preparations will help to keep them in subjection if vigorously applied to both sides of the leaf with a hand spray.

Do not grow Sweet Peas in the same place for two years in succession. A change of location is desirable.

Sweet Peas

SPENCER VARIETIES — Continued

MRS. ARNOLD HITCHCOCK. Pale cream-pink. Very delicately blended large flowers. Vines vigorous.

OTHELLO. Rich maroon. One of the very best of the dark varieties.

PICTURE. A most charming flower. Extreme in size. The color is an exquisite flesh-pink, suffused with creamy-apricot.

R. F. FELTON. One of the best in the lavender class.

ROBERT SYDENHAM. Splendid. Clear, glowing orange. Strong grower.

ROSABELLE. Rose. Mammoth flower. One of the finest of this color. Blooms freely and does not sunburn.

ROYAL PURPLE. Most satisfactory.

SENATOR. An odd colored sort. Chocolate-striped on white ground.

THE PRESIDENT. In color a dazzling orange-scarlet. Strong grower.

VALENTINE. A very beautiful blush-pink flower, often measuring 2 to 2 1/2 in. across.

WARRIOR. An extremely large flower, maroon almost black.

WEDGEWOOD. Clear, delicate blue. A distinct shade named for the celebrated Wedgewood ware.

Each, per Oz., 35c; Pkt. 10c

BARNARD'S ROYAL MIXTURE OF SPENCERS

Made up from our complete list of named varieties, including those of recent introduction. We have been very careful in preparing this mixture so that each package will contain a proper proportion of color; also seeds of the choicest varieties.

Oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; Pkt. 10c

WINTER-FLOWERING OR "EXTREMELY EARLY" SPENCER VARIETIES

These varieties will produce Sweet Peas fully three weeks ahead of the Summer-Flowering Spencers. When grown under glass during Fall, Winter and Spring, they will continue to flower three or four months.

WHITE.

PINK.

SCARLET.

PINK AND WHITE.

LAVENDER.

PURPLE.

Each, oz., 75c; Pkt. 15c

Grandiflora Varieties

Are considered easier to grow than the Spencers. The varieties listed below are the cream of all known sorts. All inferior varieties have been discarded.

DOROTHY ECKFORD. White.

GOLDEN GLEAM. Cream.

KATHERINE TRACY. Soft pink.

BLANCHE FERRY. Pink and white.

MRS. WILMOT. Orange pink.

KING EDWARD VII. Scarlet.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON. Lavender.

LORD NELSON. Blue.

LOTTIE ECKFORD. Blue and white.

BLACK KNIGHT. Maroon.

AMERICA. White striped scarlet.

MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. White striped pink.

SENATOR. White striped chocolate.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25

CHOICE MIXTURE OF GRANDIFLORA TYPE.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 75c

A LITTLE BOOK OF ANNUALS

By PROF. ALFRED C. HOTTES

For the amateur and professional. Companion book to the Little Book of Perennials.

A reliable guide through the season of annual bloom. Among the choicest flowers scattered over the earth are some whose lives are short. They sprout from seed, grow, flower, produce seed in their turn—and then die. These are the annuals, and Prof. Hottes through his book opens the door to greater success with these charming flowers. Over 100 separate species are described with full directions for their culture and uses.

Chapters include, The Use of Annuals, Ordering Seeds, Classes of Annuals, Seed Sowing, Transplanting, Pinching, The Hoe vs. The Hose, Watering vs. Sprinkling, Annuals and Shade, Fall Sowing and Self-Sown Annuals, Hotbeds and Coldframes, Annual Flowers and Their Uses, A Chain of Ten Links, Annuals of Merit, Ornamental Grasses, Everlastings, Decorative Seed Pods, Annual Vines, etc.

Price, paper cover, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10;
cloth cover, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.65.



New Sweet Pea Defiance

A fine large orange scarlet absolutely sunproof. Of vigorous habit.

Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.75

Silver Gilt Medal Mixture. This mixture is a beautiful blend of only the largest and brightest colored Spencers. It includes all the standard Spencers of merit and all the very latest novelties, such as Austin Frederick Improved; Mrs. Tom Jones; Picture; Valentine; Royal Scot; Renown, etc.

Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.25

BARNARD'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS

We could greatly extend our list, but we think it best to confine our offers to such sorts as are really first-class

NOTE: Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and our selection of varieties for this catalogue has been made with the greatest care.

GARDEN GUIDE

A complete handbook for the amateur gardener 384 pages and over 275 teaching illustrations with beautiful cover in four colors.

The gem of gardening literature. Over 35,000 copies sold throughout the United States and Canada. **Garden Guide** has wonderful chapters devoted to the Vegetable, Flower and Fruit Gardens, with practical layouts and planting plans.

It tells you in full about how to prepare and fertilize your ground, how to distinguish and get rid of insect pests.

All the flowers and bulbs with planting plans; the lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, vines, water plants.

How to prune your plants; how to propagate plants; how to construct hotbeds and forcing frames, how to spray; about tools, rustic furniture, birds of the garden, canning, Winter storage of food and plants, etc.

Covers every step from spading the ground to preserving the harvest.

Price, paper cover, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10;
cloth cover, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.65.

Sweet William

(*Dianthus barbatus.*)
Biennial. 2 ft.

sturdy, reliable old-fashioned favorite is still a source of delight in the garden of today. Because it is a biennial, and due therefore to bloom the second year, plant it early in hotbed or a sunny window in the house. These early plants, if pushed along, will bloom the same Fall. Sow a few seeds of some new variety every year. Young plants are said to give the best flowers. Seed may be sown at any time from Spring to Midsummer. Sweet William is much more effective if placed in groups throughout the garden. The charm of the great trusses of lovely color seems to be lost when it is planted as a mixture in masses. Lends itself beautifully to the carrying out of a color scheme. It is best to give slight protection during the winter. Likes warm, rich soil.

SCARLET BEAUTY. Large heads of bright scarlet flowers. Sweet William and Columbine make a low border that cannot be excelled. Single

AURICULA - FLOWRED, or Hunt's Perfection. This strain is a large-flowered selection of the Auricula-Eyed section, the most beautiful and admired of all Sweet Williams. The individual flowers and trusses are of extraordinary size, and the range of color, all showing a clear, white eye, is superb. Single. Pkt. 10c

PINK BEAUTY. An exceedingly pretty variety with beautiful salmon pink flowers. Pkt. 10c

SCARLET BEAUTY. A selection out of Pink Beauty; color, intense rich deep scarlet. Pkt. 10c

NIGRESCENS. Very dark flowers. Pkt. 10c

SINGLE WHITE. Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE MIXED. This mixture you will find of very superior quality; containing all colors and shades. Pkt. 10c

SINGLE FINEST MIXED. A very choice assortment of all the best single-flowering varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; Pkt. 10c

Thunbergia Thun-ber'-ji-a. (*Clock Flower.*) Annual. Trailing. 4 ft. Beautiful, rapid-growing annual trailing plants, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, etc.; very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc.; with dark eyes; mixed colors. GIBSONI. Fine orange. Pkt. 25c

LARGE-FLOWERING. Pkt. 20c

Torenia Tō-rē'-ni-a. Annual. A splendid plant for vases, hanging-baskets, borders, etc.; covered the entire season with a mass of bloom. Sky-blue, with three spots of dark-blue, bright yellow center.

FOURNIERI COMPACTA. Porcelain blue. Pkt. 10c

FOURNIERI. Sky blue and violet. Pkt. 10c

Tritoma Trit'-ō-ma, or tri-tō-ma. (*Torch-lily, Red-Hot-Poker.*) (Standardized name Kniphofia. Nifō'(or Nip-hō')-fī-a. 3 to 4 ft. A fine bedding plant if used with discretion. A clump, quite surrounded with green, at a considerable distance from any delicately colored flowers, makes a fine showing with its large spikes of orange-red. Seed which is sown early will often bloom the first year. It is, however, handled as a bulbous plant. Roots should be taken up in the Fall and buried in sand over Winter, in a cool cellar. It will succeed in any ordinary soil, but responds quickly to enrichment, cultivation and water.) Plants, 25c; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

Trollius Trōl'-i-i-us - Hybrids. (*Globeflower.*) Perennial. 1½ ft. Pale yellow to deep gold. Like a large buttercup. Pkt. 10c

Valeriana Va-lē-ri-ā'-na. (*Garden Heliotrope.*) Perennial. 2 ft. June to October. The delicate flowerheads are large and graceful, with a delicious spicy fragrance. Invaluable for cutting. Plants, 25c; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

Wallflower Perennial. 2 ft. Not adapted to a cold climate but will carry over winter in a coldframe. They will by this means, be ready for early blooming the next Spring. The Wallflower is very fragrant and of especial value as a cutflower. Give it a sheltered location.

SINGLE MIXED Pkt. 10c

DOUBLE FINEST MIXED. Pkt. 10c

"Wild Garden" Flower Seed Each package contains about 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds mixed together, and wherever planted will insure something new almost every day. Is suitable for sowing in shrubbery, and in beds on which no care will be bestowed, or even for sowing in exposed situations, where wildness is preferred to order and precision. To these who can not bestow the necessary care required in a neatly laid out flower garden, the "Wild Garden" presents a good substitute.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; oz. 20c; Pkt. 10c



Sweet William

Verbena

Ver-bē'-na. Annual. One of our most trustworthy garden companions. Of trailing habit. The foliage makes a perfect carpet and a fine background for the broad, flat flowerheads of many brilliant colors. Seedlings are vigorous as a rule and produce the best flowers, consequently, sow Verbena seed every year. Make plantings inside in February or March soaking the seed for a few hours previously. Press the seed firmly into the well prepared soil and give water sparingly. Transplant when seedlings are 1 in. high, and set outside after frost, in a warm, sunny spot. Make the ground rich and keep the young plants well cultivated. Fading flowers, if clipped, will help to keep up a constant succession of bloom until frost.

Mammoth-Flowered Verbenas

finest specimens only.

AURICULAFLORA.

WHITE.

PINK.

BLUE SHADES.

MIXED

Saved from the

SCARLET.

PURPLE.

STRIPED.

IREFLY.

Each, per Pkt. 10c

Veronica Verōn'-i-ka. Spicata. Perennial. 1½ ft. A great favorite with those who have choice things in the hardy garden. Bears all summer spikes of lovely blue flowers. Likes a sunny exposure. Plants. each 25c; Doz. \$2.50; Pkt. 10c

Vinca Vin'-ka. (*Periwinkle.*) Annual. 2 ft. Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in a hotbed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown out of doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water.

ROSEA. Rose, dark eye. Pkt. 10c

ALBA. White, crimson eye. Pkt. 10c

ALBA PURA. Pure white. Pkt. 10c

MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 10c

Virginia Stock Annual. 6 in. Sown early these pretty annuals are gay in the period between the spring and summer flowers, their fresh bright colors in edgings and beds producing a charming effect. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; Pkt. 10c

Violas Vi-ō-las. (*Tufted Pansies.*) Perennial. 6 in. The plants are more hardy than Pansies, and of vigorous growth, forming deep-rooted compact tufted clumps. Planted in masses or lines they form perfect mats covered with myriads of flowers from frost to frost.

BLUE PERFECTION. WHITE PERFECTION.

LUTEA SPLENDENS. MIXED COLORS.

Yellow. Each, per Pkt. 10c



Barnard's Giant—Flowering Zinnias

Zinnia Zin'-i-a. Annual. The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant, showy and satisfactory of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. The seed can be sown early in the hotbed or light window and transplanted, or sown later in the open ground.

It springs up quickly, and the young plants begin flowering early. The Zinnia can now be had in almost any tint and shade of the loveliest colors, and the flowers last a long time on the plant or when cut.

The simplest method of raising them is to sow the seed outdoors where they are to bloom, in earth prepared as for a good vegetable garden. If planted in groups drop three or four seeds in one place and thin out to stand 2 or 3 in. apart if a group effect is desired.

Picotee The best description we can give this truly lovely Zinnia is to say that it resembles the Picotee Carnation in a very unusual way. Each petal is tipped with some other than the self color. **Pkt. 15c**

CURLED AND CRESTED. The petals of this beautiful strain are twisted, curled and creased into the most fantastic and graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades characteristic of the Zinnia. **Pkt. 10c**

TALL DOUBLE ZINNIAS Scarlet.
White. Golden Yellow.
Flesh Pink. Orange.
Rose. Purple.
Crimson.

Each, per Pkt. 10c; 3 assorted colors, 25c

TALL, DOUBLE GIANT ZINNIAS. (Improved Grandiflora Robusta.) The flowers are of enormous size, thickly set with the velvety petals. The plants are healthy, robust, vigorous growers, branching freely; excellent for grouping or cutting. Will be found very superior to the ordinary Zinnia.

Crimson. Bright Scarlet.
Buttercup. Salmon Rose.
Orange. Flesh Pink.
Rose Queen. Yellow.

Violet Giant, mixed.

Each per Pkt. 15c; 3 assorted colors, 40c

DWARF DOUBLE—Mixed Splendid variety...**Pkt. 10c**

DOUBLE MEXICAN—A dwarf-growing class bearing unusually fine flowers, Mixed. **Pkt. 10c**

LILLIPUT—12 inches. When in bloom is a mass of tiny, very double, ball-shaped flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Very bright.
Scarlet Gem. Golden Gem.

Each per Pkt. 10c.

Barnard's Special Strain of

Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

Exquisite This is considered the finest of this collection. Truly Dahlia-flowered as to color form and size. **Pkt. 35c**

Polar Bear A fine, clear white. **Pkt. 35c**

Golden State In the bud a decided yellow, but as the flower develops it changes to a fine orange-yellow. **Pkt. 35c**

Crimson Monarch The largest and best of the truly red shades. The individual flowers are often 8 inches in diameter. The plants are vigorous, and altogether it is a fine contribution to the list of Zinnias. **Pkt. 35c**

Oriole A combination of orange and gold that makes one of the most attractive flowers. It changes slightly with age, but the color is always lovely. **Pkt. 35c**

Old Rose Has been a favorite with Zinnia-growers for some years—but is still a popular variety. **Pkt. 35c**

Mixture of Exquisite, Polar Bear, and Golden State.

To accommodate those who wish to grow these exquisite Zinnias in their home gardens, and still do not feel that they can use a package of each color, we have prepared a special mixture of the three varieties in one large package. **Pkt. 50c**



RED RIDING HOOD—A dwarf variety. Scarlet. Unexcelled for borders where a brilliant display of color is desired. Flowers of the small pompon type. **1/4 oz., 30c; Pkt. 10c**

MIXED—Ordinary **Pkt. 25c**

Young Zinnia plants can be obtained in season.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Perennials are perfectly hardy in the open ground, and die down only to the roots at the approach of cold weather. Once planted, they become a lasting pleasure.

Plants should be forwarded by express; we do not pay the charges.



Aquilegia, Hybrids

Aquilegias or Columbines

For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but do best in partially shaded nooks.

Aquilegia-Coerulea—(Rocky Mountain Columbine.)
Sepals deep blue, petals white.
Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Long-spurred Hybrids—This is the most admired type of Columbines. The plants are of strong thrifty growth. The flowers of largest size vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white, etc. Mixed colors.
Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Anemone Japonica (Japanese Windflower)

They grow to two or three feet and are in bloom from August till mid-November, furnishing abundant cut flowers and a brilliant display.

Queen Charlotte—Very large semi-double flowers of La France pink.

Whirlwind—Large white.
Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Artemisia

Lactiflora—Panicles of creamy white flowers, most attractive when in bud. Distinct and ornamental in the hardy border, and of some value for cutting. 3½ to 4½ feet, August-September.
Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00

Aster, Hardy— (Michaelmas Daisy)

Hardy Aster are of easy cultivation in ordinary soils and exposures, and are among the best plants for the hardy border and for cut flowers. Flowers appear in the autumn and are brilliant blue, purple or white.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Achillea—(Milfoil)

Millefolium Roseum—Rose-pink flowers produced in profusion all summer. 18 inches high. Good for cutting.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Ptarmica, fl. pl., "The Pearl."—Clusters of charming button-like white flowers on a good cutting stem. 2 ft., June to August.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Aconitum—(Monk's Hood)

Late flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, one of the finest blues for the hardy border. At best massed with shrubs.

Napellus—Dark blue, 3 to 4 ft. August.

Each, 40c; doz., \$4.00

Fischeri—A dwarf variety, with pale blue flowers. 18 inches, September-October.

Each, 40c; doz., \$4.00

Anchusa—(Alkanet)

Italica, Dropmore—Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers blossoming all summer. 4 to 5 ft. high. Should be treated as biennials.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Italica, Opal—A very beautiful variety, with large pale-blue flowers.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Bellis—(Double English Daisy)

Perennis—Dwarf plants, particularly desirable for borders, April to June. Will stand the winter if given protection, but for best results should be sown each year. Mixed shades of rose, white and pink.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Perennis, "Snowball"—A beautiful white variety, with long stems and large very double flowers.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Bleeding Heart

Dielytra Spectabilis—Charming hardy plant with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. Easily cultivated and very highly prized for border and cemetery planting because of their bushy growth. Flowers are of rose-colored, heart shaped, produced in early spring.

Each, \$1.00

Bocconia

Cordata—A hardy perennial of tropical-like growth, with foliage of an excellent green, and beautiful plume-like flowers of creamy-white. Will reach a height of 7 to 8 feet if planted in rich soil and given plenty of room. Plant at the back of the border, or in bold groups. July and August.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Boltonia—(False Chamomile)

A showy native hardy perennial plant with large aster-like flowers and attractive grey-green foliage. The masses of bloom make a fine effect in the late summer and fall months. May also be cut.

Asteroides—White, 5 to 6 ft. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Latisquama—Lavender-pink. 3 to 5 ft.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Buddleya

(Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac)

Magnifica—Usually classed as a shrub, but is very desirable for large plant borders. Flowers continuously all season.

Each, 75c

Canterbury Bells or Campanulas

Bell-shaped flowers, equally useful for flower border, shrubbery or wild garden. Biennial.

Campanula Medium—(Canterbury Bell.) Single White, Single Blue and Single Pink. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Campanula Calycanthema—(Cup and Saucer.) White, Pink or Blue. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Campanula Carpatica—(Carpathian Hare Bell.) Ideal for border or rockery planting, being about 8 inches high; flowers from June till frost. Blue or White, each separate. **Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00**

Pyramidalis—(Chimney Bell-Flower). Blue or white flowers on tall stalks, 4 to 6 ft. July. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Centaurea

Montana—(Perennial Corn Flower). Makes a fine display in the border, also excellent for cutting. Violet-blue flowers blooming from July to September. 2 feet high. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Chrysanthemums—(Hardy)

These are universally popular for outdoor bedding. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden just at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost or looking their worst. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, with a slight covering of leaves or litter during the winter, will take care of themselves after once planted. We offer the following choice named varieties at

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Autumn Glow, pinkish-bronze. **Snowclad**, white. **Victory**, white. **Golden Queen**, yellow. **Indian**, red. **Old Homestead**, pink.

Coreopsis

Lanceolata Grandiflora — One of the most hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere; 2 to 3 feet. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Daisies

Shasta Daisy—(Alaska.) Graceful and elegant pure-white flowers with yellow centers; lasts a long time. In bloom from June to October. Extra fine cut flowers. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

King Edward VII — Very large, handsome pure white flowers of fine form. Height, 2 1/2 ft. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Day Lilies

Funkia Coerulea — (Blue Day Lily.) Blue, broad green leaves. **Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50**

Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora Alba—(White Day Lily, August Lily.) Pure white, lily shaped, fragrant flowers. **Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00**

Hemerocallis Flava—The best known variety, very fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers in June and July. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Hemerocallis Fulva—Grows from four to five feet high, with trumpet-shaped flowers of a neutral orange color with darker shadings; June and July. **Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50**

Delphinium or Larkspur

These are deservedly one of the most popular subjects in the hardy border, bold, attractive, and highly prepossessing plants of easiest culture; perfectly hardy. **Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00**

Delphinium Belladonna—The freest and most continuous blooming of all. The clear turquoise-blue flowers are not surpassed by any.

Delphinium Formosum — Dark blue, white center, spikes three to four feet tall, vigorous; free blooming.

Gold Medal Hybrids — The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes two feet and over long, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue.

Hardy Ferns

A HARDY FERN BED FOR ONLY \$5.00

We offer prepaid by parcel post for \$5.00, the following collection of hardy ferns, heavy roots, not less than five years old, which will do well wherever planted.

8 Ostrich Plume Ferns—"Palm of the North."

8 Lady Ferns (Aspl. Felix faemina).

One-half of the above assortment (10 ferns) for \$3.00 prepaid.

One-fourth of the above assortment (5 ferns) for \$1.75 prepaid.

The **Ostrich Plume Fern** grows taller and faster than any of the other hardy ferns. It has numerous graceful fronds, which sometimes reach a length of four feet.

The **Lady Fern** is a large and handsome fern, presenting many varying forms, of a distinctly different type than the Ostrich and Osmunda.

The **Osmunda Claytoniana** is clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds, which sometimes grow as long as four feet, and is of a beautiful cinnamon color. This variety will do well in open and dry shady places.

These three varieties represent three distinct types, which will make a splendid combination as a background for perennial plantings in open or half shady places. Five or more of a variety in a group give the best effect.

Our stock is grown in northern Minnesota, and shipment will be made direct from there, the planting season running from October 1st to July 1st.

Full cultural directions will be supplied with each assortment.

WE CAN FURNISH THE FOLLOWING HARDY FERNS AT 50c EACH. FIVE OF ONE VARIETY FOR \$1.50

Prepaid by Parcel Post

Ferns give best effects in groups with five or more of one variety.

Adiantum Pedatum (Maidenhair fern), 12-18 inches.

Aspidium Acrosticoides (Dagger fern) 10-15 inches. **Aspidium Christatum** (Crested fern, evergreen), 10-15 inches.

Aspidium Christatum (var. Clintoniana, evergreen), 15-25 inches.

Aspidium Goldiana (Goldies Wood fern), 25-35 inches.

Aspidium Thelypteris (Marsh Shield fern), 10-15 inches.

Asplenium Felix Faemina (Lady fern), 15-35 inches.

Dicksonia Punctilobula (Hayscented fern), 12-18 inches.

Onoclea Sensibilis (Sensitive fern), 10-35 inches. **Onoclea Strutiopteris** (Ostrich Plume fern), 25-50 inches.

Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Colored fern), 20-40 inches.

Osmunda Claytonia (Interrupted or Flowering fern) 20-35 inches.

Osmunda Regalis (Royal fern), 20-35 inches.

Polypodium Vulgare (Rock fern), 5-12 inches.

50 Ferns, your selection in any 5 varieties for \$10.00 by express not prepaid.

Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens—A variety that is hardly ever out of flower; useful in a shady spot in the border and for forcing cut flowers in the winter.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Foxglove (Digitalis)

The strong flowerstalks frequently 4 to 6 feet high — rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, always give an appearance of strength to the hardy border, and during their period of flowering dominate the whole garden. (Biennial.)

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

TALL BEARDED IRIS

Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy plants, producing showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints.

For the gardens of the middle west there is no better plant than the Bearded Iris, which thrives in the drought of the summer after the brilliant "rainbow" colored flowers of May and June.

Dust with gypsum, plant 12 inches apart in clumps of three or more in a well drained sunny location and while placing the long roots deep, leave the rhizome half uncovered. Avoid fresh manure. Use bone meal.

Experts advise planting ten light colored sorts. Madame Chereau, Togo, Mrs. H. Darwin, to one dark variety, Caprice or Monsignor.

Figures before name give the rating of the Iris Society, (100 is perfection) followed by height in inches and time of bloom, while "S" and "F" indicate the erect "standards" or the drooping "falls".

Price, 25c each; 3 for 60c, unless otherwise noted.

Choice and Standard Sorts

REDDISH-PURPLE

(73) **Walhalla.** 24 inch, early. S. lavender, F. violet-purple. Flowers very large.

(96) **Lent A. Williamson.** 42 inch, early. Heads the list of American introductions. S. light violet, F. rich velvety purple. **Each, \$1.50**

(83) **Seminole.** 28 inch, mid-season. S. soft violet rose, F. velvety crimson, orange beard. Blends with pink sorts and fine for massing. **Each, \$1.25**

(75) **Caprice.** 24 inch, early. Beautiful wine color; fragrant.

(78) **Kochi.** 24 inch, early. Very dark reddish-purple. Plant with Florentine Alba in borders.

(84) **Monsignor.** 30 inch, late. S. deep violet, F. velvety purple.

(81) **Parc de Neuilly.** 28 inch. Mid-season, sturdy. Large flowers of rich navy blue. **Each, 45c; 3 for \$1.25**

PINK-LILAC

(73) **Her Majesty.** 24-inch, midseason. S. rosy pink, F. deeper pink, distinctly veined.

(86) **Isoline.** 36-inch, late. S. grayish-pink, F. soft old rose. Indescribably beautiful.

(81) **Lohengrin.** 28-inch, mid-season. Flowers large orchid-pink, charming with Day Lilies.

(75) **Queen Alexandra.** 30-inch, late. Large rosylilac flowers, yellow beard.

(74) **Queen of May.** 30-inch, mid-season. Lovely pink self. Charming and popular.

(90) **Queen Caterina.** 40-inch, mid-season. Regal in its height and size of lavender-purple flowers. Effective alone, backed by green. **Each, \$2.50**

YELLOW

Gracchus. 18-inch, early. S. pale yellow, F. yellow striped red. Fine.

(76) **Sherwin Wright.** 24-inch, early. Fine, clear yellow. **35c each; 3 for \$1.00**

(86) **Afterglow** 36-inch, mid-season. An indescribable combination of yellow, pink, and gray. Should be alone. **Each, 75c; 3 for \$2.00**

(70) **Flavescens.** 30-inch, mid-season. Soft yellow sweet scented. An excellent harmonizer.

(79) **Loreley.** 30-inch, mid-season. S. yellow, F. deep blue, edged with cream. Free bloomer.

(68) **Mrs. Neubronner.** 22-inch, mid-season. A free blooming, golden yellow self.

BRONZE

(83) **Prosper Laugier.** 34-inch, mid-season. S. smoky-bronze. F. ruby purple. Free bloomer. **Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00**

(84) **Quaker Lady.** 38-inch, mid-season. S. smoky lavender, tinted with yellow; F. blue and primrose yellow. **Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25**

(79) **Iris King.** 28-inch, late. S. fine yellow, F. deep velvety crimson, edged with gold. Well named but shy bloomer. **Each, 45c; 3 for \$1.25**

(84) **W. J. Fryer.** 30-inch, late. Flowers large. S. bright yellow, F. maroon edged old gold. **Each, \$2.00**

BLUE-LILAC

(65) **Gertrude.** 34-inch, very early and fragrant. Lovely violet blue.

(91) **Lord of June.** 40-inch, mid-season. S. lavender blue, F. rich violet purple. Aristocratic in vigor and size of bloom. **Each \$1.50**

(79) **Mady Carriere.** 30-inch. S. and F. of beautifully contrasted blue shading to rich yellow. **Each, \$2.00**

(88) **Pallida Dalmatica.** 40-inch, late. Fragrant blues, flushed with pink. Universal favorite. **Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00**

WHITE

(76) **Florentina Alba.** 24-inch, early. Pearly white, sweet scented. Fine

(76) **Dorothea.** 18-inch, early. Large petals, faintly veined with blue, arranged like Japanese Iris.

(80) **Fairy.** 40 inch, mid-season. Fringed with blue, golden beard; very fragrant.

(68) **Mrs. H. Darwin.** 24 inch, mid-season. A very free bloomer. Foil for Mrs. Neubronner.

(83) **White Knight.** 18 inch, mid-season. The best white. **Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25**

(84) **Rhein Nixe.** Tall, late. S. large and white; F. pansy blue, edged white. **Each, 30c; 3 for 75c**

FRILLED

(81) **Ma Mie.** 30 inch, mid-season. Pure white, flowers large and delicately "stitched" and frilled. **Each, 50c; 3 for \$1.25**

(74) **Mme. Chereau.** Tall, mid-season. Popular favorite to work into groups of darker Iris.

(79) **Parisiana.** 30 inch, late. S. white, spotted with lilac. Strong grower, and large flowers. **Each, 35c; 3 for 85c**

Admiral Togo. Stately, fragrant, white flowers beautifully veined with lilac. Late.

Early Dwarf Bearded Iris

Especially suitable for edging of beds and walks, and lovely with early tulips.

Atroviolacea. Deep purple.

Cyanea. S. rich bright blue; F. darker blue.

Excelsa. Clear deep yellow.

Beardless Iris

SIBERIAN

Orientalis. 18 inch, late. Rich deep blue.

Snow Queen. Late, white. **Each 30c; 3 for 85c**

JAPANESE IRIS

These superb varieties need plenty of water at blooming time, but **no lime**. For cut flowers, gather in the bud. Names are uncertain. We offer four varieties, selected by color, blooming in the following succession, beginning in late June:

Earliest. 3 huge crepe-like petals, feathered with blue.

Second. 6 petaled, white, yellow veined center.

Third. 3 petaled, lilac, veined with white.

Latest. 6 royal purple petals; golden center. **Each, 35c; 4 for \$1.25**

"Peonies in the Little Garden," by Mrs. Edward Harding.....Cloth, postpaid, \$1.90
"With this book anyone can order roots judiciously, plant intelligently, compare, collect, cut, show, and — best of all — enjoy the peony to the utmost."



JAPANESE IRIS

HERBACEOUS PEONIES

These superb flowers, hardy and easy of culture, should be in every garden. They differ from the Iris in that they require several years before coming to their best, yet once established, thrive for many years without moving. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection even in the most severe climate.

While many are planted in spring, planting in September to November saves a years' time, and the root suffers less. A good rich soil is essential, using bone meal as a fertilizer, avoiding fresh manure. An important point to observe is that Peonies should not be planted too deep. Place the roots so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil—no more.

We offer the following list of the best thoroughly tested varieties, 3 to 5 eye strong field grown roots, for convenience arranged under color and in the approximate order of blooming, earliest at the top. Figures after the name indicate the rating of the American Peony Society, 100 being perfection.

White

Festiva Maxima. (93) **Each, 75c; per 100, \$60.00**
Large Globular flowers, flecked with crimson, fragrant. Most popular white.

Duchess De Nemour. (81) **Each, 75c**
Superb and fragrant bloom with sulphur tinge to collar.

Queen Victoria. (68) **Each, 75c**
Free, clustered bloom, fragrant. "One of the best every day whites."

Couronne D'Or. (81) **Each, 75c**
Semi-rose type with ring of yellow stamens. Waterlily fragrance.

Marie Lemoine. (85) **Each, \$1.00**
Strong and vigorous. Bloom in clusters. Latest and excellent for cut flower market.

Light Pink

Octavie Demay. (85) Low free bloomer. Guards and center hydrangea pink; very beautiful. **Each, \$1.50**

Albert Crousse. (86) Tall, free bloomer. One of the finest pinks. **Each, \$1.00**

Zoe Calot. (81) Hydrangea-pink; very large, fragrant, free bloomer. **Each, \$1.00**

Dark Pink

Edulis Superba. (76) **Each, \$1.00**
Strong grower, free bloomer, and very fragrant. Excellent for cut flowers. Rose pink.

Claire Dubois (87) Clear deep violet rose. Unequal for keeping and shipping. **Each, \$1.25**

Red

Rubra Officinalis. **Each, \$1.00**
Earliest and most brilliant red Peony, not very double.

Adolphe Rousseau. (85) **Each, \$2.00**
Semi-double brilliant garnet bloom. One of the best early reds.

Augustine D'Hour. (78) Large, brilliant bloom. Fine bud. Excellent for cold storage or shipping. **Each, \$1.25**

Felix Crousse. (84) **Each, \$1.00**
Ruby red, large, compact, fragrant bloom. A most dependable red for cutting.

Karl Rosenfield. (88) **Each, \$2.00**
Brilliant velvety crimson, compact bloom. A favorite.

Rubra Superba. (72) **Each, \$1.00**
Deep rose carmine, fragrant bloom. Considered best of very late reds.

Peonies Under Color

Un-Named Whites. **Each, 50c; Doz. \$5.00**

Un-Named Pinks. **Each, 50c; Doz. \$5.00**

Un-Named Reds. **Each, 65c; Doz. \$6.50**

For those who wish a show of flowers without regard to color, we can supply strong, three year, field grown roots, including many choice sorts. **10 for \$5.00; 100 for \$40.00**

Tree Peony. Low shrub, hardy, and very showy with its large single and abundant violet-pink blooms. **Each, \$2.00**

Hardy Perennial Plants—Continued

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Grandiflora—One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June; they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion; excellent for cutting.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

Will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged large panicles of minute flowers should be in every garden.

Paniculata—A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Helenium—(Sneezeweed)

Handsome plants, allied to the sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

Riverton Gem—A beautiful new variety. Old-gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower red. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A desirable border plant, succeeding in any sunny position, but doing best in a damp place; grows 3 to 5 feet high, with large foliage and large, showy flowers of delicate coloring, produced during the entire summer.

Mallow Marvels—A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white; mixed colors.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50

Moscheutos, Rose—(Swamp Rose Mallow). Flowers large, rose-colored, very showy. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Crimson Eye—Creamy white flowers, large crimson center. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Hollyhocks

Growing 5 to 6 feet tall, these plants produce a pleasing effect planted either in rows on the lawn or among shrubbery. They require a deep rich soil, and a sunny situation, and will repay for a little extra attention given them. They require a rich, deep soil well drained.

Double White, Salmon, Red, Yellow, Pink, Maroon.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Single—Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms, mixed.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50

Lily of the Valley

Field-grown clumps, for outdoor planting.
Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Lychnis—(Champion)

Are of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil.

Chalcedonica—A most desirable plant; heads of brilliant orange-scarlet in June and July. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Lysimachia

Nummularia—(Creeping Jenny or Moneywort.) Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, where it quickly forms a dense carpet. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Monarda—(Bergamot)

Showy plants, growing from two to three feet high, succeeding in any soil or position, with aromatic foliage; flowers during July and August.

Didyma—(Oswego Tea.) Flowers bright scarlet. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00

Pentstemon—(Beard Tongue)

Most useful showy perennials, either for the border or rockery. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50



Hardy Phloxes—(Phlox Decussata)

This is one of the most useful flowers for summer decorations, the colors varying from pure white to deep crimson. To obtain good results it is wise to manure the soil well and give them a fairly open situation, and an occasional soaking of water during very dry weather.

The flowering period is from the early part of July to the middle of September and they grow to heights varying from 2 to 3 feet. If the first flower spikes are cut off as soon as over, and the plants are given a good soaking, a second crop of bloom extending until late in fall may be expected.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Bridesmaid—(Tall). White with large crimson carmine center.

Champs Elysees—Rich, purplish-crimson.

Eclaireur—Bright carmine with light halo. Large flower.

Ferdinand Cortez—Deep Crimson.

F. G. Von Lassburg—A splendid pure white, very large.

Hodur—Pink, shaded white.

Miss Lingard—(Suffruticosa). Pure white with pale pink eye, long graceful panicles. One of the best phloxes in cultivation. Blooms in June and again in September and October.

Mrs. Jenkins—Flowers large, pure white. Early, free bloomer.

R. P. Struthers—(Tall). Rosy-carmine with claret-red eye. Fine.

Sunset—Dark, rosy-pink.

Phlox divaricata—(Native). Has good dark green foliage and lovely soft lavender flowers. Excellent for the front of the herbaceous border, or as a cover plant in damp places. May be used in combination with almost any other flower. Somewhat fragrant.

Physostegia—(False Dragon Head)

One of the most beautiful of our mid-summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes three to four feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers not unlike a gigantic heather.

Virginica—Bright but soft pink. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Virginica Alba—Pure white. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Pinks—(Hardy Garden)

Dianthus Plumarius—(Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks.) These "Clove Pinks," so much used for edgings of old-fashioned gardens, bloom most profusely during May and June. They grow about a foot high, and bear double flowers resembling small carnations.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Platycodon**(Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower)**

One of the best perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery.

Grandiflorum—Large blue flowers. 2 ft. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Grandiflorum Alba—White. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Mariesi—(Dwarf Japanese Bellflower.) Large, saucer-shaped, violet-blue flowers. Compact, 1 ft. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Poppy—(Oriental)

Perennial poppies are of the easiest culture; almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam; give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season; mulch with stable litter in fall, and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. After flowering the plants die back, usually reappearing along in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. During this resting period care should be taken in cultivating the beds that the roots are not injured, any disturbance at this time usually resulting in failure. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00

Pyrethrum Roseum

Hybridum—Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand hardy perennial, which will thrive in any good garden soil where there is good draining and full exposure to the sun. The main season of blooming is in June, but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Rudbeckia—(Cone-flower)

Grow and thrive anywhere giving a wealth of bloom, which are well suited for cutting.

"Golden Glow"—Produces masses of double golden-yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers from July to September. Each 25c; doz., \$2.50

Newmani—Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone three feet high; flowers from July to September. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Purpurea—(Giant Purple Cone-flower.) Flowers about four inches across, of a reddish-purple with a large cone-shaped center of brown; three feet; blooms from July to October.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

A LITTLE BOOK OF PERENNIALS

By PROF. ALFRED C. HOTTEST

For the amateur and professional. Companion book to the Little Book of Annuals

Price, paper cover, \$1.00; postpaid, \$1.10; Cloth cover, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.65



Sweet William

Salvia—(Meadow Sage)

Azorea—A Rocky Mountain species, growing 2 to 3 ft. high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Sedum—(Stonecrop)

A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or rocky places in open sun.

Spectabile—A foot high, or more. The most beautiful variety of all the Sedums, with large glaucous leaves, with rosy-purple flowers borne in large, flat, open heads, commencing to bloom in August and remaining in bloom for two months or more. Will stand extreme cold, heat or wet, and do well in shaded spots.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Sweet William

Dianthus Barbatus—These old-fashioned favorites are prized border plants. There is a great variety of rich colors, and the flowers are very fragrant.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Tritoma—(Red-hot Poker or Torch Lily)

Fitzneri—(The Everblooming Flame Flower.)—With their large spikes of rich orange-scarlet flowers, they produce a striking effect planted either singly in the border, or in masses. Succeed well in ordinary garden soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. The safest method of wintering is to dig up the roots in the fall and bury in sand in a cool cellar. In bloom from August to October, 3 to 4 ft.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Valeriana—(Garden Heliotrope)

Officinalis—Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July, with a delicious strong, heliotrope odor. 3 to 4 ft.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Veronica—(Speedwell)

Spicata—A valuable border plant, with long spikes of bright blue flowers, blooming in July and August. 1½ to 2 ft. Plant in a sunny location.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Vinca Minor—(Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle)

Dwarf evergreen trailing plant, is used for carpeting the ground where it is too shady for other plants to thrive.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Yucca Filamentosa—(Adam's Needle)

A hardy evergreen plant with long, narrow leaves that are green the year round. The flowers are white, on long spikes.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50



Caladiums Bordering a Bed of Cannas

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS For Spring Planting

BULBS are of easiest culture, inexpensive, and require but little care. Put them in the ground out of doors in April and May. Some will bloom in June, and all during the same year as planted. These include many of our most attractive plants for both foliage and flowers. As a rule they should be planted out of doors after the weather has become somewhat settled and warm. After the first frost and the leaves have turned droopy or yellow, take up and put in a dry cellar or some other place where they will not freeze, storing in paper bags or soil preferably, and then replanting the following year.

We would call attention to Cannas. The wonderful improvement to which this popular bedding plant has been developed makes it today one of the best all summer flowering plants both for flowers and foliage. Its ornamental leaves varying from light pea green to darkest brilliant maroons and bronzes can be used most effectively both in borders or beds. The flower spikes have been developed to enormous size and individual flowers sometimes measure 2 inches across. They are of most brilliant colors including all shades from creamy white through pure lemon yellow, orange, salmon, pink, scarlet to deep red velvety maroons. Many of the flowers are tinged with gold, some spotted and others striped until there is a gorgeous display which continues in bloom from early summer until cut by frost.

Amaryllis

Most of those we list are suitable for house, conservatory, and garden. For pot culture Amaryllis require a well-drained, turf, sandy soil and a growing and resting season. If convenient, start in hotbed, beginning with fifty degrees of heat, increasing to sixty or seventy. When the leaves appear, water carefully and not in too great quantity. The Alba and Rosea planted in May make rich and showy border plants.

Giant Vittata Hybrids

Immense flowers with broad, overlapping petals, vigorous stems having from four to six gigantic blooms of perfect form. Colors range from pure white ground with markings of rose, red, and crimson, to the richest self colors in scarlet, crimson, bright red, cherry, and maroon. Make very satisfactory pot plants.

Each 75c; doz., \$7.50

Atamasco Alba—(White Fairy Lily. Plant three or four bulbs to a five inch pot. For the garden culture, set out in spring and lift in autumn like Gladiolus.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00

Atamasco Rosea—(Pink Fairy Lily). In bloom all summer. Fine for edging.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

Johnsonii—Scarlet with clear white stripe.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Caladium Esculentum

(Elephant's Ears)

A vigorous growing plant which has tremendously large, pendulous leaves borne on long stiff stems. In rich soil, with an abundance of moisture, assume very large growth and is most effective either singly on lawns or planted in center of beds or as backgrounds for other blooming plants. They are frequently planted in groups and quite often as border around Cannas.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Small Size Bulbs	Each, \$0.10; doz., \$1.00
First Size Bulbs	Each, .15; doz., 1.50
Extra Large Bulbs	Each, .25; doz., 2.50
Mammoth Bulbs	Each, .35; doz., 3.50
Extra Mammoth	Each, .50; doz., 5.00

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Very decorative plants used in window boxes or pots. Heart-shaped leaves in various colors, veined and striped with red, pink and white.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00



AMARYLLIS

Note—Bulbs are not mailed until danger of freezing is past.

BARNARD'S SELECTED CANNAS

BRONZE FOLIAGE

King Humbert—Its flowers measure 6 in. in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze. 4 to 5 feet. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Florida—Very handsome flower of orchid type, yellowish-red in color, beautiful bronze foliage. A grand Canna, 4 ft. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

Statue of Liberty—A giant Canna with immense flame-red flowers of orchid type. Massive bronzy foliage. 7 ft. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00**

RED SHADES—Green Foliage

American Beauty—Velvety oriental carnage or translucent cerise. Very free flowering. 5 ft. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00**

Candelabra—A glorious Canna. Flowers extra large, color fiery orange-scarlet. Blooms incessantly. 5 ft. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00**

Firebird—The flowers are borne in immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the leaves. They are of splendid form, round and shapely. The petals measure 2½ inches and more across. The flower is a clear, glistening scarlet, without any streaks, spots or blotches; 4 feet. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Meteor—Deep dazzling crimson flowers, produced in mammoth clusters. A most effective bedder and considered by many to be the best crimson. 5 ft. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Splendor—Splendid scarlet flowers. Foliage soft green. 4½ ft. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

The President—Scarlet, finest of its class. Flowers over 6 inches across, vigorous and healthy even in extreme drought. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

Wintzer's Colossal—5 to 6 ft. Orchid flowers of vivid scarlet, 8 inches across, without a doubt the largest flower to date. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

PINK SHADES—Green Foliage

Apricot—Buff yellow base overspread with salmon pink. A rich, new color. Very appropriately named. 4 ft. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

City of Portland—Broad, rounded petals opening wide on easily filled trusses, flowers produced in great profusion. Color a beautiful rose-pink, 3 to 4 ft. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

Hungaria—Very compact plant, almost dwarf, and of luxuriant growth. Flowers large with rounded petals, color a pure rose-pink with cream throat, 2 to 3 ft. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

Mrs. Alf. F. Conard—The large exquisite shaded salmon pink flowers are produced in great abundance on robust, upright plants. Wonderfully profuse in blooming; large heads; 4 feet. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

VARIEGATED—Green Foliage

Venus—One of the most delicately colored varieties. Flowers of medium size of a soft rosy-pink, with a mottled border of creamy-yellow; 4 feet. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**



King Humbert

YELLOW SHADES—Green Foliage

Canary Bird—Broad, large flower of canary yellow. Foliage soft green and very heavy. An excellent bloomer. 3½ ft. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Florence Vaughan—Bright, rich golden-yellow, spotted with red; 4 feet. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Princeton—An intense yellow with a red tinge in the throat. Resists bleaching better than other yellow Cannas. 4 ft. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Yellow King Humbert (Queen Helene)—Identical with King Humbert in habit of growth and flowering, and produces yellow flowers, dotted with red, and has green foliage. It will please all who try it. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet striped flower. 5 feet. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

WHITE—Green Foliage

Eureka—4 ft. Remarkably free flowering variety, and with its striking white flowers, which first appear cream, make a very effective show in conjunction with a good scarlet, such as Firebird or King Humbert. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

Flag of Truce—Large flowering creamy white with faint pink dots over all the petals. Not as pure white, nor as tall, as "Eureka," but distinct and valuable. 4 ft. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

DAHLIAS

One of the most showy of the autumn flowers. The culture is most simple; any extra attention given to the growing plants is repaid by larger and more blooms. A sandy soil which has been well enriched and a sunny position are advantageous factors, yet good results accrue in almost any soil. About three feet apart is the distance to plant. Large clumps of roots should be divided, leaving one or two eyes to the tuber. When planting place the tuber flat on its side and cover six inches deep; after the growth shows above ground cultivate until the blooming period. Planting time in this latitude is from about May 10 to the end of June.

All of the Dahlias offered in this catalogue are supplied in sound roots, ready for planting.

New Introductions and Novelties

Never has the interest in new Dahlias been so keen as at present, and never have Dahlia lovers been so discriminating. A new Dahlia now must surpass all existing varieties, or be entirely distinct, to secure recognition.

The varieties listed immediately below are all exceptional and difficult to beat.

Betty Austin. A Hybrid Cactus that is in a class by itself. One of the earliest to bloom, a free and continuous bloomer. The flowers are full to the center. Color, yellow at base of petal, blending to rosy carmine and rose, yellow at tips; reflex rose. Flowers are medium to large, usually about seven inches in diameter. Plant is a quick grower, of branching habit, about three to four feet high. **Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00**

Claire Kulp. Hybrid Cactus. The greatest of all reds. Flowers more than ten inches in diameter on a wonderful stem. Color is the richest cardinal, shaded garnet, with just enough yellow at the base of the petal to set off the red most effectively. All other reds look dull and commonplace in comparison. **Each, \$2.00; doz., \$20.00**

Mary Dorr. One of the most beautiful of all Cactus dahlias and the best of the deep pink and white type. Color is a bright tyrian pink, blending to white at center of flowers and tips of petals. Flowers are produced freely on long, slender, but stiff stems. **Each, \$1.50; doz., \$15.00**

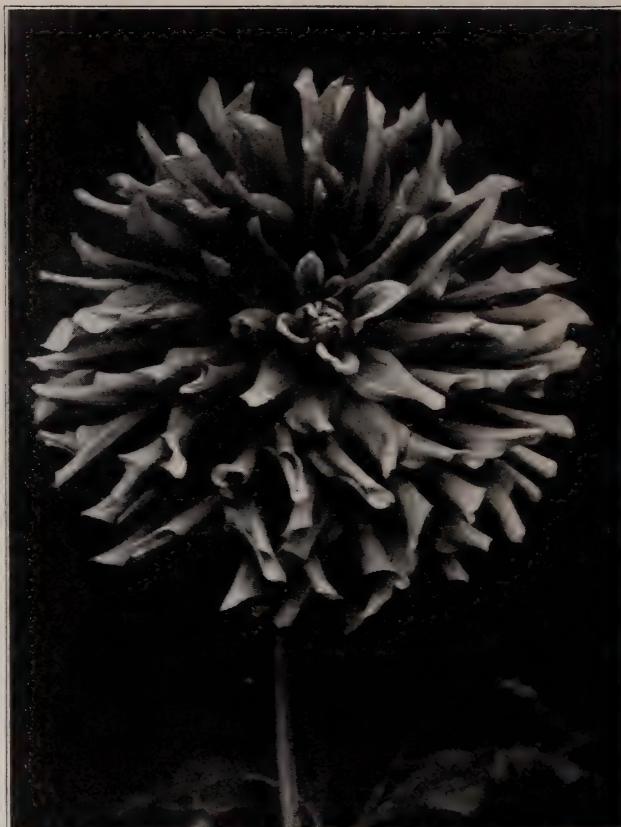
Mrs. Caroline Bruner. Decorative. One of the most popular varieties. Brilliant crimson, shaded maroon, with flame and yellow at center and base of petals; a rich and effective combination. The flowers are large, of splendid form and carried well above the foliage. **Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00**

Mrs. F. Bergholz. A bold sturdy Hybrid Cactus of splendid form. A beautiful clear pink which is rendered more effective and chaste by the white tips and creamy white center. The flowers are always perfect and borne well above the foliage on long stiff stems. **Each, \$2.50; doz., \$25.00**

Mrs. Leo Niessen. Cactus. Very bright and effective, being produced profusely on stiff stems, always full and perfect. Color, a beautiful shade of scarlet red, blending to peach red at center of flower, with bright yellow at base of petal and at tips; reflex sulphur yellow veined and suffused pale peach red. A splendid bright, rich Autumn combination. **Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00**

Patrick O'Mara. This sensational new decorative variety was awarded a Gold Medal by the American Dahlia Society, as the best Autumn shade variety in existence. The color is an unusually soft and pleasing shade of orange-buff slightly tinged with Neyron rose. It is very large, 7 to 9 inches in diameter, and borne on long strong erect stems. It is a strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. The giant flowers are well formed, with good full center, while the outer petals are most pleasingly irregular. **Each, \$1.00; Doz., \$10.00**

Pink Rosebud. Cactus. One of the loveliest dahlias grown. The buds are long, pointed, and the petals unfold like a long, pointed rosebud, one petal at a time. Buds are carried erect, like a rosebud, on long, straight, and rigidly stiff stems. Color is pure pink, tinting lighter toward the center and tips of petals. **Each, \$2.00; doz., \$20.00**



Dahlia—Betty Austin

DAHLIAS—Continued

Sophy Morey. A giant Cactus that is ideal in every way; large size, fine form, long stiff stems, a good keeper, vigorous grower, and profuse bloomer. Color white, lightly suffused and overlaid pale phlox purple; a delicately beautiful color. **Each, \$2.50; doz., \$25.00**

Sunset Glow. Best of its type for garden or commercial use. A Hybrid Cactus of perfect form and profuse bloomer. Color is yellow at base of petal, outer part overlaid flame scarlet, tipped yellow. One of the very first to bloom. **Each, \$2.00; doz., \$20.00**

Show Dahlias

Show dahlias are a branch of the old ball type. Their flowers are of perfect form, round and full. The petals are cupped or quilled. The colors are mostly solid or tipped a little lighter than the ground color. Fancy dahlias are of the same form as those called show dahlias only they are striped, spotted, or otherwise variegated.

A. D. Livoni. Clear, cerise pink, with beautifully quilled petals. A free bloomer and a great favorite. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Mrs. Hartong. Rich bronzy yellow suffused salmon pink. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Queen Victoria. Rich golden yellow, quilled petals. A strong grower and a profuse bloomer. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Snow. Pure snow white. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Tansboro. Crimson shaded maroon, white suffused crimson at base of petals, early and profuse bloomer. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Barnard's Mixed Dahlias

Our mixtures are made from selected varieties and contain many more kinds than we list.

Double White, Red, Yellow, Pink Variegated.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00

All colors mixed, 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Dahlia in this class have long, narrow twisted petals of the most beautiful color, many of them blending one color into another in the most exquisite manner possible. The flowers are perfectly double, loosely arranged, irregular in outline, and borne on good stems, well supplied with buds and foliage. The plants are mostly strong growers and are profuse bloomers.

Attraction. Large, elegant flower of clear lilac rose, borne on long stiff stems and of exceptional merit. A true peony-cactus type.

Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50

F. W. Fellows. Flowers of immense size. Composed of numerous long narrow incurved petals of a lively orange scarlet. This is one of the largest and finest Autumn shade varieties. Should be in every collection.

Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50

Golden West Cactus. This is a California variety that is in a class by itself, in its color—that rich golden, bronzy yellow, with the scarlet shading at the base of the petals and the center. It is a wonderful grower, strong and sturdy, with heavy, clean healthy leaves, and branching habit, producing flowers freely on long, stiff stems. The flower is large, outer petals reflexing somewhat, with a full high center.

Each, 65c; doz., \$6.00

Lawine. A magnificent flower on long stem. A large white, lightly suffused pink. A strong, vigorous grower, early and profuse bloomer. One of the best for commercial cut flowers and for the garden.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Libelle. Another grand variety of medium size, a profuse bloomer on long stiff stems. Color a beautiful aster purple; very effective.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

LUMESCH. A cross of Mme. Lumiere and Mme. Eschenauer. Beautiful and distinct variety of Hybrid Cactus form. Color is white suffused pink, heavily shaded carmine. An early and free bloomer.

Each 75c; doz., \$7.50

Marjorie Castleton. The best standard pink Cactus Dahlia. It is much softer than most of the pinks and is an early, continuous bloomer. The color is a soft rosy pink, tinting lighter toward the center. It is a very rapid grower, with good stems and keeps well after cutting.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Mme. Eschenauer. A most pleasing and effective color, being yellow at base of petals, passing to creamy white, suffused and tipped pale lilac.

Each 35c; doz., \$3.50

Queen of Hearts. A beautiful pure white with yellow at base of petals, making it a most lovely and effective flower.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Rube Girl. A bronzy or "Autumn Shade" variety. Color, soft yellow, suffused, overlaid and tipped coral red, giving the flower a bronzy effect, that lights up wonderfully under artificial light. Long, slender stiff stems.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Success. One of the best for garden or exhibition. Clear yellow with long pointed petals; an early, free and continuous bloomer on long stems.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Decorative Dahlias

The massive flowers are loosely formed and present a striking appearance. The petals are broad, long, and flat. The varieties offered here can be relied upon to give entire satisfaction and be a mass of colors from early August until cut down by frost.

Alaska. One of the very finest white decorative Dahlias. Flowers of large size, finest form and borne erect on rigid stems.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Break O'Day. A new giant flowered Dahlia that should be in every collection. Its immense size is relieved by a beautiful irregular formation and its soft color. A delicate clear sulphur yellow, tinting to sulphur white at the tips. The petals are of great substance, illuminated by a satiny sheen, giving the flowers a waxy appearance. A strong vigorous grower and free bloomer with long erect stems. An acquisition.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Insulinde. The finest and most artistic Dahlia of distinct form with petals twisted and curled. Stems are two to three feet long and flowers nine to ten inches across. Color, a rich saffron yellow shaded russet orange.

Each, \$1.50; doz., \$15.00

Jack Rose. The best crimson for garden or cutting; that brilliant crimson red that makes the "Jack" Rose popular, and suggested the name.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued

Mina Burgle. It is a strong, vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, an early, continuous and free bloomer; a good keeper and root-maker, in addition to its large size, fine form and vivid glowing vermillion red color.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Minnie McCullough. Very striking. Soft golden yellow, tipped bronzy red; effective.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Mrs. C. H. Breck. Hybrid Decorative. Color, soft yellow, suffused and tipped carmine, very bright and effective. Vigorous grower of dwarf branching habit and an early, profuse and continuous bloomer. Flowers are large and borne on stiff erect stems.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Mrs. J. Harrison Dick. One of the most valuable new varieties of recent introduction. Color citron yellow at center, outer petals suffused and overlaid salmon pink, a lovely and effective combination, especially under artificial light.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Pink Jack Rose. Rose pink sport of Jack Rose.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Queen Mary. A grand decorative that has proven its worth as the best deep pink for all purposes. The size is large to very large; full high center. Color clear silvery cerise pink. The plant is a strong, healthy, vigorous, upright branching grower, producing giant flowers freely on long stiff stems.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Sheba. A charming Dahlia of fluffy, loose, artistic form. Color, petal tips white; broad band of white along midvein toward base; both edges cardinal—darkest on opening petals at center; beautiful full, pointed center. Petals recurved, twisted and whorled; some half spiral edges; some inrolled trowel-like; other edges rolled back.

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00

Sylvia. Deep pink, tinting to flesh pink at center; large, perfect form, on long, stiff stems. One of the best for cutting or garden.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Single Dahlias

These have but one row of petals, resembling cosmos, but much larger, and are very free flowering. Fine for cutting.

Autumn Century. A fine bronzy variety; large fine form on long stems. Color, buff yellow at base of petals shading through amber to red, with an iridescent sheen.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Cream Century Delicate creamy white, beautiful form on long stems.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Evelyn Century. Very bright and effective. Color white, outer half of petals a bright violet-cerise making a beautiful white zone around the yellow disc.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Giant Red. Enormous size and a rich oriental color with an effective yellow spot at tip of petals.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Gloxinia. In marking and brilliancy of colors resembles the Gloxinia so much as to suggest the name. Color, brilliant cerise, tinting lighter at tips with white at base of petal, making a white zone around the yellow disc.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

James Weller. Finest of all single Dahlias; large size and most beautiful color combination. Color, a rich golden yellow with one-third of each petal overlaid soft rosy red. The two colors blend most harmoniously and are very effective. The big flowers are produced freely on long stiff stems.

Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00

Jessie. The greatest white single Dahlia in existence. Exquisite form, pure white, of large size and borne profusely on long slender but stiff stems.

Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Mrs. Joseph Lucas. A combination of autumn shades. Immense size, beautiful form, produced profusely on good stiff stems. Yellow suffused orange and overlaid salmon pink. One of the largest and handsomest.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Praxitelles. The color is deep velvet maroon, each petal tipped white. The plants are dwarf, branching, and profuse bloomers.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Sunset Century. Most strikingly effective. Yellow at base of petal, outer half deep rich vermillion. Very bright and effective for garden or cutting.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Yellow Century. A magnificent yellow of the largest size, beautiful form, and a profuse bloomer on long stiff stems.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50



Gladioli

"GARDEN BEAUTY"

Gladioli Collection

25 large bulbs for \$1.00
Postpaid \$1.10

Composed of popular varieties, including AMERICA, the famous pink, and other tried and tested kinds. Full culture directions accompany each package.

Mrs. Dr. Norton—White, with edges suffused a soft rose-pink at tips of pointed petals. Lower petals have a blotch of sulphur-yellow, speckled at base with soft rose. The beauty of this flower is in the soft harmonious blending of wonderful tints. Strong and vigorous grower and very free flowering. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Mrs. Francis King—Flowers of giant size on a spike growing four feet high with from eighteen to twenty flowers, six to eight open at one time. A rich salmon-red, lower petals spotted with carmine. A splendid cut flower and an excellent keeper. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

Mrs. Francis Pendleton—Flowers are of largest size, borne on strong straight spikes. A beautiful shade of light pink with a brilliant deep red blotch in throat on lower petals. A color combination rivaling many of the finest Orchids in its richness. A spectacular variety. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

GLADIOLI

These are among the easiest and most satisfactory bulbs for everybody to grow. As decorative flowers for the garden or the adornment of interiors, they have few superiors. Start to plant the bulbs in April, continuing to do so every ten days or so for succession. Set them from two to four inches deep, according to size, and about six inches apart each way. Cut the spikes when the first bloom begins to unfold. Place in water and the buds will expand beautifully and last for several days if water is changed daily. Mailed postpaid at single or dozen rates.

Gladiolus bulbs weigh about 8 pounds per 100, and if wanted in quantity by mail, include enough to cover postage in your remittance.

Alice Tiplady. A large, vigorous, primulinus of a beautiful orange-saffron color. Strong grower. Extra fine. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50**

America—Soft flesh pink, lightly tinged with lavender. Full spike. **Each, 10c; doz., 50c; 100, \$4.00**

Anna Eberius—Dark velvety purple throat shading deeper. Wide open flowers of excellent substance, strong spike. **Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50**

Baron Hulot—One of the finest deep violet-purple, very dark on petal tips; light on upper petals in throat, lower petal a rich pansy-violet with a fleck of primrose-yellow. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Bertrex—Creamy white flowers of great substance. Very pleasing variety. **Each 10c; doz., 85c**

Byron L. Smith—Soft lavender-pink on a white ground. Very fine as a cut flower. Color equal to an orchid. **Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50**

Chicago White—Pure white with faint lavender markings on the lower petals. Tall, straight stems. Early. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

Evelyn Kirtland—The flowers are a beautiful shade of rosy-pink, darker at the edges, fading to shell-pink at the center, with brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals. Entire flower showing a glistening, sparkling lustre. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Gretchen Zang—A most beautiful soft melting shade of pink, blending into deep salmon on the lower petals. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c**

Halley—A most attractive early-blossoming sort, with large well-opened flowers of delicate salmon-pink with a creamy blotch on lower petals. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

Herada—New variety and new color in Gladioli. Blooms of immense size on tall straight spikes. Massive in every way. An effective pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in the throat. Unusually attractive. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00**

Le Marechal Foch—Considered an improvement on America. Very delicate pink with enormous wide open flowers. Very early. A valuable cut flower variety. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c**

Lily White—A fine snow white variety of good height; large size blossoms, six or seven open at a time. **Each 10c; doz., 85c**

Mary Fennell—A most beautiful lavender-pink flower on a tall, slender spike; lower petals primrose-yellow with penciling of lavender. Flowers well opened. An extra choice variety. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

GLADIOLI—Cont'd

Myrtle—Clearest rose-pink softly dissolving into a clear creamy-white, daintily ruffled. "The most beautiful pink yet produced in a Gladiolus." Early flowering variety of good size, distinctive in form and color. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

Niagara—A delightful cream shade shading to canary-yellow, slightly splashed with rose-pink, throat shaded with carmine. Large, open flowers on a strong, erect spike. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00**

Panama—A seedling of "America" and greatly resembles the parent. A clear pink in color with wide open wax-like flowers well arranged on a good spike. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

Peace—Immense white flowers with a lilac feathering in the throat of lower petals; borne on tall graceful spikes. Strong and healthy grower. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

Prince of Wales—A beautiful glistening salmon with slight apricot reflections, melting to soft primrose-yellow, overlaid with deep orange. An early bloomer and a novelty of great value, eight to ten blooms open at one time on a long, graceful spike. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00**

Principeine—Carmine-red flower with a throat of glistening white. Large, well open flowers on a tall spike. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c**

Schwaben—A post meritorious variety of wonderful vigor, with strong erect spikes. The strongest growing and largest flower of all the yellow Gladioli. A clear canary-yellow shading to soft sulphur with a small blotch of deep garnet on the lower petals. **Each 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

War—Deep blood-red, shaded crimson-black. Very tall and conspicuous. **Each, 10c; Doz., \$1.00**

Wilbrink—Lovely flesh pink with creamy blotch on lower petals. New and very beautiful. One of the earliest. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00**

Yellow Hammer—An extra strong grower, producing flowers of pure yellow with a small red mark in the throat. Very effective. **Each, 10c; doz., 85c; 100, \$6.00**

GLADIOLI, PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS

Highly recommended for cut flowers. Their colors vary from pale yellow to light salmon. These flowers are somewhat different in style from ordinary Gladioli; the petals are quite thin. On account of their delicacy and slender form, these hybrids are destined to be greatly appreciated. Splendid mixture. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00**

BARNARD'S GLADIOLI IN MIXTURE

Barnard's "Royal" Mixture—This is composed exclusively of high grade varieties, including many new and rare kinds. It embraces the greatest possible range of color, and contains the best large flowering sorts. **Doz., 50c; 100, \$4.00**

Culture of Gladioli

Planting—Gladioli may be planted any time the ground is in good condition. Large bulbs should be planted five to six inches deep, smaller bulbs less. The roots go down; therefore ground should be well pulverized and enriched below as well as above the bulbs. No fresh manure should be allowed to come in contact with the bulbs.

They should have full exposure to the sun and will not give best results if planted in the shade or where the roots of trees or shrubbery absorb the moisture in the ground. Do not expect to get good results where you could not raise a good hill of potatoes.

Cultivation—Cultivation should be constant and may be begun by raking before the shoots appear. Do not let a crust form around the plants. Gladioli are good feeders and will utilize large amounts of old manure worked into the ground through the season. The new bulbs and bulbets are formed after blooming, so cultivation should be continued for five or six weeks after bloom is cut. If water is given, a thorough soaking once a week is better than a little once a day. A mulch of lawn clippings or other fine material helps to keep the ground cool and conserves moisture but is no substitute for cultivation.

Barnard's "Garden Beauty" Collection of Gladioli is made up from choice varieties—25 large Bulbs for \$1.00.

Cultivation kills weeds. Proper cultivation conserves moisture. Cultivation enables the air to change the soil to plant food. Do not forget to cultivate.

Cutting—In cutting, at least four leaves, better six, should be left on the plant to mature the bulb. Proper cutting is good for the bulb. Never allow seed pods to form unless you want the seeds. Seeds form at the expense of the bulb and bulblets.

Cut flowers should be placed in cold water. All wilted flowers, including seed pods, should be removed each day and stem shortened with a slanting cut. Do not crowd into a small vase. Keep vases, or receptacles clean. Set in a cool place at night, but never in a draught. Bloomed out tips make fine corsage bouquets.

Digging—After tops are killed by frost, bulbs should be dug and tops cut close to the bulb. Dry for one or two days in the sun and separate bulbets from bulbs. Bulbs should be kept cool and dry in ventilated crate or basket. They will keep well in conditions favorable for potato storage. Where ground does not freeze bulbs may be left in, but it is not recommended to do so.



Lilium Auratum

Auratum (Golden Japan Lily). This superb Lily has flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter composed of six white petals, thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. This variety is peculiar in that it does not take kindly to having any kind of manure near its roots. Suitable also for pots indoors.

	Each	Doz.
Small Bulbs	\$0.30	\$3.00
Medium Bulbs	.40	4.00
Large Bulbs	.50	5.00

Auratum Platypyllum. Similar to *Lilium Auratum*, but larger and finer in all respects. Its flower is from 10 to 12 inches across, petals broader and more overlapping than *Lil. Auratum*. Is especially noted for its lustrous broad leaves which give it added attraction. The flower is generally studded with crimson-chocolate spots like the *Auratum* Lily. An exceptionally fine Lily. **Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50**

Auratum Pictum. Similar in form to *Lil. Auratum* but tipped with crimson at the ends of the yellow band. **Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50**

Auratum Macranthum. This is a giant form of the golden-banded Lily.

Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50

Batemanni. A strong variety, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with clusters of 5 to 10 flowers of a rich apricot color. Blooms in July or August. Very handsome.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

LILIES

Hardy Garden Varieties

Lilies love ample drainage. Good results have been obtained by digging a hole in the garden deep enough to allow the placing of a 6-inch flower pot, inverted, therein, fill in around this pot with sand or gravel. Plant your bulb on top of the inverted pot and see that the top of the bulb is at least 6 inches below the surface. This would mean that the hole would have to be at least 14 inches deep.

Elegans Red. Beautiful vermillion, with a few black spots; overspread with a bright lustre; petals broad and somewhat rounded. Beautifully formed. **Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00**

Elegans, Mixed, all colors and shades. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50**

LILUM REGALE OR MYRIOPHYLLUM

It is absolutely hardy, and is excellent for forcing. It has been predicted that this will become the Easter Lily of the future, and being so hardy, may be grown at home. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink on the outer edges, with a beautiful shade of canary yellow at the center, and extending part way up the trumpet. It is delightfully perfumed, reminding one of the Jasmine, and lacking the heavy, oppressive odor of most Lilies. Blooms out-of-doors early in July. Thrives in any good soil not too wet.

4 to 5 inch circ., **Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50**
 6 to 7 inch circ., **Each, \$1.00; doz., \$10.00**
 8 inch circ., **Each, \$1.25; doz., \$12.50**



LILIES—Continued

All herbaceous borders should have a few Lilies scattered through them. The sorts offered below can be planted with excellent results during the early spring months. It is in the hardy border that Lilies do best as they get the benefit of the shade of the surrounding plants which is so necessary for their welfare; other varieties should be planted in the autumn and are offered in our autumn catalog.

Lilies thrive best in a well-dug, rich, moist soil. Deep planting is recommended—at least six inches deep for most, and more than that for the Speciosum varieties. All Lilies form two sets of roots—one set below and the other above the bulb. For best effects place the bulbs in clumps of six or more, with at least an inch of sand beneath, over, and around each one, then cover with soil. Although these Lilies are generally known as hardy, it is advisable to cover the surface with leaves or litter in late fall as a protective measure against frost.

Hansonii. A very rare and beautiful Lily, unsurpassed in vigor of growth. Blooms extra early. Flowers are large, of a bright yellow, tinged orange and spotted maroon, with thick wax-like petals, appearing in clusters of 8 to 12 flowers. One of the rarest and finest Lilies known.

Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50

Henryi. A rare and beautiful Lily from the mountains of China. It is very hardy, a strong healthy grower and without doubt one of the best Lilies for garden culture. The flower stalks, 3 to 5 feet high, carry 5 to 8 flowers each. In color it is a rich apricot-yellow, lightly spotted with brown. Sometimes called "The Yellow Speciosum."

Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50

Rubellum. A very early variety. The delicate pink flowers are showy and lasting. Not as hardy and robust as the Speciosum varieties, it is advisable to cover slightly during the winter months.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

CALLAS

The varieties offered below succeed best when treated in the same manner as Gladioli, Tuberoses and other summer-flowering bulbs. The bulbs should be planted in the open border when danger from frost is over in spring, and will then flower during the summer months. In the autumn dig and store through the winter as you would potatoes.

White—(*Richardia Aethiopica*). The old fashioned waxy-white flower.

Small size, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Medium size, each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Large size, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Golden Yellow—(*Richardia Elliottiana*). This is the best of the Yellow Callas, its flowers being as large as the popular white variety, but of a rich lustrous golden-yellow of velvety texture; the foliage is dark green, with translucent creamy-white spots, which adds much to its beauty. Strong bulbs.

Small size, each, 40c; doz., \$4.00

Medium size, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00

Large size, each, 60c; doz., \$6.00



Lilium Rubrum

Speciosum Rubrum, or Roseum. White, heavily spotted with rich, rosy crimson spots. This variety is largely grown for cut flowers and for garden adornment it is one of the best in our list. Its tall stems three to four feet tall are surmounted with flowers. One of the most popular garden varieties; blooms in August.

Each Doz.

Small Bulbs \$0.30 \$3.00

Medium Bulbs40 4.00

Large Bulbs50 5.00

Speciosum Album. Grows about four feet tall. Fragrant, glistening pure white flower. The best pure white garden Lily. Suitable also for pot culture.

Each Doz.

Small Bulbs \$0.40 \$4.00

Medium Bulbs50 5.00

Tigridium (Single Tiger Lily). Flowers orange-red, spotted black.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

Tigridium fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Very large, double flowers.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50

BEGONIAS (Tuberous Rooted)

Very desirable as pot plants for the house or for bedding out-doors.

Single varieties in separate colors, such as white, pink, red, orange, rose, etc.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00

Double varieties. Same colors as above.

Each 35c; doz., \$3.50

GLOXINIAS

Very attractive pot plants, for inside blooming, with large bell-shaped flowers in a wide range of colors.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50

Miscellaneous Bulbs and Roots

Cinnamon Vine

Perfectly hardy—thriving in all soils, in sun or shade, wet or dry. No insects, blight or disease of any kind ever troubles them, no winter harms. Once planted they will grow a lifetime. They will quickly climb 30 feet or more, and surround your windows and cover your porches, walks, etc., with a mass of vines—covered with pretty heart-shaped leaves and a profusion of dainty, white, sweet-scented flowers.

Medium size	Each 10c; doz., \$1.00
Large size	Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50
Giant size	Each 20c; doz., \$2.00

Hyacinthus Candicans

(Summer Hyacinth)

The large, solid bulbs, planted in spring among shrubbery or interspersed among scarlet geraniums, produce a grand effect in August and September with their tall flower spikes, 3 to 4 feet high, each one bearing 20 to 30 white, bell-shaped blossoms. Thrives in any situation.

Each 15c; doz., \$1.50

Ismene Calathina

(Peruvian Daffodil)

A grand summer-flowering bulb, producing with great freedom large Amaryllis-like, pure white, fragrant blossoms. Keep the bulbs in a dry warm place, and plant out in June. Bulbs can be taken up in October and, after a few weeks' rest, potted and flowered in the house in the winter, or kept over for planting out another season.

Each 20c; doz., \$2.00

Madeira Vine

(Climbing Mignonette)

A favorite climber with dense and beautiful shining foliage of very rapid growth, twining on strings to great height or forming garlands in many fanciful forms. Does best in a warm, sheltered, sunny location.

	Each	Doz.
Small size	\$0.08	\$0.85
Medium size10	1.00
Select size15	1.50

Montbretia

These beautiful bulbous flowers have long been neglected in this country. Some of the newer kinds have flowers as large as Gladioli. Each bulb will give you several fine spikes of flowers, many flowers to each spike. The long, slender green foliage works in well with many kinds of flowers.

Improved Aurantiaca. A large, new, orange yellow flower, extra tall grower.
Each 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.50;

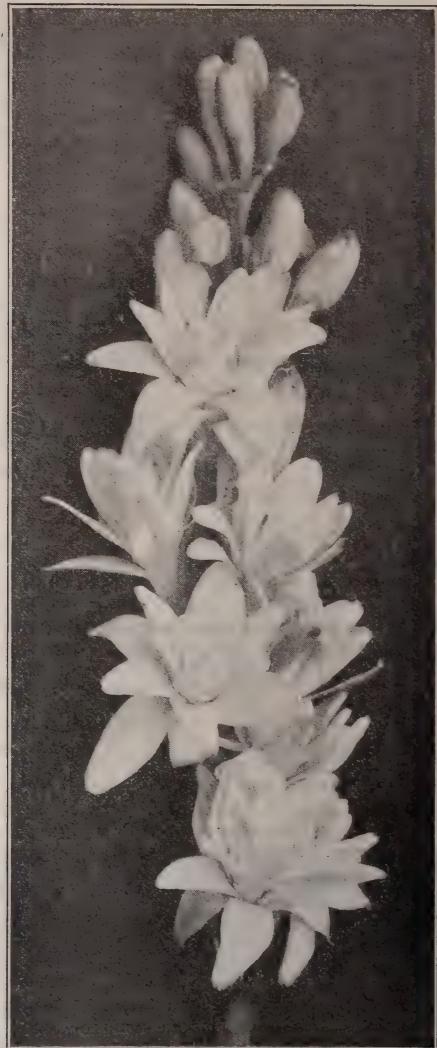
Oxalis

The summer-blooming varieties which we here offer are unexcelled as an edging to borders of walks or flower beds. Planted two or three inches apart they produce an unbroken row of handsome foliage and pretty flowers.

Doppel. Clover-like foliage; white flowers.
Doz. 25c; 100 \$1.50

Lasiandra. Beautiful cut foliage; rose-pink flowers.
Doz. 25c; 100 \$1.50
Mixed, all sorts, Doz., 15c; 100 \$1.00

NOTE—We do not send BULBS of any kind by mail until all danger of freezing is past.



Double Pearl Tuberose

Double Pearl Tube-Roses

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May, or as soon as the ground becomes warm. Strong flowering bulbs.

Each 8c; per doz., 75c

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

We furnish the best that can be had anywhere. Pedigreed seed comes higher than ordinary, but the value to the planter of high-grade stocks is vastly greater. Our seed grain is grown and specially prepared for planting purposes. It is carefully selected by experienced seedmen, thoroughly cleaned, and handled only by careful employees, as a safeguard against errors in filling.

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags Extra.

Spring Wheat

(Sow from 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre)

Marquis. It has proven itself by many tests to be an improvement over nearly every other variety in earliness, productiveness and quality. The kernel is dark red, plump and very hard.

Pk., 85c; bu., \$2.85

Blue Stem. A distinct variety from all other spring wheat. In the early stages of growth the stem has a decidedly blue cast in color which disappears as the grain ripens. The stem is of medium length, very sturdy, and free from rust. The grain is without beard, the kernel large and of the old Red Fife type. A very productive variety, and an excellent one for milling purposes.

Pk., 85c; bu., \$2.85

Seed Rye

(Sow at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre)

Spring Rye. This is distinct from Winter Rye. It does not stool out like that variety, but the straw is equally valuable. Spring Rye is now largely sown in the middle and Western states in place of oats. It makes a good "catch crop" where winter grain has failed.

Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.65

Write for prices in larger quantities

Winter Rye. This supplies a quick growing crop that is desirable to plow under for green manure or can be pastured and cut early in the spring. Hardy and seldom winter killed. May be sown 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.65

Seed Oats

(Sow from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre)

Big Four. This is a well-known and popular variety throughout the Central states and Northwest. It ripens early and yields abundant crop. It is a large, white oat, free from black kernels. The straw is of medium length and of a quality that stands up well on almost any kind of soil. We have a bright, heavy stock to offer.

Bu., \$1.25; 10 bu. at \$1.15; 50 bu. at \$1.10

Swedish Select. It is an early white variety, producing grain of good weight and quality. Straw is medium in height and strong. Swedish Select, on account of its vigorous root action, can be recommended for a variety of soils, doing well on nearly all. Our stock of Swedish Select Oats is northern grown in a section of the country that has proven itself especially adapted to this crop. One hundred bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield. Oats grown in a northern latitude are more vigorous, hardier and mature earlier than stocks grown anywhere else.

Bu., \$1.25; 10 bu. at \$1.15; 50 bu. at \$1.10

Black Tartarian. They are preferred by those who have had experience with them principally on account of their superior yielding qualities, but besides being fully equal, if not better than white oats in point of feeding qualities, they possess another very valuable characteristic in the unequalled stiffness and strength of straw.

Lb., 30c, postpaid; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00 not prepaid
Special prices will be named for quantities

Good Seed Oats. Very often we have an opportunity to buy good clean northern grown oats of no special variety at a very reasonable figure. By proper cleaning these make very good seed oats. We offer in 10 bu. lots or more at

85c bu.

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra.

Buckwheat

(Sow 1 bushel to the acre)

Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectional weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to use for rotation.

It can be sown so late as to prove a profitable second crop to follow the early peas, potatoes, etc. Good pasture for bees.

Japanese—It proves to be two weeks earlier than Silver Hull, both being planted at the same time. Kernels are peculiar and distinct. Makes a superior grade of flour.

Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75, not prepaid
Silver Hull—Grain silvery-gray in color. Rounder than common buckwheat, is earlier, has thinner husks and yields more.

Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75

Common Buckwheat. Selected Seed.
Lb., 20c, postpaid; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.50
Write for prices in larger quantities than here named.

Seed Barley

This crop is receiving more attention in some parts of the country than formerly. It has proved of inestimable value to every one who feeds stock, either alone or mixed with other feed. It also brings a good price in market. (48 lbs. to bushel. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.)

Oderbrucker Six Row Barley. This variety possesses high malting and feeding qualities. It is similar to the Manshury, and has the additional merit of being a heavier yielder. The kernels are meaty and very nutritious, which has brought it into high regard by stockmen. The heads fill out well, and the straw is of medium length and steady growth, which makes it an easy crop to harvest. We consider it the best of the six-row varieties, and in all sections where it has been tried it has superseded the other varieties.

Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75

White Hulless. This comparatively new variety is fast coming into favor throughout the barley-growing section of the country. When once grown, its merits will insure it becoming a permanent crop on the farm. The kernels are white, large, and plump, and about the same weight as wheat. It is a splendid feed for fattening hogs and can be ground and fed to other stock to advantage. It is also excellent for poultry. It is hardy and adapts itself to almost any soil, maturing in a short season and yielding as high as 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. This barley makes specially fine feed for young pigs. The straw is also of good feeding value for hay.

Prices: Lb., 25c, postpaid; \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

Beardless. This is a splendid feeding barley, full of nutriment and safe for young stock on account of its freedom from beards. It is early and an abundant yielder, and will do well on any soil where bearded barley can be grown.

Peck, 85c; bu., \$3.00

Speltz or Emmer

This grain resembles wheat, but is a much larger yielder, producing frequently as high as 80 bushels of grain per acre, and that on the poorest land. The hay if cut green is desirable for horses or cattle feed, while the straw after threshing is equal to the best wheat.

The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of any other grains. Cultivation similar to wheat or oats. Sow at the rate of 50 to 60 lbs. per acre.

25c lb.; per 100 lbs., \$4.00

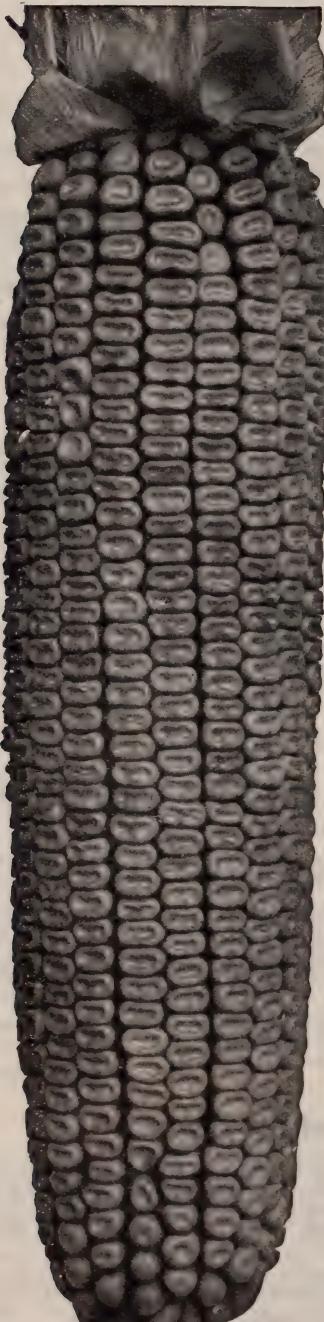
Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra.

SELECTED FIELD CORN

Northern Grown Seed

Our strains of corn are not the common kind often found on the market; we pay special attention to the selecting of stocks in all lines of farm seeds. This is particularly true of field corns where re-selection means the limit of crops with little or no increase in cost. It is amazing to realize where the old unselected seed is used the average crop per acre is only half compared to the more intelligent selection of strains. Our stock is selected for size of ear and fodder, which means a considerable increase in production.

Plant 8 to 10 qts. per acre for ears. Sow 2 to 3 bushels for fodder.
Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra



Reid's Yellow Dent

Golden Glow. It is one of the earliest of the yellow dents and is especially adapted for growing in the northern states. It is now very largely planted in the state of Wisconsin and some splendid crops have been harvested. The type of this corn is well fixed, the ears maturing very uniformly as to size and shape; the kernels are of good depth and set closely together, filling out the cob evenly from butt to tip. The stalks are strong with ample foliage for silage, if wanted for that purpose. We strongly recommend this variety for planting in northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan or sections in about the same latitude.

Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.25

Minnesota No. 13. Another splendid early yellow dent. The ears are of handsome appearance, bearing 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, smooth, wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average eight inches in length, and are borne usually two on a stalk. No corn excels in quality Minnesota No. 13; the cobs are well filled and the individual kernels plump and of good color. Minnesota No. 13 thoroughly matures in 90 days when planted on favorable soil and in a good location but ninety-five to one hundred days places it out of danger under average conditions. Minnesota No. 13 will thrive and produce abundantly on most any soil, and will do remarkably well under adverse conditions when other varieties would fail entirely.

Peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.25

Pride of the North. Ears 8 to 10 inches in length. Kernels closely set, above medium size, long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. 16-rowed, matures in 90 days. Cob very small and red. In a test, 70 pounds of ears, not selected and but imperfectly dried, produced 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of shelled corn and only 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of cobs, instead of 14 pounds, the usual proportions. Stalks about medium height — 6 to 8 feet. Our stock is Northern grown.

Peck \$1.25; bu., 4.25

White Cap Yellow Dent. For poor, thin land this is the Seed Corn to plant. 16 to 18-rowed, matures in 90 to 100 days. It is a strong grower (6 to 7 feet high), resists heat and drought wonderfully, yielding good large ears on small cobs. The outer end of the grain is white, deeply dented. The inside is yellow. The fodder is abundant and of superior quality, as it remains green after the grain is matured. Many of our Illinois and Wisconsin customers who have tried this think it is the best variety for their sections.

Peck, \$1.15; bu., \$4.00

Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. Northern Indiana grown. This special strain is desirable to plant for either grain or silage. The variety is so well known that it hardly requires description here. Its many merits have won for it a leading place among the yellow dent varieties. Our stock has been carefully selected and matures very uniformly in about 110 days, which, for such a large and heavily yielding corn, recommended it as one of the most profitable varieties to grow.

Peck, \$1.15; bu., \$4.00

Iowa Gold Mine. This variety has everywhere received the most cordial endorsement as one of the best and most profitable varieties. It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears of good size, color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly as soon as ripe. Seventy pounds of ear corn will make about sixty pounds of shelled corn; and in hauling to market it weighs out considerably more to the wagonload than common varieties.

Peck, \$1.15; bu., \$4.00

Never use Feeding Corn for Seeding Purposes.

Prices subject to market changes. Seamless bags extra.

SELECTED FIELD CORN—Continued

Prices subject to change without notice. Bags extra

Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7. The best of the white dent varieties for planting in latitude of northern Illinois or southern Wisconsin. Of recent introduction, this variety has already become very popular. Ears averaging from 8 to 10 inches in length and evenly filled out, kernels of good depth and pure white, maturing in about 100 days. **Pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00**

Champion White Pearl. A pure white early corn, maturing in 90 to 100 days. Very prolific; the grain is long and wide, two of which will span the cob. The cobs are unusually small for the size of the corn, and are almost all white. The ears are medium-sized, 16-rowed, and can be planted much thicker than a large corn and yet bear full-sized ears. Makes splendid meal, and is very largely grown for that purpose. **Pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00**

Iowa Silver Mine. Matures in about 100 days in the Illinois corn belt. The stalks grow to a height of 7 or 8 feet and set the ears about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet from the ground. The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length, and often weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They are uniform in size and shape, with 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a very small cob. **Pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00**

Seed Pop Corn—See Page 16



Southern Millet

Flint Varieties

Yellow Flint (Longfellow). The most popular of all flint varieties. It is a beautiful eight-rowed yellow flint, with slender, straight ears, 10 to 15 inches long. Kernels are large and wide, and cob very small. Ripens in 75 to 85 days, and very prolific. Well adapted to the northern states and largely grown in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

White Flint (Sanford). A well-known white flint corn. Medium-sized ear, averaging about 10 inches long. Handsome, large and well-filled grains. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Red Flint (King Phillip). An early, prolific corn suitable for northern climate, where it will produce a crop when others fail. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Corn for Fodder and Silo

We consider the best time to cut Silo Corn is when the kernels have become well dented and the ears nearly ripe. The stalks, however, should be green, with the possible exception of a few lower leaves, which probably will have started to dry.

Leaming Fodder. Plant this for your silo. We consider it to be the best corn in our list for that purpose. It is a large, vigorous growing variety, producing an immense amount of fodder and forming large ears which, in this latitude, develop into the proper stage for silage in about 90 days from planting. This will require about $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel to the acre and should be drilled in. When planted only for green feed, it can be planted thicker—from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel to the acre. **Price: Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25**

Red Cob Ensilage. Well-known ensilage corn, and on account of its large growth of leaf and stock, it is used freely in the west and north for fodder and ensilage purposes. **Price: pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.25**

Millets

The several varieties will furnish feed for livestock in the form of grain or seed, fodder, soil food or pasture. Especially valuable in seasons when the hay crop is short. They make the best hay if cut in blossom and carefully cured.

Southern Grown Millet. Can be planted as late as July, and will produce from three to four tons of hay per acre. For this purpose, the crop should be cut when in full bloom. Sow at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$7.00**

Common Millet. Similar to above. Does not yield so heavily nor is the hay of as good quality. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.00**

Hungarian Millet, sometimes called Hungarian Grass. This variety is in good demand, as it will produce a crop quicker than any of the other sorts. It can, therefore, be planted later. The hay is also of excellent quality. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$7.00**

Japanese Millet. Especially valuable for planting on low lands. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.00**

Sudan Grass (Andropogon Sorghum)

A new grass yielding immense quantities of hay of nutritious quality. Recommended especially for central and southern states.

May be grown either in cultivated rows, or broadcast. If planted in cultivated rows, the rows should be as close as possible and yet permit of easy cultivation. In 30-inch rows, 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre is ample. Under irrigation, 18-inch rows are preferable, and 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

For broadcasting, 20 pounds of seed per acre should be used. The seed should not be sown until the time for planting corn.

Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—Continued

Cow Peas

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of your soils than by growing Cow Peas. There is a wide difference between Cow Peas and Canadian Peas. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Peas belong to the bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger of frost is past. The value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for, in addition to being a larger nitrogen gatherer than the clover, they draw from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of potash and phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops. The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay or preserved as ensilage, is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover. Sow 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre.

Whip-Poor-Will. An early variety, tall, upright, medium yield of peas, for which they are particularly grown. Highly recommended for "hogging down." **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.75**

Soy Beans

Like Cow Peas, this is an introduction from the South, and by many farmers considered fully the equal of that crop for either pasturing or for plowing under. As in the case of Cow Peas, planting should be delayed until the ground is warm and for best results, seed should be drilled in at the rate of about three-fourths of a bushel to one bushel to the acre.

Yellow Seeded. A heavy hay producer. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Ito San. Early Yellow seeded variety; will mature seed in this section, and a good hay producer. **Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00**

Canada Field Peas

Grown with Oats makes a fodder or hay which doubles the production of Milk. They should be sown in March or early in April, two bushels of peas and two bushels of oats to the acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under about 4 inches deep; the oats then sowed and harrowed in. They will be ready for cutting about the latter end of June, when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the peas. Prices variable. **Pk., \$1.35; bu., \$5.00**

Dwarf Essex Rape

One of the best crops that can be grown for sheep or hog pasture. It is ready for use in from six to eight weeks from the time of planting and of a good crop; one acre will furnish enough feed for a dozen sheep for a period of two months. It can be planted from April to August—three pounds to the acre when drilled in, five pounds when sown broadcast. This plant is very hardy and will withstand frost longer than any other pasture crop. If planted in corn after the last cultivation, it will furnish a fine feed for grazing after the corn is cut. No farmer who raises sheep or hogs can afford to be without this valuable crop. **Lb., postpaid, 20c; by freight or express, 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$10.50.**

Sunflower

Mammoth Russian. The best variety for the farmer. Drill in seed at the rate of about 7 lbs. to acre. It is much relished by poultry and horses. **Oz., 5c; 1b., 25c; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.35, not prepaid**

Seed Flax

Prices subject to market changes. Flax should be sowed late enough in the spring to avoid frost, but as early as it is possible to do so, in order to secure the early spring rains. When grown for the fiber, about one bushel should be sown to the acre; but if for seed alone, usually one-half bushel is sufficient. **Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., \$1.65, not prepaid**

Write for prices in large quantity

Kaffir Corn

This is one of the best of forage plants, and is the greatest grain producer of the cane family. Valuable as a substitute for Buckwheat flour. For grain sow at the rate of 5 to 7 pounds per acre and cultivate same as corn; average yield 50 bushels per acre. Postage paid, 1b., 20c; freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs. for 75c; 25 lbs for \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Milo Maize

Will make a crop when corn would fail. Stalks reach eight to ten feet in height and yield a large amount of fodder. Produces large, heavy heads of grain. Plant in three-foot rows, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. **Postpaid, 1b., 20c; by freight or express, not prepaid; 10 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**

Feterita

It is twenty to thirty days earlier than Kaffir Corn and more productive, heads equally as large, withstands drought as well or better and branches from the root. One seed produces anywhere from 3 to 10 stalks, usually 6 to 8 each bearing a full-sized head, all filled with fine white plump grains, a little larger than Kaffir Corn. The stalks are well covered with large blades from the ground up, and after the heads are removed there is from two-thirds to three-fourths as much stover left as would be furnished by any average crop of corn. Plant a few acres to feed your hens and fill your egg basket. It is one of the surest croppers and one of the best seeds for poultry and pigeons.

Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$6.00

Sugar Cane or Sorghum

This is a splendid fodder plant and is grown extensively for dairy feed; also for hogs or sheep. For fodder, it is sown broadcast, about 40 pounds to the acre or drilled in thickly, 10 to 15 pounds. We have also an excellent stock of the Early Amber variety, which we recommend to those who plant for syrup. For this purpose drill in 4 or 5 pounds to the acre.

Sugar Cane for fodder. 10 lbs., 80c; 100 lbs., \$4.50
Early Amber. Select. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00

Evergreen Broom Corn

This evergreen variety grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. It will not get red in the field before it is cut but is strictly a green variety of brush.

Lb., 35c, postpaid; pk., \$2.25, not prepaid

Vetches or Tares

Sand or Winter Vetch (Vicia Villosa). Rapidly coming into favor as a winter cover crop, also desirable to plow under for green manure, or can be pastured or cut for hay. It is usually sown in the fall broadcast, at the rate of a bushel (60 lbs.) to the acre. Sometimes sown with rye, 40 to 50 lbs. of Vetch to about 30 pounds of rye. If sown in the spring it will produce a crop which can be cut for hay in mid-summer and second growth pastured afterwards. Choice quality seed, per pound 30c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Spring Vetch (Vicia Sativa). Used for soiling or fodder. Sow 80 lbs. to the acre when alone, or with wheat or oats about 50 pounds. **Lb. 25c; 100 lbs., \$9.00**

Wild Rice (Zizania Aquatica)

This plant thrives on the borders of lakes and ponds. It is a favorite food for wild ducks and geese. Seed should be sown immediately after harvest or preserved in damp moss for spring planting.

GRASS SEEDS

Our stocks of grass seeds are selected with the greatest care. We handle none other than those of highest quality.

The prices quoted are net and subject to market fluctuations. Ask for ruling prices on timothy when ready to buy. We ship by freight or express at expense of purchaser. If to be mailed, please add sufficient for parcel postage.

Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). Will stand long droughts and useful for binding slopes and embankments. It is one of the hardest grasses. Will succeed in a wider range of temperature than any other grass. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 35c

Canada Blue Grass (*Poa Compressa*). Its merit is in the fact that it will grow on almost any soil under any adverse climatic conditions where other grasses would fail. Especially suited for thin, dry soil. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 40c

Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). Thrives best on low lands. On account of its short, slender foliage, vigorous root growth, and creeping habit, it produces a turf capable of withstanding a great deal of wear.

Lb. \$1.00

Chewing's Fescue. Adapted to dry soils also shady places. A good substitute for Red Fescue.

Lb. 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50

Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus Cristatus*). On dry hard soils and hills it is valuable for its hardness. Useful for lawn mixtures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 60c

Hard Fescue (*Festuca Duriuscula*). A dwarf grass desirable for dry localities where many other grasses would fail. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

Lb. 40c

Italian Rye Grass, Biennial (*Lolium Italicum*). Yields an early and abundant harvest on any good common soil. Recommended for pasture mixtures. Also adapted for moist situations. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 25c

Kentucky Blue Grass (*June Grass: Poa Pratensis*). A low-growing, creeping grass of fine texture and color, also of good nutritive value. Desirable for either lawns or pastures. It is of slow growth, requiring at least two seasons in which to establish itself. For that reason it should be seeded with other grasses. It should form a liberal proportion of all good lawn grass mixtures, as it possesses to a larger extent perhaps than any other variety, those qualities most essentially required for a fine, permanent turf. For this purpose sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre with other grasses; if sown alone use 60 to 75 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 50c; 100 lbs., \$40.00

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*). An excellent pasture grass, early, nutritious, and thrives well on all good soils. The long, tender leaves are much relished by cattle. It makes a very good quality of hay. Flowers in June and July. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 35c

Rough Stalked Meadow (*Poa Trivialis*). One of the best of the grasses for shady places. Of spreading habit of growth it forms a dense turf and maintains its rich green color all through the season. Especially adapted to moist situations.

Lb. 85c

Orchard Grass (*Cocksfoot: Dactylis Glomerata*). One of the most widely known of pasture grasses. Its properties are earliness, rapid growth and power to resist drought. Will endure some shade. If cut when in flower, it makes first-rate hay; ripe, it makes poor hay. Flowers about the same time as Red Clover. Sow 24 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. 35c; 100 lbs. \$25.00

Perennial Rye, English Rye or English Blue Grass (*Lolium Perenne*). Nutritious and valuable; in most places not excelled by Blue Grass for pasture. It thrives on almost all cultivated soils; starts early and grows all summer. Flowers in June. Sow 60 lbs to the acre.

Lb. 25c

Red Top (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). Thrives on low lands, where it cuts a good crop of rather light hay of fair quality. Suitable for low pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Useful for lawn or field.

Lb. 35c; 100 lbs., \$23.00

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis canina*). A low-growing fine leaved grass of good color. Useful in lawn mixtures. Adapts itself to almost any soil, but thrives best on high or sandy land. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.



Timothy

Sweet Vernal Perennial (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*). Useful as a mixture with other grasses on account of its early growth. It emits an agreeable odor when cut for hay. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre with other grasses. Price on application.

Tall Fescue (*Festuca Elatior*). Produces large crops on strong, heavy land. Grows naturally in shady woods, roots deeply, and stands dry weather remarkably well. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Price on application.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). The standard grass for hay lands. To seed alone use 15 lbs. to the acre, or 12 lbs. of Timothy and 3 lbs. of Medium Red Clover (a desirable combination). It thrives best on loamy soils.

Lb. 20c. Write for market price on large lots.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). The best variety for sowing in orchards under trees, or for shady lawns and pastures. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb. \$1.25

GRASS SEED MIXTURES and HAY and PASTURE

AFTER years of experimenting we have aided largely in establishing the fact that a thick and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of several varieties than when only one or two are used. There are always certain grasses that are especially adapted to certain kinds of soils, and these are so carefully combined in our mixtures that in our **Mixture for Permanent Pastures** grasses will be found that mature at intervals during the season, thereby insuring continuous pasturage, while our **Mixture for Hay Land** will furnish excellent hay as well as late pasturage.

We are prepared to furnish seeds adapted to all soils and all situations, and for all purposes, composed of grasses for light, medium or heavy soils; by light soil we mean that which is more or less of a sandy or gravelly nature; the heavy, clay and heavy loams; while the medium is an intermediate between these two. A light, wet soil, with respect to the grasses suited to it, may be considered same as to the heavy soils, and a dry, heavy soil, more as to light soils.

These mixtures are especially blended with a view to secure the largest possible yields. All the grasses are permanent when once established. They will last indefinitely if occasionally top dressed.

Mixture for Hay Land. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. When ordering state kind of soil and situation where to be sown. Price, **Per lb., 35c; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00**

Mixture for Permanent Pastures. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, **Per lb., 35c; 25 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00**

A field of alfalfa; third cutting in one season.



Barnard's High-Grade Clover Seed

Clover prices often vary from week to week, according to market. The prices below represent fair market values when this book is printed and are subject to change. Purchasers of large quantities should write for latest prices. Grain bags extra. **Postage must be added if wanted by mail.**

Alfalfa, or Lucerne

(*Medicago Sativa*)

Alfalfa is being more generally grown as experience is teaching our farmers the proper methods to follow. Once established, it is such a profitable crop that every farmer can afford to take great pains to obtain a stand. It requires cutting at least twice the first season, even if not large enough to make hay. Cutting destroys any weeds that may come up in it and gives the Alfalfa a chance. Must be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre when sown broadcast. Different soils do not seem so difficult to overcome, especially where they can be properly drained, pulverized, sweetened and inoculated.

Alfalfa does not thrive on acid or sour land.

A liberal dressing of fine ground lime will be found a great benefit to the soil. May be sown from April 1st to June 15th for the early spring sowing, either drilled or sown broadcast. If broadcast cover lightly with a light drag or with single stroke of a harrow.

Much seeding is now done later and many prefer sowing from July 15th to September 15th. When seeded late it gives the grower an opportunity to have his land clean and free from weeds, and if weather conditions are favorable a crop is almost assured.

Alfalfa naturally prefers a deep, sandy or gravelly subsoil. Roots from 3 to 15 feet deep and a good stand on properly selected land should yield from 3 to 5 cuttings a year.

We offer **American grown seed** raised in the Northwest and West on non-irrigated land. (60 lbs. per bushel.)

Per lb., 50c, prepaid; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$28.00, not prepaid.

Price on Cheaper Grades Given on Application

Grimm's Alfalfa

Extremely hardy. Especially suitable for northern latitude. Good stock of this strain is very scarce. We expect to have only a limited quantity to offer.

Lb., 75c; 100 lbs., \$50.00

Alsike, or Swedish Clover

A very hardy clover; good for pasture and hay and bees. Does especially well on low or moist land. Sow if alone 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., postpaid, 40c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$26.00; bags extra

Bokhara or Sweet Clover

We handle only the white variety, which we consider the best. This plant is rapidly coming into favor with dairymen and stockmen. Formerly it was deemed of value only as a food for bees; but now, its merits as a pasture and hay crop, are being recognized. To a large extent it has the good qualities of alfalfa, besides thriving on a greater variety of soils. For hay, it should be cut just prior to blossoming. It yields two to three crops. It is a biennial and dies after the two seasons unless allowed to seed itself. Like all legumes it is a great soil builder. We offer recleaned seed free from hull. It should be sown at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00

Hubam, the new Annual White Sweet Clover. **Per oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 70c**

Red Clover—Medium

One of the most widely grown farm crops. Valuable for hay, pasturage, or for plowing under. If seeded alone, about 12 lbs. is required to the acre.

Medium Red Clover is used very largely to rotate with other farm crops. It adds fertility to the soil and produces two crops. The first is usually cut for hay; the second left for seed or to plowed under. Extra select stock, **Per lb., postpaid, 60c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$37.00.**

Red Clover—Mammoth or Sappling. Grows taller and makes heavier growth than Medium Red. Excellent for green manure. Seed 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb., postpaid, 65c; 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50; 100 lbs., \$38.00

Scarlet, Crimson or Carnation Clover. A quick growing annual. Desirable for pasture or to plow under. Where the winters are not too severe, should be seeded in the fall about 15 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., postpaid, 35c; not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.00

White or Dutch Clover

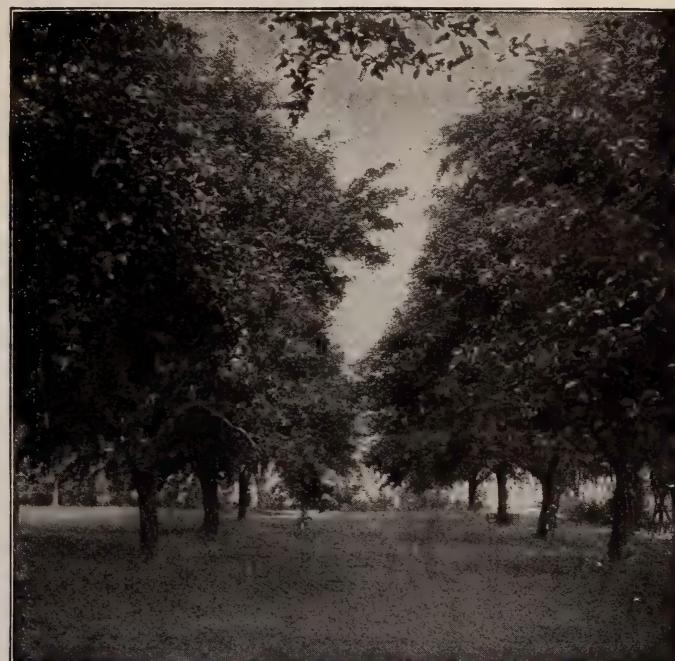
Its short, spreading habit of growth makes it valuable for lawn or pasture and bees; very hardy. Extra fancy stock,

Lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$8.00

Barnard's "Shady-Place" Lawn Grass Seed

On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp toothed rake, then give a liberal sprinkling of wood ashes, lime or land plaster to sweeten the soil; stir thoroughly into the surface soil and then sow Barnard's "Shady Place" Grass Seed at the rate of one pound for 300 square feet, or 75 pounds to 100 pounds to the acre for a new lawn; for old lawns sow seed in proportion, according to the conditions.

1/2 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.70; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 25 lbs., \$12.00



Barnard's Choice Lawn Mixture

While containing fewer and less expensive grasses than our "Perpetual Green," this is a good well-balanced mixture which we do not hesitate to recommend.

Lb., 35c; 5 lbs. for \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.20; 25 lbs., \$7.75; 100 lbs., \$30.00

Lawn Accessories

A well-kept, neatly-trimmed lawn is a joy to behold. Lawn Seed, while an important item, must be supplemented by applications of fertilizer, mowing, rolling, and general maintenance during the year.

We recommend DUNHAM'S WATER-WEIGHT LAWN ROLLERS, the most popular size of which is No. 7 at \$18.50 each, described on page 110.

The PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER has proven its worth through years of service. These are likewise described on page 110. We can also supply parts for these mowers, which you can put on yourself, or your hardware man will be glad to do it for you.

Mixture for Quick Effect

There is considerable demand for a grass seed that will produce a quick growing turf. For this purpose we have prepared a mixture of a few strong-germinating, vigorous-growing grasses which will produce a turf of fair quality within a few weeks after seeding. The grasses in this mixture are mostly annuals and biennials, and such a turf could be relied upon only for one or two seasons. A permanent lawn could be secured, however, by re-seeding at any time with any of our other mixtures.

Price per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.30; 25 lbs., \$5.60; 100 lbs., \$22.00

A General List of Grass Seeds See Farm Seeds

Be Sure to Add Sufficient for Parcel Postage if We Are to Mail—See Second Page of Cover

Sheep Manure (Pulverized) for Lawns

Unexcelled for the lawn. It has no coarse straw or refuse, as in the case of crude manures, to make the lawn unsightly. To stimulate the growth of the grass on old lawns, about 1 pound to every 20 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season preferably after a light rain. On a new lawn use 1 lb. on every 10 square feet. Rake it thoroughly. Five lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$12.50; 1,000 lbs., \$23.00; ton, \$40.00. Sheep manure is not mailable. These include Chicago and vicinity delivery.

Barnard's "Shady-Place" Grass Seed

Terrace Mixture

For seeding side hills, terraces, embankments, etc. A mixture of grasses whose roots penetrate deeply and bind the soil. When sowing, add to the mixture about one-fifth part of oats, which holds the soil together until the grasses have made a good start.

Lb., 50c; 5 lbs. for \$2.35

Putting Green Mixture

This mixture is intended not only for putting greens, but for all lawns that are to be used as pleasure grounds and necessarily requiring a fine, dense turf—one capable of withstanding constant wear. With this in view, after experimenting with several combinations of the best fine-leaved, low-growing grasses, we selected those which, rightly proportioned together, produced just the results we were endeavoring to obtain. We have furnished some of the best known golf clubs in the vicinity of Chicago with this mixture and it has given splendid results.

Price per lb., 60c; 5 lbs. for \$2.75. Special prices on large quantities.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Its uniform growth, creeping habit and beautiful color make it desirable for lawns. This grass lives longer than all others, but when sown alone is slow to make a lawn.

Fancy cleaned seed, 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.35; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

White Clover

Mixed with other grasses for lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stem. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy, and remains green throughout the season; it is also excellent for bee food. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Extra fancy quality.

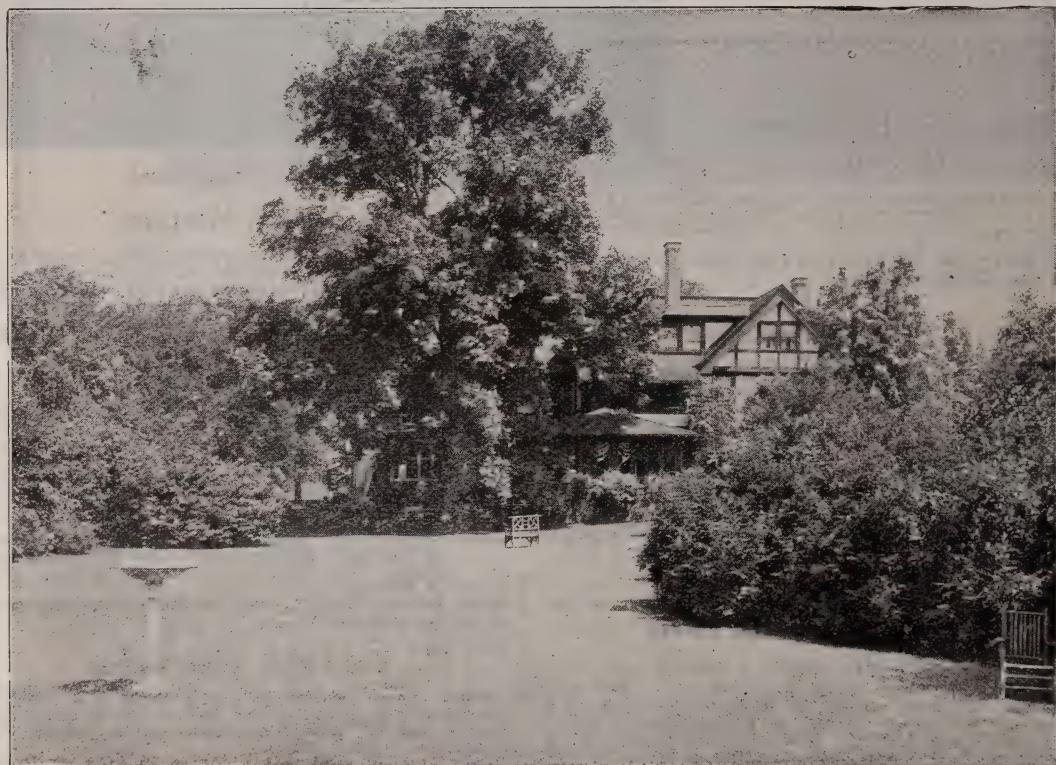
Price, 1/4 lb., 30c; 1/2 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.00

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

OUR LAWN GRASS MIXTURES WILL MAKE A BETTER LAWN THAN SOD

MAKING A LAWN—How and When to Sow Barnard's Lawn Seed.—The soil should be rich and carefully prepared by being pulverized. You cannot hope to get a good lawn on the soil that came from the cellar, 8 or 10 feet below the surface. If you are building a new house make the contractor save the top soil, provided it is not on filled land. If the soil is not suitable, have enough good dirt hauled in to make a top surface a foot or more deep. A thick, rich green turf, that will look well in a dry time, will only come on deep, well fertilized soil; when the roots will strike deeply. The best soil is a good medium texture; the surface should be thoroughly pulverized and smoothed to the desired grade; remove all large stones, roots and hardened pieces of earth that cannot be readily broken; ample time being allowed for the thorough setting of the soil, which is greatly aided by a few heavy showers of rain. When the soil is firm, level and suitably moist, sow **Barnard's Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 75 to 100 lbs. per acre — one lb. will sow 200 square feet (or 300 square feet). It is unwise to be too economical in the quantity of seed used. The seed should be sown broadcast and as evenly as possible in early spring or late fall. For even distribution, sow on a light sward or mark off in 10 foot squares, then give a thorough rolling or pat well with the back of a spade, to press the seed into moist soil. When the young grass attains a height of 4 inches, mow with a high set mower and rake off. If later mowings are frequent, the short clippings will form a useful mulch, but if these are long rake off and use to mulch roses and perennials.

GENERAL SURFACE RENOVATING.—When your lawn has been established, you will find it to your advantage to lightly re-seed each season. As early as possible carefully rake off all dead leaves, etc., and give the lawn a dressing of our pulverized SHEEP MANURE, or PURE BONE MEAL at the rate of at least 500 pounds per acre, and rake in, after which sow our **Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 25 lbs., to 50 lbs. to the acre, or 1 lb. to about 500 square feet, according to the condition of the lawn; after sowing roll thoroughly or pat with the back of a spade.



“PERPETUAL GREEN” LAWN GRASS SEED

With careful preparation of the ground and proper care during the summer will make a lawn like the above in one season. We can also supply the plants, trees and shrubs.

BARNARD'S “PERPETUAL GREEN” is a mixture of the finest Dwarf Evergreen Grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. Our mixture is the result of several years' experimenting, and, as we now offer it, is unequalled. The quantity required for making a new lawn is 75 to 100 lbs. per acre, or for renovating old lawns, 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. For a plot 15x20, or 300 square feet, one pound is required for a new lawn, or about one-half pound for renovating.

A lawn seed mixture is very much to be preferred to any single grass; if it is honestly made, the several varieties of grass which compose it, mature at different seasons of the year, thus keeping the green sward in good color and condition during the hot weather, not losing its color as the single variety is liable to do. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$40.00.

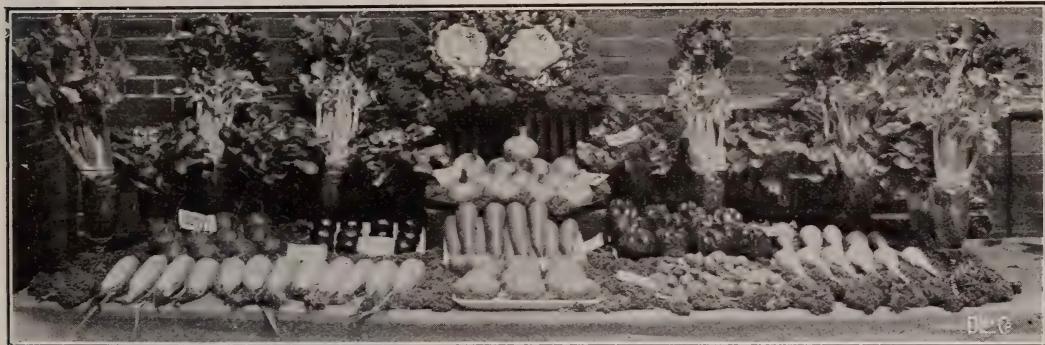
Barnard's “Shady Place” Lawn Grass Seed—See Page 55

Add Postage if wanted by mail. See second page of cover.

BARNARD'S

Selected Vegetable Seeds

Every year we carefully revise our list of seeds, add a number of new sorts and discard inferior varieties. Our selection will be found to contain those really desirable and our stock of the highest possible quality.



Kindly Read This Carefully Before Sending in Your Order

When ordering—**Beans, Corn or Peas** to be forwarded by mail add 6 cents per pound, 8 cents per 2 lbs. for postage in the Local, First and Second Zones, and 7 cents per lb., 12 cents per 2 lbs. within the Third Zone; other zones add postage in proportion.

All Vegetable seeds (other than Beans, Corn and Peas) we mail **FREE** in Chicago and vicinity. TO POINTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO (regardless of distance) we mail free all seeds ordered by the PACKET, OUNCE OR QUARTER-POUND. When a larger quantity is wanted by mail postage must be added according to the zone.

For Parcel Post Rates—See Second Page of Cover.

ORDER EARLY. We would impress on all the importance of sending us their orders early. Please state definitely how we are to ship—express, freight, or parcel post. Kindly make use of our order sheet and keep a copy to check up the goods. Cash should accompany your letter; send Money Order, Draft, Check, or Postage Stamps.

The W. W. BARNARD COMPANY gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants it sells, and will not be responsible for the crop.

Artichoke

Sow seeds in April or May in deep, rich, sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. When large enough, transplant into rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Protect its crowns in the fall with ashes or litter and heads will form about July of second year. Renew the planting every third or fourth year.

Large Green Globe. Flower heads can be cooked like asparagus. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Jerusalem Artichoke. The tubers are planted like potatoes. About 3 bushels to acre. They are excellent for feeding stock, especially hogs. **Qt., 20c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50**

Special prices on larger quantities.

Asparagus Seed

One ounce will produce about 500 plants.

Asparagus Seed should be sown early in spring, on rich, light soil, in drills a foot or more apart, covering the seed an inch deep. Thin to three or four inches when up.

This delicious vegetable can be grown from seed, but, as a general thing, it is more satisfactory to purchase two-year-old roots. Stir the ground deeply, adding 3 inches of well rotted stable manure or 2 ounces of bone meal to the square yard. The latest practice (Vilmorin) is to dig a 3 inch trench in the prepared bed, spread the roots out on a little mound

of rich soil, giving each 2 square feet of space, cover and keep clean the first year. Mow the top in the fall (burn them to destroy disease) and mulch with coarse manure.

Early the second spring, fork (not "spade") in the fall dressing, with an oz. of salt and of wood ashes (or other form of potash) to the square yard. Do not "cut" (the young buds may be injured) but snap off the stalks just below the surface. Gather the young shoots sparingly till the third season, after which fertilize well and the bed will last many years. If seeds are desired, the following are best:

Bonvallet's Giant. This giant variety not only combines high productive power and lasting quality, but it withstands the rust so frequently disastrous to Asparagus beds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.50**

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces shoots which are large and stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up on any other artificial blanching. Nearly all seedlings will produce clear white shoots. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25**

Washington. This new giant rust resisting strain originated through the labors of the Department of Agriculture, and is proving the most tender and prolific green asparagus known. Try it by your old bed and see. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 90c**

For Asparagus Roots, see page 88.

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

Plant in a warm, well drained soil after danger of frost is passed, and each two weeks to July for succession. Rows 18 in. apart, drop 4-6 beans to the foot, and press them into the moist earth of the 2-inch drill by the foot or some heavy wheel.

Gradually draw earth against the plants in hoeing, but never disturb the foliage when wet or the dreaded rust will come.

Gather all when picking and another crop will grow.

Two lbs. will plant 100 feet or drill—60 to 100 lbs. to the acre.

NOTE—One lb. is about a pint; 2 lbs. about a quart.

If wanted by mail see "Postage" second page of cover.

Green-Podded Varieties

Barnard's Stringless Green Pod. A splendid bean. It is hardy and early, so that several plantings can be made during the season. The plants are dwarf, sturdy and yield abundantly. The pods are round, of good size and of exceptionally fine quality, the special merit being that they are strictly stringless. This, together with their brittleness, tenderness and good flavor, places the variety among the very best of the green pod sorts.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The pods are pale green, long and straight, perfectly round and meaty, maturing with the earliest of the green pod varieties.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c



Full Measure Green Pod

Full Measure. A bean of recent introduction. Medium early, producing an abundance of long, round pods that are stringless, of fine quality and of attractive appearance.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c



Barnard's Stringless Green Pod

Bountiful. Early, hardy and the most productive, flat, green podded bush bean known. Stringless, rust resistant and of good flavor.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Red Valentine. Improved Round Pod. One of the best known of the green-pod varieties. It is very hardy and a reliable yielder.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Longfellow. This is an excellent variety to grow for either home use or for the market. It bears profusely, and the long, slender pods are attractive to the buyer and their fine quality meet the demands of the most critical. This is a very desirable bean for the late planting.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Black Valentine. An extra early variety and therefore suitable for late planting. The pods are almost round, of firm fiber, consequently it is a suitable shipping variety.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A late variety, very attractive pods, round and small and one of the best canning sorts.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Wax or Yellow-Podded Varieties

If wanted by mail, see "Postage" second page of cover.

Davis Kidney Wax. It is a reliable and exceedingly heavy yielder, with the merit of maturing early and very evenly. The pods are attractive, being long and straight and of a beautiful waxy white that does not discolor in cooking. The flesh is close-grained and of fine fiber. The seeds are pure white, kidney shaped and are excellent for cooking either green or dry.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A very popular, early, gardener's variety. Pods large, 5 1/2 to 6 inches long, moderately stout, straight and flat, fleshy, brittle, fine grained and nearly stringless. Of good quality and very attractive.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Golden Wax, Improved. A medium early variety and a heavy, cropper, on vines of vigorous bushy growth, with good rust-resisting nature.

The pods are golden yellow, fleshy and solid, brittle, waxy texture and have an exquisitely rich butter flavor, excellent for home and market garden. May be sown any time to early fall with the assurance of a good crop.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Hodson Wax. This is a splendid yielder, one of the largest podded of the wax varieties. It is an exceptionally good bean for the shipper, the pods holding their form and color a long time after they are picked.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Currie's Rust Proof. A well-known, flat-podded variety. Seeds bluish black.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c
15 lbs., \$2.75

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Medium early. Pods round.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Sure Crop Wax. Ranks with Bountiful. A selection from Currie's

Rust Proof Wax, having black seed and differing from that sort in that it is stringless, more hardy, rust-resistant and a little later. Pods flat, and average an inch longer and somewhat thicker than Currie's and with a stronger plant growth. Very desirable.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Dwarf Shell Beans

The best return will result from planting in drills from 18 to 30 inches apart and leaving the plants four to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of flowering they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. The cultivation of beans should always be shallow.

Horticultural Dwarf. Excellent as a shell bean either green or dry.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf. A superior kind for baking and is also excellent when shelled green.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Red Kidney. Similar to White Kidney, except in color.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

White Marrowfat. Grown as a dry bean for winter use.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Navy. The standard sort for winter use.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

BEANS BY PARCEL POST

Postage must be added to price of Beans. If wanted by mail, see "Postage," 2nd page of cover.

LIMA BEANS—See Next Page



Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead

Pole Beans

Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties. Should be sown two weeks later, and need very rich soil.

One lb. will plant about 50 hills. Use wire fencing or string, if poles cannot be had.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Pods green, nine inches or more long, nearly round, fleshy, stringless, and judged to be the best flavor of all beans and the most popular green podded climber. It is an early and most prolific variety.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Lazy Wife. This is a superior variety for the home garden, also as a field bean among corn. Desirable either for cooking in the pod or shelled for winter. A late sort.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Golden Cluster Wax. Long, broad, thick, pods, borne in clusters. Prolific and corresponds to Kentucky Wonder in many ways.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Cut Short, or Corn Hill. An old variety that is in favor for planting among corn.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Horticultural (Wren's Egg, or Speckled Cranberry). An excellent corn bean.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Scarlet Runner. A favorite, both as a Snap Bean and for its flowers.

Pkt., 10c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

BEANS, Pole Lima

Of all the Pole Beans, Lima are considered to have the greatest economic value. The culture is the same as for other Pole Beans except that being more tender, the seed is usually planted one to two weeks later. About the time Maple leaves start, set poles three feet apart, manure liberally in the hill and plant 5 or 6 beans eye down, (to help germination), about each pole. Thin to 3 in a hill. Lima Beans for early use may be grown in frames and transplanted. As frost threatens in the fall, pull each root loose, lift the pole and vines and stand in some shed or hen house. The hens will enjoy the leaves and the beans will be fresh for weeks.

One lb. will plant about 50 hills.

Early Levithan Lima. The earliest variety of Pole Lima; produces pods in clusters. The best variety where the season is short.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c

King of the Garden Lima. The pods are of enormous size, many specimens measuring from 5 to 8 inches, and some containing seven beans to the pod, all perfectly formed and of superior quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c

BEANS, Dwarf Lima

Bush Limas should be planted in rows 18 to 30 inches apart, dropping two or three beans eye down, fifteen inches apart in the row. Cover about an inch deep. Dwarf Limas require no support.

One lb. will plant about 50 feet of a row.

Burpee's Dwarf Lima. Plants make perfect bushes from eighteen inches to two feet high. They are sure croppers and immense yielders. Pods as large as those of the Pole Lima, and contain beans of the best quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c

Henderson's Bush Lima. Valuable on account of extreme earliness; productive, tender, and delicious. The dry beans are small and white. A good variety to use for canning.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Fordhook Bush Lima. This is an excellent bush Lima bean for the home garden. It is a type between Burpee's and Dreer's.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c



Bush Lima Beans

BEETS

Sow the seed one inch deep as early in the spring as ground can be worked, and for succession, every two weeks after up to the first of July, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young plants removed in thinning are excellent cooked in the same manner as spinach. Take up the roots in October and store in cellar like potatoes. Covered with sand they will keep in nice, tender condition for winter use.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds are required for an acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. Much in demand by market gardeners for forcing and early out-of-door sowing. Matures in 50 days. This beet is perfect in shape, and deepest red, almost black, in color. Equally good for early bunching as well as the fall market. Its fine color and superior quality make this one of the best beets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Fireball. Handsome globe-shaped Beet, with smooth skin and very attractive color. The flesh is solid and sweet, fully the equal in quality of any of the table varieties of Beets. An ideal Beet for either private growers or market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

Eclipse. This is an extra early beet, and if sown late, it is valuable for winter use. Its rapid growth, extreme earliness, neat globe shape with small top and bright crimson color, make this a most popular sort.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c

Crosby's Egyptian Beet



BEETS—Cont'd

Barnard's Selected Edmands. Good for bunching, and is a standard main crop beet. Its uniformity, handsome appearance, small top, and single tap root commend it most strongly to the marker gardener, and for table use no other variety can equal it in fine quality. The skin is deep blood-red in color, flesh dark red, sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 90c

Crimson Globe. Handsome in shape, a little deeper than round, with a smooth surface and small tap root. Flesh deep crimson, ringed and zoned. Not only desirable for bunching for early use, but it is good for main crop.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 90c

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early (60 day) globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark-red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light-colored rings seen in some varieties. The beets are smooth and handsome.

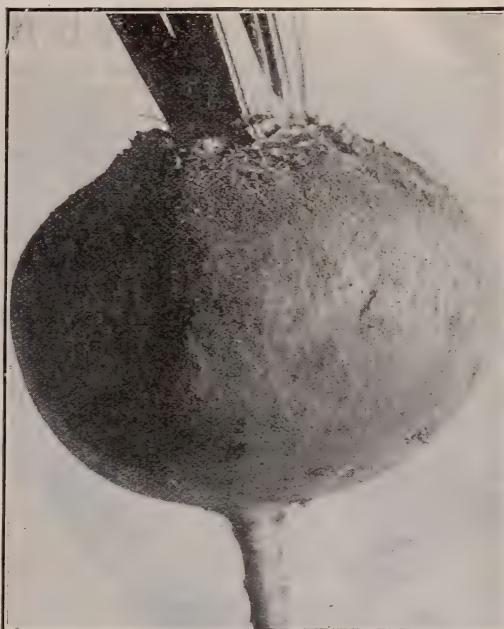
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.15

Improved Long Dark Blood. Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, tender and sweet. Good for winter.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 80c



Swiss Chard, Lucullus



Barnard's Selected Edmands Beet

Mangel-Wurzels, or Stock-Beets

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. for an acre.

Mammoth Long Red. On good soil sometimes grows twenty-four inches long. Dark leaves; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. An excellent keeper; nutritious and milk-producing. Largest of the mangel and heaviest cropper. Fine for poultry in winter.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

Golden Tankard. A yellow-fleshed variety highly prized by dairy-men for milk-producing qualities.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

Champion Globe. The best round Mangel. It is valuable for shallow soils, a better keeper than Long Red.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25

Sugar Beets

Klein Wanzleben. White flesh. Richest beet in sugar.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75

Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet. Forms a large root, long, tapering and well above ground.

Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet

Also called Sea Kale Beet. The middle of the leaf, or midrib, is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions of the leaf may be used like spinach. This is a delicious summer vegetable when cut young and used for "greens"; you can cut right down to the center bud, and new shoots will soon spring up. There are several varieties. We recommend the **Lucullus** where the rib of leaf is to be used. When wanted as a substitute for spinach, the **Yellow Cutting** variety is the better. Sow seed one inch deep. One ounce will sow 100 feet.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 90c

Swiss Chard, Yellow Cutting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 90c

BORECOLE (See Kale)

Broccoli

Culture and use are identical with that of Cauliflower.

One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants

Early Purple Cape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

White Cape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Brussels Sprouts

These are miniature cabbages produced from the side of the stalk. They are regarded as a great delicacy boiled and served in the same manner as Cauliflower. Sow in seed bed in May; transplant and cultivate like cabbage.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c

CABBAGE

For plants of the earliest sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass, and prick out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm, fibrous loam is best. Have the plants in the rows 20 to 24 inches apart, and rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. Potash application, such as wood ashes, may also do much good. For late Cabbage plants, sow seed in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplant in June and July, giving the plants more room than allowed for early Cabbages. Dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, slug shot, etc., are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests attacking plants of the Cabbage family. **Sow one ounce for 2,000 plants; six ounces for one acre.** Since the discovery of the vitaminine contents of raw cabbage (salad) and that ordinary boiling lessens its value, but little, cabbage becomes recognized as an important human food and should be freely used.



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

Early Jersey Wakefield. Long recognized as the best earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal with pointed peak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 75c

Large Wakefield or Charleston. The heads are similar in form, although generally not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original **Jersey Wakefield**, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c**

Copenhagen Market. This is very heavy and solid, like the "Ballhead" type of cabbage; makes a fine, large, globe-shaped head with well-developed outside leaves, but is very much earlier in maturing than any of the Danish Cabbages in fact as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that variety. It is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground. The leaves are tightly folded around each other, which permits close setting of plants. 100 days to mature.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

Glory of Enkhuizen. A very good cabbage. Medium in size, forms a ball-shaped head which is very firm and of good keeping quality. Matures about two weeks later than Copenhagen Market. This is a desirable cabbage for home use. It is a valuable second-early for those who grow for the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00

Winningstadt. An old and famous type of second-early cabbage. It makes a large, conical head, about ten days later than Wakefield. Color, a bright, glossy green. Valuable not only for early use, but as a winter cabbage. A vigorous grower, it thrives even under unfavorable conditions.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 75c

All Head Early. Heads flat, deep, and solid; valuable also for late. Seeds sown in July and set out in August will make fine heads. Largely planted by market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c

All Seasons. A splendid main crop sort, much grown by market gardeners; is also an excellent variety for home use. Remarkable for its ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Makes solid hard heads, of large size.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A well-known early short-stem variety. Heads of medium size and very compact.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 75c

New Varieties

Bugner. A large late short stem cabbage. Head very solid and a splendid keeper. Outer leaves bluish green.

Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$5.00



Cabbage, Golden Acre

Golden Acre. A splendid new cabbage for market gardeners, in season and growth similar to Copenhagen Market. Heads early and remarkably uniform. Our seed is Danish grown.

Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.60

Cabbage—Continued

Danish Ballhead. For several years our strain of this Cabbage has been known to be unexcelled. Danish Ballhead commands a higher price in the market than any other variety. It is remarkable for the solidity of its heads and long-keeping qualities. The heads are of medium size, with a few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine-grained; hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

Danish Short Stem. As compared with Ballhead, Danish Short Stem is ready for market ten days earlier. Heads of medium size; lighter in color; outer leaves set very close, producing more weight to the acre.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

Premium Large Late Drumhead. Head enormous. Very hardy and desirable fall and winter variety, also a good shipper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c

Holland. The superior merit of this variety is the hard heading and long keeping quality. Heads medium size: white. If properly stored, they will be found when taken up in spring to be in perfect condition.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

Hints on Sowing Seeds

Soak slow sprouting sorts in warm water over night. Sow in freshly dug and fine soil. Small, fine seeds can be mixed with sand for even sowing.

Press the seeds into the moist earth, by foot for large seeds such as peas, beans, corn, etc., the wheel of a barrow for rows of beets, etc., or pat with a brick or block for small seeds. This was the famous Peter Henderson's hobby.

Cover to a depth of two or three times the size of the seed and if the soil is a stiff clay, cover with sand.

Shade small seeds from the sun with a screen until two leaves are open.

Hints on Transplanting

Most undisturbed plants have one long tap root and little else. If transplanted early (and this tap root is shortened) a lot of fine fibrous roots will be formed, increasing the root surface to take in food and water, and in case of later moving, enabling the plant to quickly re-establish itself.

This explains why trees and shrubs from a nursery, where they have been shifted several times, are so much better than plants picked up from their wild state.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage



Chicago Market Cabbage

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Red Rock. By far the best, largest and hardest heading red cabbage in cultivation; very uniform in size, weight, solidity, and deep red color. The heads grow to weigh 10 or 12 pounds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Savoy, or Curled Leaved

The quality and flavor of these "curled-leaved" Cabbages is very superior; grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, they are sweet, delicate, and most delicious.

American Drumhead Savoy. The best of its class for home use and market. Heads large, solid and compact. Has rich, sweet flavor of the cauliflower when cooked.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c

Cabbage Plants

At the proper season, we shall have ready for delivery all the leading varieties, both early and late. See page 88.

Chinese, or Celery Cabbage

This vegetable is called Pe-Tsai, or Cut Cabbage, by the Chinese gardeners, and is beginning to attract attention in America. It does not form a cabbagehead, but when grown to its full size resembles the Cos Lettuce, and the outer leaves may be used during its growth. The flavor is mild and it is used either as a salad or cooked. The plants require plenty of room, and should be set in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the row. Seed should be sown after July 1st, as early plantings run to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c

CAULIFLOWER

For early use, sow in hotbeds in January and February. When plants are large enough, transplant three inches apart in boxes or other hotbeds until time to plant out. If hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out as early as the ground can be worked, 2½ feet apart each way. The early varieties should be brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in. The late sorts mature in the autumn and are cultivated same as winter Cabbages.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,500 plants

Barnard's Snowball. For main crop and for every purpose except for first early, or for culture under glass (for which we recommend the extra early Dwarf Erfurt) we emphasize Barnard's Snowball as a variety of the highest quality and reliable, sure cropping strain. Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$9.00

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Best for Forcing. Good for open ground. Dwarf and very solid, with short outside leaves. Can be planted 20 inches apart each way and forced. Our strain of seed is very choice. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$8.00

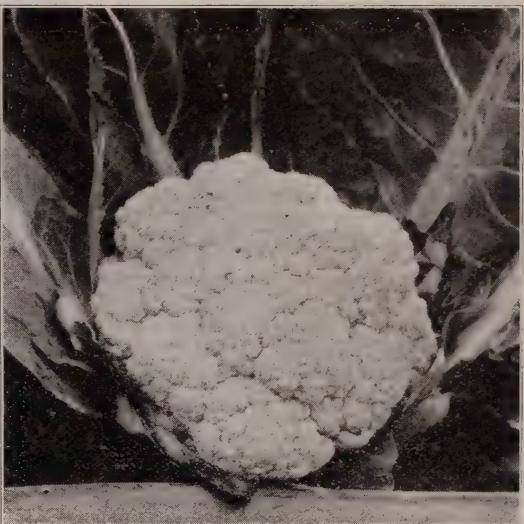
Autumn Giant. Late; vigorous grower.

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c; oz., 75c

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Four pounds of seed required for an acre
Improved Long Orange. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 4 inches apart in 18 inch drills for roots to attain full size. oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third above ground with small top; flesh rather coarse. Good for stock. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 80c



Barnard's Snowball Cauliflower

CARROTS

For early, sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch. Carrot seed is slow to germinate, and therefore seed should be pressed into the bottom of the drill before covering. It will be an advantage to mix the seed with sand or soil before sowing. For the main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out in rows from 5 to 6 inches apart. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Light, sandy loam, richly manured, is the best soil.

On account of the rich vitamin content, an authority on vegetables (Lloyd) advises eating carrots raw as well as cooked.

Barnard's Improved Danvers. This is a splendid strain which produces fine, broad-shouldered carrot about eight inches long, very uniform in shape. Color is handsome orange red. Skin smooth with very few indentations. In quality it has no superior. The flesh is close grained, sweet and of good flavor. An enormous yielder and more planted than any other.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35

Chantenay. Deep red flesh, fine grained and sugary. One of the best for home or market garden. It is early, grows about six inches long; stump rooted, always smooth. A heavy cropper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35

Ox Heart, or Guerande. It is intermediate between the half long and horn varieties. Roots are short and thick, cylindrical in shape, and rich orange color. The flesh is fine grained. Little core. Good on shallow or heavy soils.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15

Early Scarlet Short Horn. Short, nearly round, good for shallow soil. Adapted for forcing for market and culture for early home use. Deep orange in color, flavor excellent.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15

Half Long Scarlet Nantes. An early stump-rooted variety about six inches long. Flesh red, little core.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15



Danvers and Chantenay Carrots

CELERY

To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hotbed or box and for later crops, in the open ground, as soon as the weather becomes warm, cover lightly, or better still, roll or press it in. Cover with sand to avoid baking and spread a piece of burlap over the surface to keep it moist and prevent washing out of sand. Remove this gradually as the sprouts show. Shade the young plants for a week or ten days, and do not let the soil dry out. The tops may be shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to insure "stocky" plants, which will suffer less on being transplanted. When from four to six inches high, transplant into broad, shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart, and the tall varieties four feet apart and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured, partially shaded and moist, or near water, as the plant must be freely watered in dry weather but it should not be put directly on them. Earthing up checks growth and should not begin until quite well grown, then earth up gradually, keeping the leaf stocks close together, so that the soil may not fall into the center of the plant, but never earth up in wet weather, nor when dew is on them. That intended for winter and spring use needs little banking; when stored for winter it will naturally bleach beautifully white.

One Ounce Will Produce About 3,000 Plants.

Golden Self-Blanching. The best celery in cultivation and the most profitable for market and family use. The handsome appearance and straight, strong stalks of this celery are well brought out in the illustration. The heart is large, solid, golden yellow in color, and of delicious flavor. It will turn at maturity to a yellowish white without banking, but like all other celeries is improved by having some soil brought up to the stalks.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c; 1/4 lb., \$3.25

White Plume. The peculiarity of this leading variety is that the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying or by drawing the soil close about the plant and pressing it together with the hands, the blanching is completed. It is the earliest Celery in cultivation, but will not keep longer than the holiday season.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00

Giant Pascal. Broad thick, solid cream-colored stalks of handsome appearance which are entirely stringless, crisp and tender. For January and February use is undoubtedly unexcelled. It is a good shipping variety, free from rust or rot.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Perfection Heartwell. One of the best of the white varieties. The stalks are of good size, vigorous growth, very sound and never hollow; crisp, tender and of exceedingly fine nutty flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Evans' Triumph. Not only a splendid keeper, but the very large solid stalks are of the finest texture and quality, crisp, brittle, tender and really nut-like flavor, and has a stronger celery taste than any other variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Dwarf Golden Heart. A distinct, rare and decidedly ornamental type; when blanched, being an exquisite golden yellow.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Giant Golden Heart. Large size beautiful color, crisp and deliciously flavored. One of the best celeries for market, and for home use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Winter Queen. Makes broad and solid white stalks. Close, compact grower.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., 85c

New Rose. We offer this as the choicest of the red varieties

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00



Celery—Golden Self-Blanching

Celeriac, Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow early in spring. Transplant in May into rich, mellow soil in rows eighteen inches apart and six inches in the row. Grown mostly for its bulbous root, which if boiled till tender and served cold with salad dressing is delicious.

Barnard's Giant. Very large roots. Flesh white with a stronger and sweeter flavor than other varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.40.

Large Smooth Prague. One of the best. Roots smooth and almost round. An excellent keeper. Dig in the fall and store like beets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c

CHINESE, or CELERY CABBAGE—See Cabbage

Chervil

Used for flavoring or garnishing, and is more beautiful than Parsley. Sow fresh seed in fall (or keep in sand till early spring) in rich soil, and when plants are large enough, transplant to a foot apart. As decorative as parsley and much used by foreign cooks.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

CORN, Sweet or Sugar

Seeds of Sweet or Sugar Corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or as the Indian said, "When the oak leaves are as large as mouse ears." For a succession, continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, covering about an inch, and thin out to three plants to a hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and 2½ feet between the rows. Pick just before cooking, as from 25 to 50 per cent of the sugar disappears in 24 hours keeping. The icebox will save about half of the loss.

One quart of seed corn plants 200 to 300 hills; one peck will sow an acre in hills.

Add postage, if wanted, by mail—see 2nd page of cover.

Bardens' Wonder Bantam. This splendid new corn has the sweetness and fine flavor of the golden bantam and is ready for the market at about the same time. It has the added merit of size, the ears ranging from 8-10 inches in length and grow up higher on the stalk. Market gardeners will find this a profitable variety to grow as it has earliness, quality size and productiveness to recommend it.

Pkt., 15c; carton, 30c; lb., 50c; 15 lbs., \$4.00

Golden Bantam. We place this at the head of our list, as we consider it the ideal Corn for the home garden. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is a hardy, early maturing variety of very dwarf growth and can, therefore, be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small, but fills out nicely with large, deep cream-colored kernels, which turn to yellow when entirely ripe. Our seed is northern grown, which assures the highest standard of vitality and permits of very early planting. No family garden should be without a plot of this excellent Corn.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Mammoth White Cory. This is the favorite early variety with our market gardeners. It is a larger Corn than the old Early White Cory, has a fine, broad white kernel that is very sweet. It is a dwarf variety and a wonderfully prolific yielder, the ears being very uniform in size.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Peep-o'-Day. A very dwarf but very early white variety, probably the earliest in cultivation, sweet and of good quality. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Bantam Evergreen. One-third larger than Golden Bantam. Ten days to two weeks later, and will mature after that variety has passed the usable stage.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c

Early Minnesota. An old and popular dwarf variety. One of the best for market and private gardens.

Pkt., 10c; carton 20c; lb., 35c

Stowell's Evergreen. The most popular late Sweet Corn. More extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with market gardeners and canners for late use. If planted at the same time with earliest kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for cooking.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c

Country Gentleman. One of the best known of the midseason varieties. Is the old shoepeg type of kernel; pure white, very sweet and tender. It is a good yielder and remains ready for use longer than any other sort. Extensively used for canning. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c

Early Evergreen. Possessing all the merits of the Stowell's and maturing about ten days earlier. It is a splendid Corn for either the gardener or canner.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c



Stowell's Evergreen

Early Mayflower. A selection from Mammoth White Cory; has a white cob, the ear and kernels are larger and ten days earlier than that variety. Very popular as a large, early, sweet corn.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Black Mexican. Well known and a favorite in a great many home gardens, the kernels having a decidedly bluish tinge when ready to eat, later turning to black. It is one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. Price:

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Howling Mob. A large-eared fine second early corn. About the same season as Early Giant. The kernels are small in size, of delightful flavor and make a most attractive appearance. Of the highest value for market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Pop Corn

A Profitable Crop. Boys and girls can easily dispose of the product to the groceryman.

Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c

SEEDS BY MAIL. To pound prices please send extra to cover parcel postage. See second page cover.

CUCUMBER

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy ground. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. For early fruit, invert squares of sod, in a hot bed about April and plant on these. When transplanting, cut the sod into the desired sizes and the plants can be successfully moved. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well-rotted manure. When danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three of the strongest to each hill. Spray with Bordeaux arsenate of lead mixture for insects, or dust with slug shot or tobacco dust. One ounce to 50 hills.

Early Fortune. Slightly longer than "Arlington White Spine," more cylindrical in shape, with very dark green skin and thick flesh, which is tender and crisp. A remarkable feature of this variety is the strong growth of the vines, which enables it to successfully withstand blight and bring the fruits to their full size and perfection. "Early Fortune" Cucumber is one of the best that has been introduced in years, and will soon take the place of many old-time strains of White Spine Cucumber.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50

Davis Perfect. A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully uniform in shape and exceedingly productive. Their handsome shape and fine dark green color commands the highest price on the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

Evergreen White Spine. An extra long, dark green cucumber, one of the best for slicing and an excellent variety for shipping.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

Arlington White Spine. This variety is used for forcing in frames and hothouses. Long fruits of dark green color.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Early Cluster. Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Extra Early Green Prolific. Small, good for pickles.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Improved Long Green. A favorite for sweet pickles and also desirable for slicing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.65

Chicago Pickling. Originating in Chicago, it is now known the country over as one of the most valuable of the pickling varieties. Of robust growth, it is a reliable and heavy cropper. Fruit is of fine dark green color. In shape, tapering to each end and very uniform.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

West India Gherkin, or Burr. Small, prickly fruit. Is used for small pickles.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c

Japanese Climbing. Can be trained upon fences and trellises, producing good fruit for slicing or pickling.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Telegraph. Suitable only for growing in frames or in greenhouses.

Pkt. 20c

Collards

A form of cabbage very extensively used in the Southern States. One ounce for 150 feet of row.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40

Cornsalad, or Fetticus

One ounce will sow about 18 square feet.

Broad-Leaved. (Large-Seeded). A delicious salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and also cooked and used like spinach or with celery stalks makes a good mixed salad.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c



Early Fortune Cucumber

Chicory

Large-Rooted, or Coffee. The roots, when dried, roasted, and ground, are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent when used as a salad. Cultivate same as carrots.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Witloof or French Endive. Seed should be sown in the open ground not later than May, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning plants so they will stand about 4 inches apart. The plant forms long, parsnip-shaped roots, which should be lifted in the fall, and after cutting off the leaves store in soil in a cool place until wanted for winter forcing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c

Chives

Their green tops, which appear in early spring, are used wherever the flavor of onions is desired. They are entirely hardy.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Cress, or Peppergrass

Sow early in the spring, rather thickly, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in the open ground. Cut when 2-3 inch high.

Double Curled. For salads and garnishing. Leaves are pungent.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Water Cress. Scatter the seed on a muddy bank of an ever-running stream.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c

Upland Cress. Perennial. It is ready to use very early in spring. Has the flavor of Water Cress.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Egg Plant

Sow in hotbed early in spring; transplant $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way after weather becomes settled and warm. If no hotbed is at hand, plants may be started in pots or boxes in the house. The potato beetle is very fond of the plants. Paris Green, also Slug Shot, applied same as to potatoes, will keep them in check. One ounce per 1,000 plants.

Black Beauty. Spineless and rich purplish-black skin; very attractive and of best quality. This beautiful egg plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruit fully ten days earlier than the New York.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

New York Improved Purple.

This variety is a general favorite both for market and private use. Fruits large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

We will have Egg Plants in season.

Endive

For the first crop, sow in May, and for succession, in June and July. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant them into light soil, one foot apart. When the leaves are eight to ten inches long, tie the tops together to blanch the heart and remove the bitter taste. May be lifted late in fall with ball of earth attached and place close together in a frame or cellar. It makes a delicious salad for winter use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

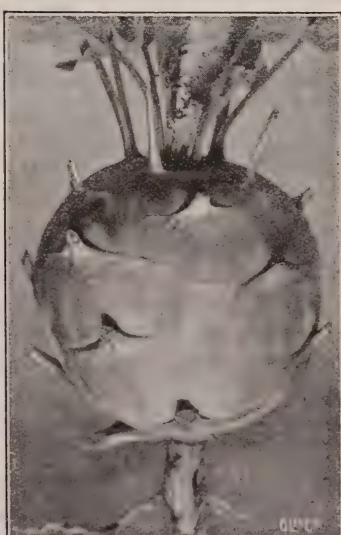
Green Moss Curled. A unique variety, somewhat resembling a tuft of moss. Very crisp, tender and of good flavor. Being less hardy than other sorts, it requires protection from cold.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Broad-Leaved Batavian. Has slightly wrinkled thick leaves. It is usually grown for use in soups and stews.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

FRENCH ENDIVE—See Chicory



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi



Black Beauty Egg Plant

Garlic Sets

Used by some for seasoning soups, stews, etc. Plant the sets in spring and cultivate like onion sets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid

HERB SEEDS—See end of Vegetable Seeds

Horse Radish Roots

Plant in spring, small end down. Small roots by mail, postpaid.

Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.25

In larger quantities, write for prices.

KALE, or Borecole

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June, and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use sow in September, and protect during the winter.

One ounce to 300 ft. of a row—4 pounds to an acre.

Dwarf German. A dwarf variety, but spreading out under good cultivation to 2 feet in diameter; the leaves are very beautifully curled, and of bright green.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25

Green Curled Scotch. About two feet high.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25

KOHLRABI

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

For early use, sow in hotbed, afterwards setting plants 8 inches apart in rows. For later use, sow seed in drills and thin out. One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

White Short Leaved. Much superior to Vienna. It is very early and the best for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. Bulb is greenish-white, smooth, of finest texture and quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00

Early White Vienna. Early, small, white bulb. Best for table use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

Early Purple Vienna. A little later than the white; color purple.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

We will have Kohlrabi Plants in Season

Hints for the Grower of Vegetables

The easiest and most profitable vegetables to grow in a city garden are Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onions, Peas, Parsnips, Radishes, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes and Turnips. Potatoes as a rule are not successfully grown in a small city garden. Keep every foot working and promptly remove an early crop and replant with some late one.

For Best Results Sow as Follows:

Beans—Stringless Green Pod and Bountiful.

Dwarf Beans may be planted at intervals of a week or ten days from the beginning of May until the middle of August; they are generally planted in rows, allowing the plants to stand from 3 to 4 inches apart and with a space of 12 to 15 inches between the rows, or in hills containing not over five plants. A quart of seed to about 100 feet of drill. Venture a few when planting beets and carrots and an early crop may repay its occasional loss through rot or frost. Follow with beets, carrots, cabbage, etc.

Beets—**Crosby's Egyptian** for early and **Barnard's Selected Edmonds** for main crop. Beet seed can be sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost has passed. The seed may be planted in rows or drills made 12 to 15 inches apart; when the plants are up they should be thinned to 4 or 5 inches in the rows. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 feet of drill. If a succession is desired during the summer, the planting can be made every two or three weeks. For winter use the seed should not be sown until July, and the crop can be stored in a cool cellar or in a vegetable pit. Follow early crops by beans, cabbage, etc.

Carrots—**Barnards' Improved Danvers**, **Chantenay** or **Ox Heart** should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; for later crops the seeds may be sown any time up to the first of July. An ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of the drill, but the plants must be thinned out so that they will be about 3 inches apart. Carrot seed is slow to germinate and, therefore, the soil should be pressed closely about the seed. If a few radish seed are mixed in when sowing, they will quickly mark the rows and can be pulled when thinning the carrots. It will be an advantage to mix the carrot seed with sand or soil before sowing. The roots may be stored in a cool cellar for winter use. Follow with some other late crop.

Cabbage—**Jersey Wakefield** for early, **Copenhagen** for main crop, and **Premium Late Flat Dutch** for late crop. Seed should be sown in a well prepared piece of ground and the plants transplanted to permanent quarters when large enough to handle; be sure to bury the stem up to the first leaves and do not bend or cramp the roots. Wrap stiff paper about the stem when setting to keep off cut worms.

Lettuce—**Grand Rapids**, **Black Seeded Simpson** and **Hanson** are good kinds to grow; they may be sown at intervals and should be transplanted for the best results. If extra-early plants are desired, seed may be sown in a hotbed or coldframe and the seedlings transplanted to open ground. Follow with turnips, beans, radish, etc.

Onions—Easy to grow and a profitable crop. Plant sets early in the spring. If young green onions and also large ripe ones for winter use are wanted, an economical plan is to plant the sets from two to three inches apart and pull every other one when ready for use; this will leave sufficient space for those remaining to mature. Sow the seed as early in spring as possible, in shallow drills, and cover with fine soil. Thin to about 4 or 5 inches apart, keep well cultivated. Pull as soon as tops fall over and store dry.

Parsnips—Are very nutritious and should be grown in every garden if the soil is rich and deep; sow seed early in the spring, and dig in late fall or next spring.

Peas—Smooth Peas can be planted earlier than the wrinkled varieties. A sandy soil will produce earlier crops than clay, but if the ground contains a reasonable amount of humus, a good crop of Peas can be grown on almost any soil. The first planting can be made as early as February, and should be of such varieties as **Barnard's Leader**, or **Alaska**. For later sowings use the **Dwarf Telephone**, **Gradus**, or **Laxtonian**. For main-crop Peas you won't go wrong if you use **Tall Telephone**. For succession, seed may be sown every two weeks until the middle of June, then wait five or six weeks and plant extra-early sorts for a fall crop. Follow early peas by carrots, cabbage, etc.

Radish—Radish seed can be planted about as early as any of the vegetables, and it is entirely possible to sow the seed in a hotbed and have radishes during the winter. It is important that Radishes be grown quickly, for if they come on slowly, they will be pithy and strong. If seed is sown carefully, it will be possible to avoid thinning the plants, for the first Radishes may remain until they are of fairly good size; when these are taken out space will be allowed for the later ones to come into full growth. Successive plantings may be made every two weeks.

Spinach—May be sown as an early spring crop and followed by other vegetables. Feed well.

Swiss Chard—Should be grown in every garden. Sow the seed early in the spring; the leaves may be cut and cooked like spinach; the plants produce new leaves all season.

Tomatoes—May be grown from seed, but when only a few are wanted it is better to buy plants; they give the best results when tied to a stake or trellis.

Turnips—Are usually grown as a fall crop and the seed may be sown where beans or some early crop has been grown.

One of the most important things to insure success and have good vegetables is to keep your garden weeded, especially kill the weeds which grow after a crop has matured, as these seed badly.

Keep the surface loose while crop is growing.

LETTUCE

Every garden should grow lettuce. Dieticians advise eating some raw, green vegetable daily—salad of cabbage, endive, dandelion, celery, lettuce, etc.—because of their content of iron or other mineral salts and especially for the essential vitamins—all of which are largely lost in cooking.

Among such vegetables, **LETTUCE** takes a high rank.

LOOSE LEAF seed, sown in rich cold frame in March, can be cut (just above the center bud) in 45-60 days and will grow new leaves or can be moved to the open ground later at 8-12 inches in the row.

Varieties which **HEAD** should be started early and pricked out in the frame to get room and good root system. As soon as the ground is mellow, set in the open and encourage rapid growth by liberal feeding (nitrate of soda) and cultivation. Sow common sorts for a succession. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Curled or Loose Head Varieties

Grand Rapids. Of highest merit as a forcing variety. Owing to its peculiar upright habit of growth, it economizes in bench room and in a short time produces a mass of beautifully frilled leaves of quality for the table or for shipping. It is also an attractive and desirable variety for growing outside in the home garden. We have an excellent strain of seed of this variety which is proving very satisfactory to our customers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25

Black Seeded Simpson. The best known and probably the most largely planted of any variety. Early, hardy, dependable, it is a favorite with market gardeners, both for planting outside or for growing under glass. The leaves are large, light green, quite crimped throughout but especially frilled at the border. They grow compactly without forming a distinct head, are of firm texture and of good quality either for family use or for shipping. Can be planted later than most sorts, as its vigorous growth enables it to withstand the summer heat.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

Early Curled Simpson. Standard loose-leaf variety, forming a dense growth but not heading. The leaves are light green, curled and good quality. A satisfactory sort for the home garden.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

Prizehead. Well known, loose-heading lettuce, quite distinct from most other sorts on account of its peculiar color, light green shading to bright reddish brown. The leaves



Grand Rapids Lettuce

are somewhat crimped and grow more so at the border. In quality, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00



Big Boston Lettuce

Cabbage or Heading Varieties

Big Boston. A splendid Lettuce for market gardeners, either north or south. Leaves are light green, nearly smooth except the outside edges, which are somewhat ruffled. Forms large and very compact heads that are especially suitable for shipping, for which purpose it is planted very large in the south for the northern market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

Improved Hanson. This is one of the very best for the home garden. Forms solid heads with the inner leaves nicely blanched. The outer ones are light green, handsomely frilled at the edges. In quality it has no superior, the heads being of delicate, crisp texture, tender and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00

Wayahead. It is not only earlier than May King, and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a rich, buttery yellow. "Wayahead" stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00

LETTUCE—Continued

May King. Can be planted very early in the spring. Matures more quickly than any other of its class, forming large heads, the inner leaves blanching yellow, the outer ones somewhat tinged with brown.

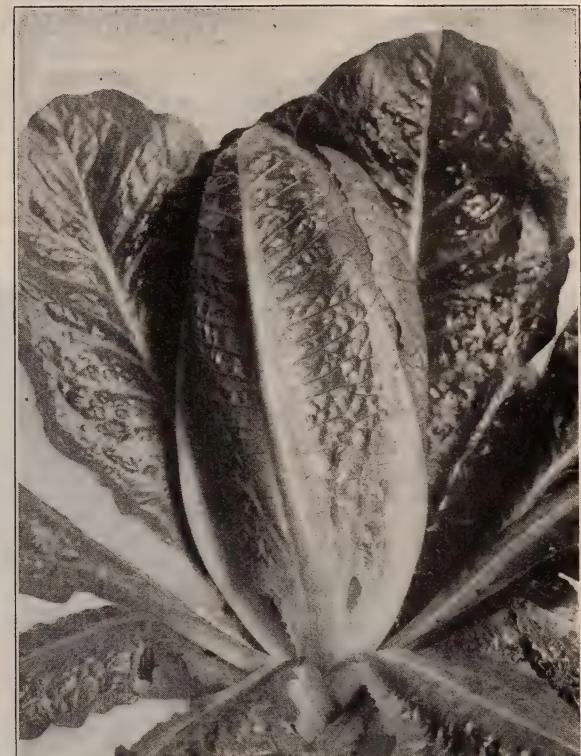
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1b., \$2.00

California Cream Butter. Favorite head Lettuce for summer planting and extensively grown in the south. Leaves rich, glossy green, slightly tinged with brown, of good quality and flavor. This is a hardy, reliable variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1b., \$1.75

Iceberg. Somewhat similar to Hanson, but smaller and of slightly darker color. A good variety for either the market gardener or for family use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1b., \$2.25



Trianon Cos Lettuce

New York or Wonderful

New York or Wonderful. A sure headed variety which is crisp, tender and of fine flavor. It is reliable in almost every soil.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.50

Martynia, for Pickles

The young and tender seed-pods make excellent pickles. Sow in May or June.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1b., \$3.00

Mustard, for Salads or Greens

A small pungent salad used like Cress. The seed is also used for flavoring pickles, pepper sauce, etc. For salads sow thickly in shallow drills, 6 inches apart, or in frames or boxes during the winter, where frost can be excluded. Successive sowings can be made every week or two. To grow seed, sow in April, in rows 1 foot apart, and thin out to 4 inches apart when 2 inches high.

White English. Excellent for salads or garnishing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 65c

Black or Brown. Leaves oblong, broad and cut.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1b., 65c

Southern Giant Curled. Leaves much crumpled at the edges and twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00

Giant Smooth Leaf. Large, fleshy leaves of mild flavor. Plant 12 to 18 inches across. A favorite variety in the South.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00

To pound rate add for parcel postage. See second page of cover.

Trianon Cos Lettuce or Romaine Salad

It differs from ordinary Lettuce by the shape of the leaves, which are elongated, spoon-shaped and very crisp. It is grown in the same manner as Cabbage Lettuce. Sow seed early in the spring in good soil, and when plants have three leaves thin out to stand about six inches apart in the row, and when plants are of a sufficient size the leaves should be drawn together and tied, in order to blanch the inner ones.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c

LEEK

Sow early in April, in drills one foot apart one inch deep. When the plants are six to eight inches high, transplant in a deep, rich soil in rows twelve inches apart and six inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched. Draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the spring. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill.

London Flag. This is the sort chiefly grown by market gardeners. It is of excellent quality.

Pkt., 10c., oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c

Musselburg. Large and broad leaves. Flavor mild and pleasant. A good Leek.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c

BUY THE BEST

The seeds are the smallest item in your garden account and only from the best can the best come.

"BUY BARNARD'S SEEDS"

MUSKMELON

Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry soil, thoroughly mixing therewith well-rotted manure. Early in May, or when ground has become warm, plant 6 to 8 seeds one inch deep in each hill, afterwards thinning out so that 3 or 4 plants remain. Pinch the vines when blossoming begins, to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks, dust with ashes, lime or Slug Shot. See "Cucumbers" for method of early starting.

One ounce of seed for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre in hills.

Milwaukee Market. Of recent introduction this excellent salmon fleshed melon is becoming very popular on the Chicago and Milwaukee market. A productive medium size melon that commands itself to market gardeners.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75

Mango Melon, or Vine Peach. About the size of an orange, sometimes called "Orange Melon." Fine for sweet pickles or preserves.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Garden Lemon. Similar in size and habit of growth to Mango Melon, but with sharper flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Green-Fleshed Varieties

Rocky Ford. Nearly every leading hotel and restaurant in America uses large quantities of this famous melon, which is just the right size to serve in halves. The ripe melons are beautifully netted and ribbed. Solid green flesh, sweet and melting. We offer splendid strain of seed of this fine melon, grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colo., saved from specimens that were especially selected for seed purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

Honey Dew Melon. The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon created a sensation wherever used. The fruit is of good size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds; light cream colored, smooth skin with thick, rich and sweet flesh of light green color. The rind is thin but tough and so close that the rich flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition for several months after it is ripe.

Extra Early Hackensack. An early strain of the well-known large Hackensack. Very popular with the market gardeners as it is the first of the large melons to be ready for market. The fruit is of good size, round and heavily netted. Flesh green, very sweet and good flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.40

Milwaukee Market. A variety very popular in Chicago and Milwaukee markets. Of Surprise parentage and close kin to Bender's Surprise, although earlier. Fruits of medium size, nearly round, light ribbed and fairly netted; skin light green; flesh thick, salmon colored and very sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75

Montreal Market. A very large melon, extensively grown in the vicinity of Montreal. Deep green flesh of excellent quality. The fruits are round, flattened at the ends, and have very broad ribs.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50

ORANGE OR SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

Osage. The best known and most in demand of the red-flesh varieties. Medium size, oval in shape; skin very dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick and sweet and of delicious flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75



Emerald Gem. Well-known early, variety of recognized merit. Of medium size, nearly round. Smooth, dark-green skin, salmon-colored flesh. One of the best for home use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

To pound rate add for parcel post.

Paul Rose. This melon is a cross between the Osage and Netted Gem, and about ten days earlier than the former. Of a size very suitable for shipping in baskets, it is becoming very popular in the market, especially where its superior qualities are known. The thick, red flesh is exceptionally sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Burrell's Gem. Very tough but thin rind, heavily netted. The flesh is an attractive reddish orange and fine-grained, thick and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

Tip Top. Hardy, vigorous-growing melon of Tip Top quality, commendable to either the truck grower or private gardener. Large size, yellow flesh, juicy and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

Hoodoo. A new melon with many good qualities. Its size is about that of the popular Rocky Ford, which appeals to the shipper, while the delicate flavor of the thick, red flesh should commend it to every private gardener.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

Mango Melon, or Vine Peach. About the size of an orange, sometimes called "Orange Melon." Fine for sweet pickles or preserves.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Garden Lemon. Similar in size and habit of growth to Mango Melon, but with sharper flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

WATER MELON

To raise good Watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and it is important to prepare hills about 6 feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, sheep manure, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put 4 to 6 inches of fresh earth and plant the seeds in this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Put 5 or 7 seeds in a hill. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequently watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. If the striped beetle appears use tobacco dust or Slug Shot freely. The best protection against blight and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and continuous growth. It is desirable to change the location as often as practicable. Do not plant on land where Watermelons were grown before, as the vines exhaust elements in the soil which makes succeeding crops defective. Watermelons are less subject to "bug" depredations and disease attacks than Muskmelons. At the same time they are more easily hurt by strong spray mixtures, and caution in the use of such mixtures is advisable.

One ounce for 30 hills—4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Cole's Early. For the northern states this is desirable on account of its extreme earliness and vigorous growth. This is the easiest to grow of all the Watermelons. If you have failed with other sorts, you may succeed with Cole's Early. It is the best variety for the family garden, primarily so on account of its extreme earliness, but mainly because it has all the qualities necessary to a perfect variety for this purpose. Its remarkably early character entirely removes the most common hindrance to its cultivation. In places where Watermelons never grew before, Cole's Early is now supplying the tables of those who grow it, just as bountifully and with just as good melons as in the sunny regions of the South. It is good in every respect, producing a liberal crop of Melons, not large, but in abundance and of delicious quality. The deep red, fine grained flesh ripens from heart to rind, while its rich color and luscious flavor are tempting to the most exacting and critical taste.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

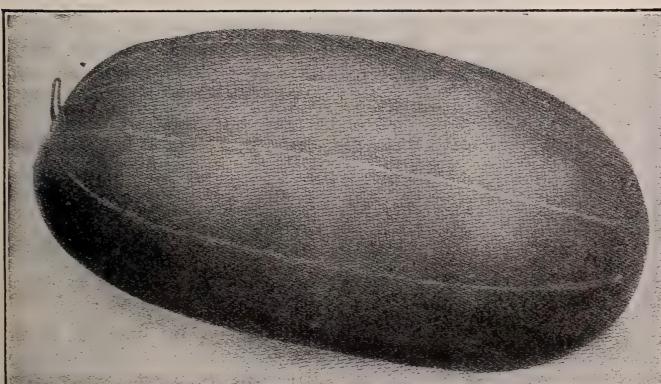
Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped great distances, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh is bright scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp. 90 days.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

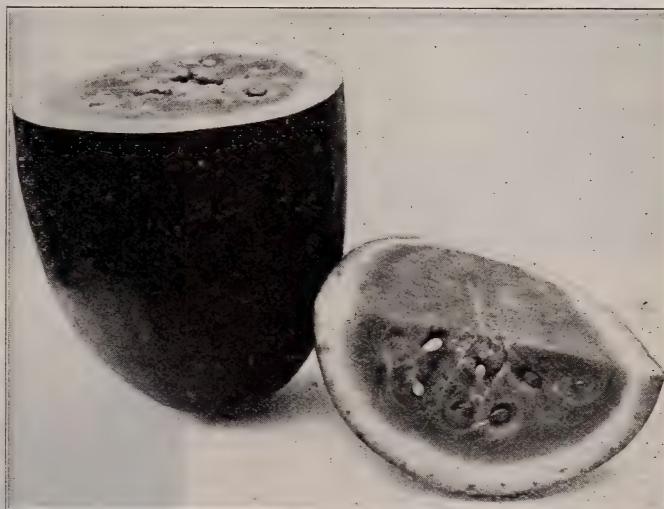
Tom Watson The most popular of shipping melons, often reaching 40 lbs. Size 20x12 inches. Oblong in shape, with a thin but tough rind. Dark green, somewhat mottled. The flesh is solid and sweet, of a very handsome scarlet throughout. The many merits of this melon recommend it to the shipper. 95 to 100 days.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Halbert's Honey. As fine a medium early, home market melon as is grown. Second only to Kleckley's Sweet in popularity for the home and nearby market. A long, dark green melon of recent introduction. Rind very thin and brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, solid and sweet.



Tom Watson



Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo

Peerless, or Ice Cream. A hardy and productive melon, oval shape, bright green mottled. Flesh light pink, firm and sweet. Not adapted to shipping.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Phinney's Early. Hardy, robust growing variety, oblong shape. Rind light and dark green mottled. Flesh pink, of very good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Sweetheart. A light green melon, slightly mottled, nearly round in shape. Very thin rind, bright red flesh, fine grained and very sweet. Ripens down close to the rind. Late but very large and fine shipper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Alabama Sweet. Good shipping melon. Oblong in shape; very thin, but tough rind, dark green mottled. Flesh bright scarlet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Cuban Queen. Oval-shaped. Very productive. Rind light and dark green mottled. Flesh scarlet, 95 days to mature.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Irish Grey. A splendid new melon about the shape of "Tom Watson." Flesh thick and bright red, very sweet. Rind thin, but tough. Light grey color, 95 days to mature.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1b., 85c

Citron. Used for pickles and preserves.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00

ONION SEED

Sow the seed, as soon as the ground can be made ready, about one-half inch deep. The quantity will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding.

As soon as the young plants can be seen in the rows give a shallow working either with rake or some tool that pulverizes well the whole top soil. Many onion growers consider about one inch apart as a perfect stand, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart if large onions are wanted. Work the crop again in a few days with a hoe or tool that cuts the ground over, this time as closely as is possible to the row without injury to the young plants; follow as quickly as possible with a thorough hand weeding. The ground should be cultivated once a week if possible and any remaining weeds pulled out by hand every two weeks. For best results these operations should be continued until the crop occupies the ground.

To raise onion sets from seed, use good ground prepared as for large onions and sow the seed very thick in broad drills, using forty to sixty pounds per acre. If the seed is sown thin, the bulbs will not only be too large for sets but will not be of the right shape, and if sown thick on poor land they will be necky or bottle shaped. Onion seed sown for sets may be planted somewhat later than if a crop of large bulbs is desired.

It will not do to store onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist, but if perfectly dry when gathered and stored in crates, they can be kept in fine condition till spring. The best way is to keep them dry, giving bottom ventilation if possible, and at a uniform temperature of about 32 degrees to 34 degrees Fahr. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. for an acre.

Barnard's Yellow Globe. This splendid strain of the high globe type onions matures early and very uniformly. The neck is small and ripens down close to the bulb. Color is an attractive bright yellow so much in demand in all the markets. Bulbs are fine grained, solid and excellent keepers. Our present fine strain of this variety is the result of careful selection of the bulbs at planting time with reference to their size, shape and color. Large onion growers and market gardeners will do well to try this variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

Sweet Spanish

We have no sets of this variety.

Very large, light yellow, globe shaped, small top, good shipper.

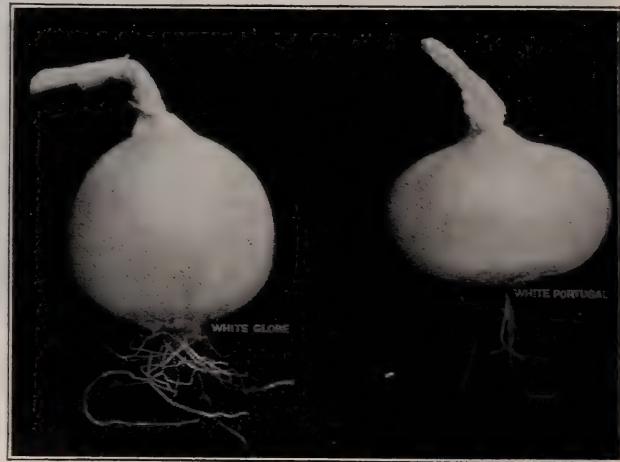
This Onion was brought from Spain several years ago.

The unusual mildness and excellent flavor made this onion popular at once.

It is a good keeper and not prone to smut; we do not say it is immune, but the grower gives the following directions for curing and keeping this onion, and if followed there is little likelihood of smut.

Allow the onion to thoroughly mature until the tops have fallen off and dried.

Then pull the onions and allow them to remain in the field in rows well covered with the tops, which after a week of favorable weather become as dry as chaff. The tops are then rubbed off and the onion put in crates and stacked loosely in a shaded but well ventilated place. After four to six weeks



the onion is so thoroughly cured it may be safely shipped.

It will be very profitable to the grower who will plant this onion.

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$10.00

Yellow Globe Danvers. A well - known standard onion for market purposes and home use. A heavy cropper and good keeper. Skin silvery yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

Barnard's Select Red Globe. Handsome both as to shape and color. A selection of the Southport strain of fine quality for the home garden. A splendid shipper. Growers for the southern market should raise this variety. It is a good yielder and matures early. Color a rich dark red; thin skin.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50

Southport White Globe. One of the most beautiful globular onions. Of large size, fine quality, 90 days from seeding. Market gardeners find it an excellent sort of plant for bunching. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25

Southport Yellow Globe. Large and fine-shaped globe onion of excellent quality, well known to all onion growers, and regarded by them as one of the best

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75

Southport Red Globe. Splendid variety, grown very extensively and of good color, 90 days to mature.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00

TO POUND RATE ADD FOR PARCEL POSTAGE

Barnard's Yellow Globe

See second page of cover.

ONION—Cont'd

Prizetaker. Very large mild-flavored onion, sometimes called "Mammoth Spanish." Attains its largest size when started in hotbeds and transplanted. It is quite globular in form with a light yellow skin, and in quality almost equal to the imported onions. A favorite variety to grow for exhibition purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1lb., \$2.00

Ailsa Craig. This is an onion of the Prizetaker type, which like that variety, in order to obtain best results, should be started in hotbeds. Grows to an even larger size than the Prizetaker. It is lighter in color, skin almost white. It is very fine grained, with mild flavor. It is now being grown quite extensively and profitably by market gardeners. Should have a place in the home garden.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1lb., \$3.00.

Yellow Flat Danvers. This differs from Yellow Globe Danvers in that the bulb is flatter. Being a heavy yielder, it is largely cultivated both for market and home use. It is also grown to a considerable extent for sets.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1lb., \$1.50

Red Wethersfield. Most popular of the red flat varieties. Grows to a large size and is very productive. Being a good keeper, it is grown largely for shipping and also for onion sets. Color, very dark red.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; 1lb., \$1.60

Mammoth Silver King. In this onion are combined these desirable qualities: immense size, fine shape, white flesh of wonderful tenderness and sweetness. **Matures early.** For exhibition purposes and for fancy grocery trade this onion is a desirable one to grow.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1lb., \$2.50

Yellow Dutch or Strassburg. This is the kind largely used around Chicago and elsewhere for growing sets. Produces a handsome set of good shape and color and of splendid keeping qualities. Also will mature into a good marketable sized onion.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1lb., \$1.25

Australian Brown. Of medium size; brownish yellow color. Very hardy and probably the best keeper of all.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1lb., \$1.15



D.L.C.

Prizetaker Onion

White Portugal. An early, white, flat variety. A favorite with set growers, and a good pickling sort. Also forms a fair-sized onion of good keeping quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1lb., \$2.50

White Queen. Fine pickling variety. Sown in February, they will make onions two inches in diameter in early summer. Very early and of rapid growth, and keeps the year round.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1lb., \$2.25

Crystal White Wax. A white, flat onion, fine for slicing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1lb., \$4.00

Early White Welsh Onion. The best kind for green onions; forms no bulb. Plants can be propagated from seed or divisions, a great saving in cost over top sets.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Bermuda Onion Seed

Seed Offered Is Genuine Teneriffe Grown

In very early spring, the handsome oval Bermuda onions reach the northern markets, where their great size at once arrests attention. They are tender and mild in flavor. These fine onions can be grown in our northern climate, but will not attain the size of the imported ones. For best results sow in hotbed and transplant.

Red Bermuda.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1lb., \$3.50

White Bermuda.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1lb., \$3.50

Grow Your Own Bermuda Onions

LARGE, DELICIOUS, TENDER

For the first time in this territory we offer **Bermuda Onion Plants.** These plants give you two months' start over seed, maturing onions of the highest quality. The Bermuda is a good keeper.

Now you may have large, delicious, tender Bermuda Onions right from your own garden. These Bermuda plants are not an experiment. They were thoroughly tried out in this vicinity last year and produced as fine onions as are shipped from Texas.

Hundreds of millions of these plants are now used by professional gardeners. They produce the same fine results wherever used.

Order your plants now and grow your own big Bermudas in your own garden.

100 Plants Genuine Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion Plants, approximately 100 plants to the bundle, per bundle 25c

By mail, postpaid, per bundle, 30c

Onion Sets

In private gardens the cultivation of the family supply of Onions from sets has much to recommend it. The amount of labor involved is less, the danger of loss from maggots and other insects is considerably reduced, the crop is surer to grow, and is ready for use weeks in advance of that grown from seed. On a small scale where the cost of sets is not a serious item we urge customers to use them. In fact, the ideal way is to use both sets and seed—the sets for use in the spring and summer, and seed to grow bulbs for winter keeping.

Onion Sets should be planted out in autumn, or as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows 12 inches apart, with sets 2 inches apart in the row.

White Bottom Sets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1lb., 35c

Yellow Bottom Sets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1lb., 30c

Red Bottom Sets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1lb., 30c

Top Onion Sets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1lb., 35c

Potato Onion Sets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1lb., 40c

White Multiplier Sets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1lb., 40c

If to be mailed, add 10c per pound.

Prices on large quantities of onion sets are subject to market changes. Write us when you are ready to buy, stating quantity and kinds wanted.

SEEDS BY MAIL. To pound prices please send extra to cover parcel postage. See second page cover.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms are much enjoyed as a table luxury.

The white thread-like substance seen permeating the brick or tablet in which Mushroom Spawn is sold is called Mycelium. The edible part of the Mushroom is analogous to the flower in other plants. The spawn as sold is in a dormant condition, growth being suspended by withholding moisture. The task for the grower is to cause it to revive and resume growth. This is accomplished by placing the spawn in prepared beds of fresh horse manure and soil which may be made in a shed, cellar, or under greenhouse benches. Next to proper preparation the most important thing is to maintain a uniform and moist air temperature of 50 to 65 degrees.

Where cellar room is available there is no better place to raise Mushrooms. The cool, moist temperature is admirably suited to the growth of this vegetable.

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS

Procure fresh horse dropping from stable—add to it about one-third in bulk of fresh loam from a pasture or sod land. Mix these ingredients by turning the heap over daily so that it will not become too hot. Continue this operation until a sufficient quantity has been acquired to make a bed of the projected dimensions. Keep the heap under cover to prevent it from being rained upon.

Spread the compost evenly over the box or bed to the depth of eight inches, packing it down firmly with a brick. A hotbed thermometer should be placed in the bed. This in a day or two will probably indicate a temperature of 100° or even more. When it declines to 80° or 90° the bed is ready for planting.

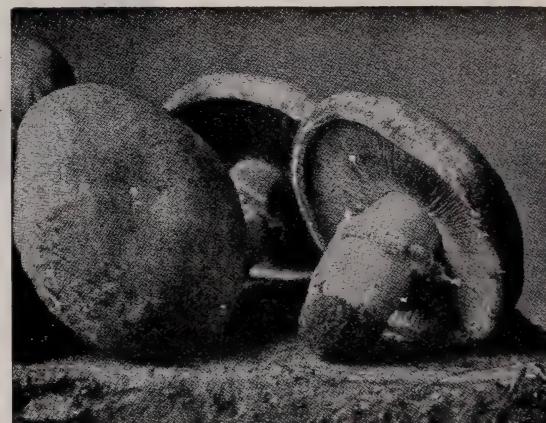
With dibble or a sharp stick make holes three or four inches deep all over the bed at twelve inches apart each way. Into each hole place a piece of Spawn about the size of a walnut, covering up with compost and leveling off the surface. The bed should now stand ten or twelve days so that the spawn will have thoroughly run through it. When that time has elapsed, spread fresh loam to the depth of two inches over the surface and firm it down gently with the back of a spade; then cover up with 3 or 4 inches of hay or straw. This completes the whole operation of planting.

Give close attention to the temperature of the cellar or pit. It should be remarked here that the ideal temperature is 55° to 60°, but Mushrooms do come at a much lower temperature very slowly; a higher temperature than 65° should be avoided if possible. If it can be maintained uniformly at 60° so much the better; it should never go below 40°. Examine the bed frequently; If the surface appears dry, give a gentle sprinkling of water heated to about 100°. In gathering the crop, do not cut, but twist them off carefully, filling up the holes with loam to keep insects from the roots. In six or eight weeks from spawning the beds, Mushrooms should appear.

By commencing in August the first crop is ready in December. A start made in September should bring Mushrooms in January and February. About three to four weeks are required to get off the first crop, after which time top dress with a little more soil and firm it with a brick or spade. The bed will give a second crop in March or April, and sometimes the Mushrooms are better than those of the first production.

One pound of Spawn is sufficient for a bed 2x6 feet.

Postage Must be added if wanted by mail. See Postal Rates, second page of cover.



AMERICAN MADE "SPORE" CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN

A very superior article, made in this country from carefully selected spawn, which it is claimed is much more vigorous than the imported article, and will produce Mushrooms of a very superior quality and flavor. The popularity of Spore Culture Spawn is increasing rapidly and many of the large growers are now using it. They claim it is a surer crop. Amateurs have much the best results with this kind. Bricks weigh about 1 1/4 lbs. Price 1 brick, 30c. 10 bricks, \$2.50.

Nasturtium or Indian Cress

The young leaves or shoots are excellent for salads. The green seed pods are greatly esteemed by many for use in mixed pickles. Early in spring sow, preferably in rather light soil, in rows three feet apart and two inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep. When the young plants are about four inches high thin to six to six inches apart in the row. The vines can be supported, if so desired, by stakes, strings or brush.

Tall. Climber, 10 ft. high, ornamental flowers, large seeds. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 15c; **1/4 lb.**, 40c

Dwarf. A trailer, requiring no support, smaller but more profuse. **Pkt.** 10c; **oz.**, 15c; **1/4 lb.**, 40c

ENGLISH MILLTRACK MUSHROOM SPAWN

Our celebrated English Milltrack brand (made by the best maker in England specially for our trade) has gained an enviable reputation among critical growers for its uniform good quality, and can be thoroughly relied upon to produce a good crop of the best Mushrooms. Commercially it is more planted than any other spawn. It comes in pressed bricks weighing about 20 ounces. They are broken into pieces the size of a walnut and put sidewise in the beds 10 to 12 inches apart each way. Price, per brick, 30c. 10 bricks, \$2.25.

Okra or Gumbo

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. Highly esteemed in the South. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row.

White Velvet. Bears round, white, smooth pods of extra large size, in great abundance. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 15c; **1/4 lb.**, 25c; **lb.**, 85c

Improved Dwarf. A distinct early variety. Pods comparatively short. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 15c; **1/4 lb.**, 25c; **lb.**, 85c

PARSNIP

Sow seed about half an inch deep early in spring, in deep, rich soil. The seed is slow to germinate and will vegetate sooner by steeping 6 to 12 hours in a liquid manure, diluted with water, and mixed with sand before sowing. When well up thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Unlike Carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug as required.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill—5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Magnum Bonum. Of decidedly handsome appearance, smooth, heavy roots, which are broad at the shoulder, finely grained, and of superior quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Hollow Crown. Standard sort, long, sweet and very productive. One of the best for general cultivation.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Improved Guernsey. A half-long variety of good quality and recommended for the family garden.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Early Round. The earliest. Best for shallow soils.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c



PARSLEY

Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water and sow about half an inch deep early in spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches.

One oz. will sow about 150 ft. of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. Extra large, dark, green, tender, crimped and curled. We recommend this variety for either greenhouse or outdoor planting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

Fine Double Curled. A curled variety having crimped leaves. It is used mostly for garnishing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 85c

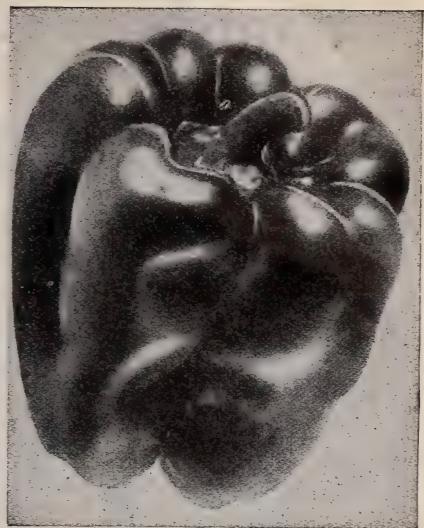
Plain or Single. Plain leaves of excellent flavor. They are longer than those of the curled parsley.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c

Hamburg. The edible portion is the fleshy root. It is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 85c



Champion Moss Curled Parsley



Chinese Giant Pepper

PEPPER

Peppers are more tender than most vegetables. In March sow in a hotbed, cold-frame, or box in the window, and transplant about the last of May. Warm, mellow soil, well fertilized, should be used.

One ounce of seed for 1,500 plants.

Chinese Giant. A very large, mild-flavored pepper, of a bright scarlet color when ripe. Excellent for eating and stuffing. A good variety for the market gardener to grow. 200 days from seed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00

Nocera. Sweetest and mildest of all peppers. Can be picked from plant and eaten as one would eat an apple. It is an early fruiting variety and an abundant yielder. The plants make a very handsome appearance in any garden with their showy scarlet fruit, which attains to a large size. Be sure to plant this pepper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75

Pimiento. The sweetest Pepper grown, does not contain the slightest trace of fieriness. The plants are extremely productive, and Peppers are medium in size and of a shape which is desirable for filling. It may also be used in preparing salads and for flavoring. The flesh is quite thick and the Pepper may be scalded for peeling the skin off. When fully ripe the Peppers are of brilliant red color and very attractive.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. A standard variety, of vigorous growth and productive. Fruit of good size, dark green turning to scarlet at maturity; mild, pleasant flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bell; very popular for stuffed pickles.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Ruby King. A pepper of large size, well known and much esteemed by truck growers. When ripe, its color is a beautiful ruby red, very attractive and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Golden Dawn. Color bright golden yellow, very brilliant and handsome.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75

Long Red Cayenne. Slender fruit; green turning to scarlet. Very pungent and hot.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Celestial. Conical fruits, creamy tinted, turning to scarlet when ripe.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

Cherry Red. Smooth, round variety. Fruit glossy scarlet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50

GARDEN PEAS

Peas succeed best in light, dry, sweet* (see note) soil. Early and Dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the smooth, round sorts as early in spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. From the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early sorts will often produce a good crop. Sow the seed in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart for Dwarf sorts and four for tall sorts, or in double drills six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well and draw the earth twice to the vines during growth. Stake the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing. Most Peas do best when supported with brush or wire. Figures preceding description of varieties indicate height.

2 lbs. will plant about 100 feet of drill
60 lbs. to 100 lbs. for an acre.

We are now pricing Peas by the weight instead of measure. 1 lb. is a little more than 1 pint. 2 lbs. are a little more than 1 quart.

Postage must be added to price of peas if wanted by mail. See second page of cover.

Early Dwarf and Half Dwarf

Smooth Varieties

Barnard's Leader. 3 ft. A round, smooth pea, in size similar to the First and Best, but more uniform and more prolific. Matures very early. Make first planting as early in the spring as the ground will permit and cover well.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

First and Best. 2 ft. A well-known variety; very early and hardy. Planted quite extensively by southern truckers.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Alaska. 2 ft. This is the pea used extensively by canners and truckers for the early market. We have a splendid strain of this variety. Much labor has been expended on it with a view of obtaining earliness, productiveness, and even maturity. Our stock now is such that we can recommend it to the most critical buyer.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 15c; 1b., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Tom Thumb. 12 inches. Peas smooth and white. A very hardy, extremely dwarf variety. Good for early planting.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Little Marvel. 18 inches. The ideal pea for the home garden, early very sweet and productive. Pods borne in pairs; they are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. This variety is taking the place of some of the older and better-known dwarf peas.

Price: Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

American Wonder. 12 inches. The standard variety of this country for a great many years. Very dwarf; matures early and is vigorous and productive, so well known that it needs but little description here.

Price: Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Premium Gem. 18 inches. A well-known and very satisfactory variety for the home garden. A little taller and later than the American Wonder. Pods of good size; peas very sweet.

Price: Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Nott's Excelsior. 15 inches. The pods average fully one-third larger than those of American Wonder, and while Nott's Excelsior may not always be quite so early by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains six to eight large peas.

Price: Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c



LITTLE MARVEL

Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties—Continued

Sutton's Excelsior. 18 inches. A splendid pea for the home garden. As early as Nott's Excelsior with larger pods that are well filled with large, sweet peas.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c

Dwarf Telephone. 18 in. This grand pea is rapidly gaining favor among gardeners of all classes. In habit it is dwarf and stocky. Bears close planting and requires no sticks or supports. The pods frequently measure five inches in length, and are broad, straight, and remarkably well filled. A splendid mid-season variety.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; 1b., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c

Laxtonian. 18 inches. The largest-podded of the dwarf wrinkled peas. A splendid new variety, a favorite with those who grow for the market and ideal for the home. Might be called a Dwarf Gradus. The peas have the same delicate flavor of that variety. Laxtonian matures earlier and is very prolific. If you have not grown this pea, try it this season.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 25c; 1b., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c

Peas—Continued on Next Page

Cartons of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn

These special packages are designed for those who find a packet too small and a pound more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes, and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden.

*Dig up a thrifty clover or pea plant and see the nodules on the roots. These are colonies of the bacteria which enable members of the Pea, Bean and Clover family to fix atmospheric nitrogen for plant food. These bacteria will not grow in a sour soil and such needs ground lime. They are also absent in new soils and can be introduced by a sprinkling of soil from a field where they are found or by inoculating with a culture. (See p 103; nitrogen).

GARDEN PEAS—Continued

Cultural Directions Are Given on Preceding Page

Note—We offer peas this year by the pound, instead of pints, etc.
 1 lb. is a little more than 1 pint.
 2 lbs. is a little more than 1 quart.
 If to be sent by mail see second page of cover.

Half Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Gradus, or Prosperity. 20 to 30 inches. A grand, early, large podded wrinkled pea. Has become one of the favorites for the home garden or truck growers in every section of the country. Pods are from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and the peas are unusually large, very sweet and of delicious flavor.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Thomas Laxton. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Resembles Gradus in many respects. A little earlier and more hardy. Pods not quite as large, but more productive. Considered by our truck growers as one of the very best for the early market. For best results give a support of some kind.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Everbearing. 24 inches. A large-podded, late variety. Good for summer and autumn use.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Horsford's Market Garden. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A popular variety. Extremely prolific. Pods of medium size and borne in pairs. Peas very sweet.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Improved Stratagem. 2 ft. A splendid late pea. Foliage and pods dark green. Pods about 4 inches in length, well filled with large peas of best quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Tall Wrinkled Varieties

Pea vines of tall habit of growth require support of some kind. Poultry netting is admirable for this purpose. Sow the seeds in double rows eight inches apart and stretch the wire support between the rows. The ends of the support should be fastened to posts at each end.

Alderman. 4 ft. A grand second early pea. One of the very best in this class for the market gardener. It is a vigorous growing, productive variety, bearing pods of immense size, 5 inches in length. Very handsome dark green color. The peas are large, and in quality sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Tall Telephone. 4 ft. An old, well-known variety. One of the best of the late maturing sorts. Pods are large, containing 8 to 10 peas of good quality and flavor.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Champion of England. 4 to 5 ft. A splendid variety and a favorite late pea for the home garden. Pods are large, well filled with peas of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Tall Smooth Varieties

Ameer. 3 ft. Large, smooth, green pea, sometimes called "Large-Podded Alaska." Popular with truckers in certain sections. The peas are smooth and therefore can be planted early without rotting. The season is early, 2 or 3 days later than Alaska, and the pods are almost twice as large, and hence command a high market price.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c



Gardus, or Prosperity

White Marrowfat. 4 ft. A very hardy, strong growing variety, with thick, large pods about 3 inches in length. Grown as a field crop quite extensively.

Carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Black Eye Marrowfat. 4 ft. Similar in habit of growth to the White Marrowfat. Considerably in demand in some sections of the South. Peas are white with black eye.

Carton, 15c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c

Sugar or Edible-Podded Peas. When cooked, they are equal to the best snap beans. Being hardy, can be planted early in spring. Of strong, upright habit, growing about 12 to 15 inches high. The pods should be gathered while young and boiled whole.

Pkt., 10c; carton, 20c; lb., 35c

Prices do not include postage. Refer to parcel post rate, second page of cover.

Cartons of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn
 These special packages are designed for those who find a packet too small and a pound more than sufficient. The carton is between the two sizes, and contains a desirable quantity for the family garden.

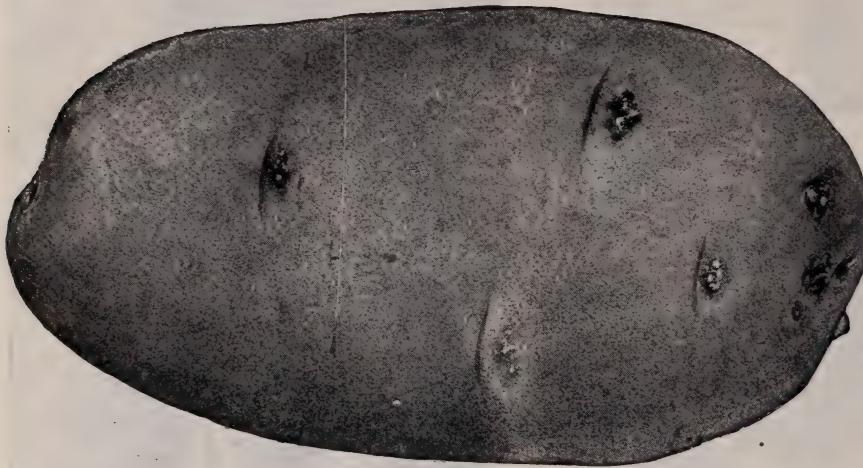
Peanuts

Plant in May, in drills 3 feet apart, placing the nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. By mail postpaid. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 30c

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN GROWN STOCKS, Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes

Prices of potatoes are subject to market changes and are forwarded by express or freight, as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk on potatoes, and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility. Sacks contain two and one-half bushels.



Early Ohio—A Grand Potato

Early Ohio

The early Ohio is fully two weeks ahead of the early Rose, and is a general favorite with potato growers and market-men alike, and is the most profitable potato you can grow. The sprouts are very strong, the vines grow erect and are easy to cultivate. Maturing early, it brings the highest price and the land can be used for another crop after it; does well on any soil suitable for potatoes. The tubers grow compact in the hill, are easily dug with very few small ones—nearly every potato is of marketable size, has few eyes, which are even with the surface. Cooks dry and mealy. With heavy manuring, close planting and good culture, a very large and profitable crop can be expected.

Fluctuates, price upon application.

White Early Albino

The skin and flesh are extremely white, of exceptionally good cooking quality and very prolific, fully as early as the old Early Rose in maturing, and particularly valuable for the early market by reason of its fine shape and early maturity. The vines grow erect, and it is one of the best early varieties to withstand blight and disease. Plant this potato early in good soil and give it good cultivation and pleasing results are sure at harvest time. One grand thing in favor of this early potato is its great keeping quality.

Price upon application.

Culture—Good well-drained, fibrous loam will produce potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early potatoes, which mature 8 to 10 weeks from planting, the soil must be rich. An old sod of the previous year is best, adding 600 lbs. to the acre (1 lb. to 20 feet of row) of same "complete" fertilizer before planting. Potatoes are planted at various times—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be two to three eyes to each piece. Plant in hills or rows about three feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead Mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles. One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills. Ten bushels are required to plant an acre.

Early Rose

The early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties. It is productive, of most excellent table quality, and a most satisfactory all-around early variety. Does better on poor land than most sorts. The stock which we offer is of extra quality and the best that can be obtained.

Fluctuates, price upon application.

Irish Cobbler

One of the first varieties to be ready for market, and therefore will command a good price. The skin is creamy white, sometimes netted, which is an indication of good quality; eyes are strong, well-developed, and but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

Price upon application.



POTATOES—Continued

Green Mountain

Green Mountain is fast becoming the most popular variety in the potato counties of the North. It is somewhat earlier than Rural New Yorker and does especially well on sandy soils. In some sections they even call Green Mountain an early variety. We would call it about **medium** in season. It is a strong, vigorous grower with an abundance of bushy vines with light green leaves and pure white blossoms. The tubers are slightly oblong and broad, with a thick netted skin, cream color rather than white. The color and the thick netting indicate **fine cooking qualities**. Green Mountain is hard to beat for an eating potato, as it cooks up dry and mealy and has a peculiarly fine flavor. As a yielder Green Mountain is near the top and on light soils and sandy soils is usually ahead of Rurals in yield.

Fluctuates, price upon application.

Rural New Yorker No. 2

Rural New Yorker is the most popular main crop variety in cultivation today. The Rural type does the best, as a rule, on clay soils, and black soils. It is easily grown, a good keeper and always yields well, while its desirable shape, pure white skin and shallow eyes make it a good seller.

Fluctuates, price upon application.

Potatoes are subject to market changes. Potatoes are forwarded by express or freight, as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility. Sacks contain two and one-half bushels.

Carman No. 3

A Grand Main Crop Potato

One of the greatest yielders ever introduced. It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield many small tubers. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of the largest size and of the shapeliest form. It is a perfect keeper, that is, it will not sprout up to planting time, unless kept in a warm place. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. Eyes few and shallow. Late in ripening. The introducer says our claims for "Carman No. 3" are: It is the handsomest large potato ever produced. It will out-yield any other potato whatever. Practically every potato is a marketable size. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard, it has no hollow hearts and no dark parts. We are confident that it will soon be the most popular variety for the home garden and field culture, on account of its productiveness.

Price upon application.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

These we can supply in any quantity to those who want planting stock for sprouting plants. They are generally put in the hotbed from the 10th to 20th of April. Prices on application.

PUMPKIN

The seeds may be planted with corn or potatoes, but may prove more profitable raised in fields by themselves. Sow early in May in hills eight feet apart. For monster pumpkins for exhibition purposes plant Mammoth Tours in very rich ground and feed liberally with liquid manure.

One ounce will plant 30 to 50 hills.

Small Sugar. One of the best for the home garden. An excellent variety for pies. Nearly round, 10 to 12 inches in diameter; rich orange color. Flesh thick, fine grained, and very sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00**

Winter Luxury. A fine cooking sort, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Golden yellow, netted somewhat like a muskmelon. One of the very best to store for winter use.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40

Tennessee Sweet Potato. This is an old standard pumpkin. Somewhat pear-shaped. Skin and flesh creamy white. An excellent keeper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.25

Japanese Pie. A Crookneck Sort. Seeds peculiarly sculptured. Ripens early. Flesh salmon-colored, fine-grained and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40

Cushaw, Green Striped. Large crookneck pumpkin. Cream - colored, striped with green. Very popular in the South.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40

Yellow Cushaw. Similar to the above, except in color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.40**

Large Cheese. A large buff-colored variety of distinct shape, used extensively for canning. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1b., 75c**

Mammoth Tours. Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed. It grows to an enormous size, frequently weighing over one hundred pounds. Skin salmon color; flesh yellow. Keeps a long time.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25

Connecticut Field. The best cornfield pumpkin. Grown largely for stock purposes, but is very suitable for table use; an excellent keeper.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1b., 80c



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

RADISHES

Sow early and often, in good, fibrous loam, especially if quite sandy, summer Radishes will make a crop in 4 to 6 weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared, and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow **just seed enough** (2 in. apart) so that they will not require thinning. Any little spot that becomes available during summer may be utilized for planting Radishes. The short or turnip-rooted sorts are quickest and easiest to grow, and good for forcing also. On greenhouse bench or in frames the rows need not be more than 4 inches apart.

One ounce of 100 feet of drill—8 to 10 pounds for an acre. To pound rate add for parcel postage.

OLIVE, GLOBE AND TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

Barnard's Early Scarlet Globe. A round, red, turnip-

shaped Radish, with small tops and of very quick growth, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich scarlet-red color, almost crimson and its white, crisp, tender flesh. The roots often grow one inch long by one and one-eighth inches in diameter before becoming pithy. This is a standard variety for early outdoor planting for the home garden and market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Barnard's Scarlet Turnip White Tipped. One of the

best early Radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened on the underside. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and affords a distinct contrast with the large clear white tip.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00



Barnard's Early Scarlet Globe

French Breakfast. An oblong-shaped radish. Fine for open ground or forcing. Valued for its excellent quality and fine color, which is a beautiful scarlet on the body and white at the extremity. Flesh white, tender and mild.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00

Yellow Summer. Turnip-rooted. Can be sown late, stands heat well. Skin light yellow, flesh white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c

Sparkler. A splendid radish of the same type as the Scarlet Turnip White Tip, but larger and showing more white, practically the whole lower portion being white and the upper part deep scarlet. This radish is not only very showy, but of the finest quality, and is popular with private gardeners as well as growers for the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c

Early Scarlet Turnip. An old, well-known variety; bright scarlet, solid white flesh.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c

Early White Turnip. Very much like the scarlet; a trifle earlier in maturing. Skin and flesh pure white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c

Crimson Giant. A large globe-shaped variety. Hand-some deep scarlet; thin skin, solid white flesh of best quality. Attains a large size without becoming pithy or losing its crispness.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c

Large White Summer. This is a radish which is quite popular in certain sections. Nearly round in shape. Pure white. Attains a size of 3 inches in diameter without losing any of its good qualities.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c

RADISH—Radish seed can be planted about as early as any of the vegetables. It is important that Radishes be grown quickly, for if they come on slowly, they will be pithy and strong. Successive plantings may be made every two weeks.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

RADISHES—Continued Next Page

RADISH—Cont'd.

Half Long and Long Varieties

White Icicle. The finest long, white Radish; the young Radishes are ready for use in 25 days, and continue to grow, fully retaining their crisp tenderness and mild flavor until quite large. These Radishes are transparent white, have small tops, allowing close planting, and are very crisp and brittle. A feature greatly in its favor is that it remains in good condition while growing for a long time, thus allowing a continuous pulling from the same planting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Cincinnati Market. The finest Long Red Radish for forcing and out-sells any other that is put in competition with it on the market. Being long standing, it is also an extra fine sort for the home garden, entirely exempt from any tendency to become pithy or hollow.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Chartier. One of the very best for outdoor sowing in summer. Roots bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Can be eaten when quite small. Remains solid and crisp.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Long Scarlet Short Top. A well-known variety and extensively planted. Roots 6 inches in length, about one-third of which grows above the ground. Color, bright red.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

Cardinal or Brightest Long Scarlet. Vivid scarlet, tipped with white. For so long a radish is very early, being ready for use in 25 days.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

White Strassburg. A good, late radish, oblong shape. Both skin and flesh are pure white. Roots when fully grown, about 6 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

White Stuttgart. Another good summer radish, somewhat turnip-shaped. Grows quickly and attains a good size. Skin and flesh pure white and quality excellent.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

RADISH

Winter Varieties

These grow to large size, have firm hard flesh and can be kept in good condition for use all winter by packing the roots in moist sand or soil in a cool cellar before the ground freezes in the fall. To have them crisp and free from woodiness the seed should not be planted until late in the summer, as if planted too early the roots would be apt to become hard and woody before it is time to put them away in the fall. A good rule to follow is to sow the seed at the same time as you would seed for winter turnips, and where only a small supply is needed the seed could be sown in the same patch with the turnips.

Long Black Spanish. A long, very hardy radish. Skin nearly black; flesh pure white. Very well known and extensively planted.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Round Black Spanish. A large, turnip-shaped radish. Skin and flesh same as the long variety. Quality about the same.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Chinese White. A large, white smooth skin radish, cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Mildest flavored of the winter sorts.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Chinese Rose. Not quite as large as the white variety and more pungent. Skin bright rose, flesh white. A splendid keeper, and grown largely for the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

To pound rate add for parcel postage.

GARDEN NOTES

Plant a Garden in Advance—

It saves time in the spring and by keeping the ground occupied all summer makes the returns greater.

Have a wide book, draw a plat of the garden to scale, and locate each row of vegetables or flowers.

Adopt a standard width of row, that much of the weeding and soil stirring can be done with a wheel hoe (see page 106, for the handy Planet, Jr.).

Keep notes of results or suggestions on the following pages. Do this each year. (See "Garden Guide," page 174. Paper, \$1.10.)

Proper Fertilizers

Plants vary in their needs.

Leaf crops—Lettuce, Cabbage, Celery, Spinach, etc., need nitrogen with some potash and phosphates.

Root Crops—in general need more of the potash and phosphorus, with some nitrogen to stimulate growth.

Well rotted manure from a stable where grain is freely used is probably ideal in that it supplies humus to lighten the soil, together with the needed plant foods.

If this cannot be had, Sheep and Cow Manure (see page 104) in bags is useful, adding some quick acting aid like nitrate of soda or some well balanced commercial fertilizer.

Garden Notes

Rotate Crops—

Repeated planting of the same crop exhausts the soil quicker for each plant needs its special food.

Germs of disease and insect pests tend to multiply through repeated cropping and are less injurious if the planting is in new ground.

No member of the cabbage family should follow another the same or succeeding year. The same is true of root crops.

Fall Garden Clean-up

Much can be done in the prevention of insect attacks on next year's garden crop if the garden is cleaned of crop remnants such as old vines, stalks and decayed vegetables. All remnants should be gathered and burned or buried deeply. Many of our most troublesome pests feed in the late fall on the part of this year's crop which is not used, states T. L. Guyton, Chief Entomologist, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The striped cucumber beetle and the squash bug are found in great numbers on old squash vines, discarded, partly rotted cucumbers and pumpkins. The cabbage aphid is numerous on old cabbage stubs from which the head was removed earlier in the season. The same is true of insects of many other garden crops. Not only will the number of overwintering insects be made less by this clean-up but the overwintering quarters of many insects will be destroyed. Burning or burying crop remnants will also help in the control of plant diseases.



Rhubarb Plant

RHUBARB

Good plants are easily grown in any good garden soil. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills a foot apart, thin to 4 to 5 inches. Keep soil loose and free from weeds. The plants are liable to vary considerably. Pick out the strongest and best. In fall or spring following, transplant to the permanent bed, 4 feet apart each way, in deep warm and very rich soil. For winter forcing take up two-year roots in late fall, let them freeze—then bed close together on cellar bottom or under greenhouse bench in the dark, and delicate shoots will grow.

One ounce will produce 300 to 500 plants

Victoria. Leaf stalks tall and large. Sometimes weighing 2 lbs. each. Skin thick and red stained. Pulp quite acid. Productive and profitable for market gardeners.

Pkts. 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.35

Linnaeus. The earliest variety grown. Desirable for market or family garden.

Pkts. 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.35

RHUBARB ROOTS—See Plants and Roots, Page 88

SALSIFY

Or Vegetable Oyster

Soil and culture should be the same as for parsnips. Make sowing as early as practicable in spring. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or is half-boiled and grated, then made into balls which are dipped into batter and fried like oysters.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A new and improved type producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old sort, and in every way preferable. Much valued by market gardeners, as it grows stronger and is less inclined to branch.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1b., \$2.00

Black Salsify or Scorzonera Similar to above, but skin is black.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; 1b., \$2.50

Sorrel

Sow thinly in shallow drills about one foot apart. Remove seed stalks as soon as formed.

Large Leaved French. Used for soups and salads. Its green leaves have a pleasant acid flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c

Postage Must Be Added to Pound Price if Wanted by Mail. See Postal Rates, Second Page of Cover.

SPINACH

This is an important crop for the market gardener. It is of easy cultivation. Sow for main crop in September, either broadcast or in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, in rich soil; the stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. Protect during the winter with hay or

straw. For spring and summer use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks until May. Fails in hot weather.

1 oz. for 100 ft. of drill; 10 to 12 lbs. per acre

To pound rate add for parcel postage.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1b., 40c

Victoria. Large, very dark green leaves, slightly crimped. Remains in good condition for market for a long time. A newer variety that is becoming very popular with the truckers.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1b., 40c

King of Denmark (Antvorskov). The best long-season spinach remaining two weeks longer than others before bolting to seed. Plant vigorous and spreading; leaves large, rounded, crumpled and blistered, deep green in color. Bids fair to replace all others for spring planting.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; 1b., 50c

Juliana. A splendid new long season variety, an improved Victoria. Leaves round and thick of handsome glossy dark green color. The best summer spinach.

Per Packet, 10c; 1b., 50c

Giant Thick Leaved. An early variety; very hardy and of good quality. Large round leaves, nearly smooth, of dark green color; favorite with market gardeners.

Oz. 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1b., 40c

Long Standing. Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Popular with market gardeners.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1b., 40c

Prickly Winter. Use for fall sowing, as it is extremely hardy. Seeds prickly, leaves not so large as those of other varieties.

Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 15c; 1b., 40c

New Zealand. Yields an abundance of the tenderest Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry arid localities where the ordinary Spinach runs to seed. The seed is sown where the plants are to stand. The ends of the branches and leaves are tender and will supply good greens all summer.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Also called Sea Kale Beet. The middle of the leaf, or midrib, is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions of the leaf may be used like spinach. This beet does not make a large root, but is a delicious summer vegetable when cut young and used for "greens." There are several varieties of Swiss Chard. We recommend the Lucullus where the rib of the leaf is to be used. When wanted as a substitute for spinach, the Yellow Cutting variety is the better. Sow seed one inch deep. One ounce will sow 100 feet of a row.

Swiss Chard—Giant Lucullus.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c

Swiss Chard—Yellow Cutting.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c



Spinach, Victoria

SQUASH



Warted Hubbard Squash

Squashes do best in warm and very rich soil. Plant in well manured hills, same as Melons or Cucumbers, the bush varieties 4 feet apart each way, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet each way. Use seed freely, 5 to 7 seeds to the hill, to provide for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill. To repel the squash vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants. The large, strong-smelling black squash bug can be kept in check by handpicking, going over the vines at frequent intervals. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture. Winter Squashes may also be grown in cornfields in the same manner as pumpkins. Gather before frost, hang apart over coal bin. DUST WITH FINE ASHES and they will keep till May.

SQUASH.—The Squash are tender tropical plants and are very sensitive to the cold, therefore the seed ought not to be sown until the middle of May or later.

One ounce of seed for 25 to 50 hills (according to size of seed), 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Summer Varieties

Mammoth White Bush. An early, round, flat squash; color clear white, handsomely scalloped. Called Patty Pan in the South. Largely planted in every section of the country. One of the very best of the early varieties.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Mammoth Yellow Bush. Same as above, except in color, which is a bright yellow. Early and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Mammoth Summer Crookneck. A well-known and standard variety. Grows from 18 inches to two feet in length. The shell is hard and warty and of an attractive bright yellow color. The thick flesh is of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

Fall and Winter Varieties

Hubbard. A favorite winter squash. Shell dark green and extremely hard. Flesh rich orange; dry and sweet. Splendid for cooking or pies.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25

Warted Hubbard. Same as above, except that the shell is rough or warty. This variety is an excellent keeper. Largely grown for the market.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

Orange Marrow. Handsome appearance; creamy colored.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Fordhook. This squash can be either used as a summer or winter variety. Color bright yellow, meat thick and good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Boston Marrow. Early fall sort; rich orange color, excellent flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

Golden Hubbard. Earlier than Green Hubbard; a little smaller. Color orange red.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35

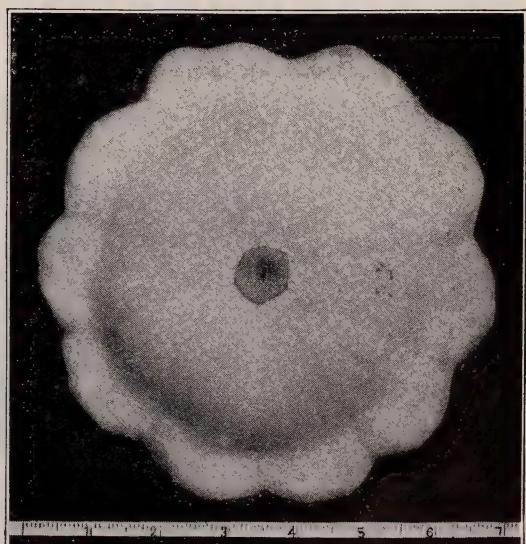
Vegetable Marrow. A small mottled green and yellow squash. Flesh white and very tender. This is the famous English variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c

Mammoth Chili. Favorite variety for exhibition purposes. Attains an immense size, weighing sometimes 200 lbs or more. Excellent for stock. Can also be used for the table, as the flesh is fine-grained and of good flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

To pound rate add for parcel postage.



Mammoth White Bush Squash

TOMATO

Sow in hotbed, greenhouse or window in a sitting room, where night temperature is not less than sixty degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground. If a piece of tough paper is wrapped about each stem, they will be safe from cut worms. Set tall, slender plants on a slant and cover almost to the top. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which is a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. Water at the time of transplanting and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. For late use, sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in June. By training the tomato vines on trellises or tying to stakes, the fruit will ripen better, and be of finer quality. A wire fence is a good support. When frost is feared in the fall pull the laden vines and hang in a shed or cellar and many will continue to ripen.

One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants

Acme. Ripens early; of medium, uniform size; glossy red with purplish tinge; round smooth, free from cracks. An excellent tomato for market gardeners' use.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

Barnard's Early June. This splendid tomato is of the same color and about as early as June Pink but is larger with a very smooth firm skin which is especially desirable for shipping and valuable to gardeners for the early market. Our stock is limited and we offer it only in small quantities.

Pkt., 15c; oz., 85c

Beauty, Improved Strain. This has been a standard variety for many years, and is still the favorite main crop tomato. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape, skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. A splendid tomato for either the home garden or for shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

Bonny Best. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

Crimson Cushion. Bears continuously, large and smooth; solid as a beefsteak; nearly seedless.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50

Dwarf Champion (Tree Tomato). Quite distinct from the other varieties in habit of growth and foliage. Good sort for the home garden as the plants, owing to the peculiar upright growth, take up but little room and yield abundantly. Resembles the Acme in form and color.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

Dwarf Stone. A vigorous growing dwarf, red tomato of recent introduction. Fruit good size and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

Early Detroit. Is a better yielder and more vigorous than Acme. Not only are more fruits produced, but they are heavier and are equally as firm, smooth and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusually long for so early a variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25



Beauty, Improved Strain

If tomato plants are very tall, plant on a slant, covering the stem almost to the top. Roots will strike from the buried stem and be a help.

Earliana. A fine scarlet tomato. Ready for the market several days ahead of any other variety. Ripens uniformly and is a good yielder. We have a special market garden strain of this seed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

John Baer. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25

June Pink. The earliest of the pink tomatoes and one of the very best for the family garden. The skin is thin, very smooth; flesh solid, of excellent quality and flavor.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.35

Livingston's Globe. A good globe-shaped tomato. Skin smooth, of purplish tinge. Flesh is firm, of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40; 1/4 lb., \$1.35

Ponderosa. This is a very large, solid tomato. Color pink, changing to purple. On account of its large size it is suitable to grow for exhibition purposes. It is of good quality, however, and very largely in demand for home gardens.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50

Stone. A large, bright-red tomato, more widely planted than any other. Solid and productive, it is one of the very best for canning or slicing. Matures evenly.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c., 1/4 lb., \$1.15

Golden Ponderosa. A large, enormously productive meaty Tomato of excellent quality and especially attractive when sliced with red ones.

Pkt. 10c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.35

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato. Also called Ground Cherry. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk, and are of delicious flavor, either raw or preserved.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c

Yellow Plum, Red Currant, and Red Cherry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c

Peach. Quite distinctive from other varieties. The skin has the color and texture of a peach. It grows about the same size.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c



Bonny Best Tomato

For plants see page 88.

T U R N I P

For early use—sow very thinly in March or April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out to 6 inches in the rows. For fall or winter crop, sow in July and August. The old saw, "On the twentieth of July, sow your turnips, wet or dry" is good advice and sow **very** sparingly—one seed to the inch is enough. The Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock, and are also excellent for the table.

One ounce of seed for 200 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. for an acre.

Purple Top White Globe. A fine table turnip. It is an early and heavy cropper as well as a good keeper. The bulb is a very handsome globe, and is especially suitable for the home garden. This is also a good turnip for stock feed, as it will grow to a large size if left for that purpose.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

Purple Top Strap Leaf. This is probably more extensively planted than any other variety. It is a very early flat turnip of medium size, the lower portion white and the upper part reddish purple. The flesh is fine-grained and sweet. A splendid table variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

Early Purple Top Milan. The best for spring sowing. Of handsome appearance; somewhat flattened, white with purple top. Bulb forms very rapidly.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.15

Early White Milan. Similar in shape and size to the above, equally early; surface smooth and pure white; flesh white, tender, fine grained and of fine table quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.15

Early White Flat Dutch. A popular, early, white, flat turnip of medium size. Smooth and of good quality.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

Snowball, or Six Weeks. The finest white fleshed, ball-shaped, early table turnip. Bulbs small, smooth and round, with clear white skin and sweet, crisp flesh.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

White Egg. A good, early, oval-shaped turnip. Grows partly out of the ground. White and smooth skin; flesh mild and sweet.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

Cow Horn. A long, white, carrot-shaped turnip, growing to a length of 12 to 14 inches. Flesh white and solid. Suitable for table use when small, and when matured excellent for feeding stock. This variety is sometimes planted to plow under as a fertilizer.

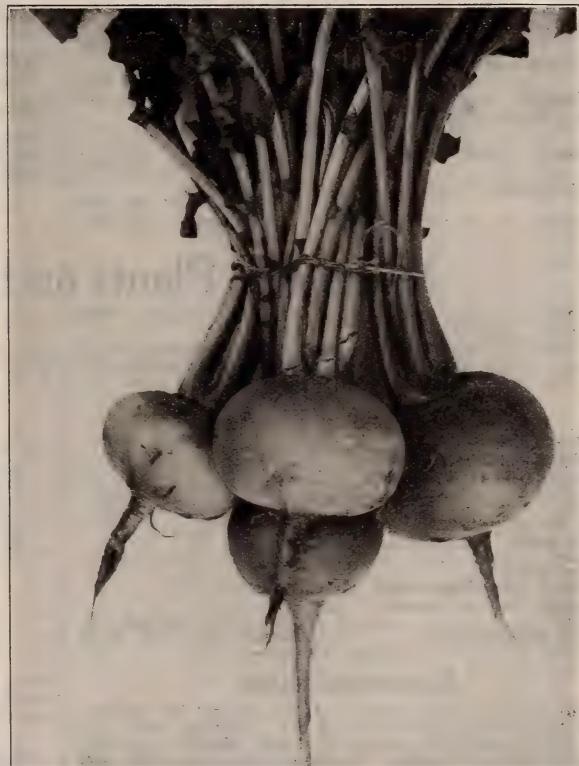
Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

Yellow Globe. A handsome light yellow turnip. Fine grained, sweet and tender.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Root round and tapering. Flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary, and of superior flavor. A hardy and productive standard variety.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c



Purple Top White Globe

Rutabaga—Continued

Skirving's Purple Top. An old, well-known variety, grows to a large size; very productive and good keeper.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

White Swede or Russian. A large white, globe-shaped Rutabaga. Flesh fine quality, sweet and tender. Excellent for the table. Can be grown to a large size if wanted for stock feed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c

Rutabaga, Russian or Swedish Turnip

For Rutabagas, sow seed in open ground during June and early July in two foot rows and thin to 8 or 10 inches. The yellow turnips are much richer in food value, than the white. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar or pit outdoors.

American Purple Top. Hardy, vigorous growing variety of excellent quality for the table and one of the best for stock feed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1b., 75c

The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart each way. One ounce will give plants for an acre.

Connecticut Seedleaf. This variety is grown in the Middle and Northern States.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

Havana. Cuban grown stock.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25

WITLOOP—See Chicory

HERB SEEDS

The cultivation of herbs is very simple, and but little care is needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thickly. Gather when dry and just coming into bloom, tie in small bunches and dry in the shade. Those marked with a * are perennial.

Anise. Seeds are used for flavoring and medicinal purposes. Leaves used for garnishing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Balm. Leaves used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Basil, Sweet. The seeds and stems used for flavoring soups.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Borage. Good bee plant. Leaves for salads.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Catnip. Used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Caraway. Seeds used for flavoring cakes, etc.

Oz., 10c

Coriander. Used for flavoring.

Oz., 10c

Dill. Seeds and leaves used with pickles, etc.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., 90c

Fennel. Seeds used for flavoring and garnishing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c

Horehound. Used for medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Hyssop. Used in medicine

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Lavender. Used in the making of perfume and scenting clothing.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c

Marjoram Sweet. Used both in the green and dry state for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c

Pennyroyal. For medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c

Rosemary. Leaves used for seasoning and making of perfume.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Rue. Used for medicinal purposes; also recommended for diseases of poultry.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Saffron. Used for coloring.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

Sage. Grown very extensively for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.15

Summery Savory. Excellent for seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 70c

Tansy. For medicinal purposes.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c

Thyme. For seasoning.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c

Wormwood. Leaves with very bitter taste. Is

grown for medicinal purposes; recommended also as of value to poultry.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c

Vegetable Plants and Culinary Roots

We are large growers of Vegetable Plants. Have them fresh every day in season. Special prices given on large quantities.

POSTAGE—Prices do not include prepayment by mail or express. If wanted by mail, add for postage, 5c per dozen; 25c per 100 on Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery and Sweet Potato Plants; 10c per dozen on Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomato Plants, within the Third Zone.

Vegetable Plants

Brussels Sprouts		Market prices given upon application.
Cabbage—Early Varieties		
Cabbage—Late Varieties		
Cauliflower		
Celery		
Egg Plant		
Kohl Rabi		
Pepper		
Sweet Potato		
Tomato (Transplanted). Leading sorts.	Per clump, 15c	
Tomato, Extra Heavy	Dozen, 20c; 100, \$1.00	
Horse Radish Sets	Postage Extra.	

Asparagus Roots

One or two year's time can be gained by setting out Asparagus roots instead of planting seed. A bed of Asparagus, properly made, should last for twenty years or more. This delicious vegetable can be grown from seed, but, as a general thing, it is more satisfactory to purchase two-year-old roots; these should be set so that they will stand about 15 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. Before setting, be sure that the soil is spaded or plowed very deeply. The crowns of the plants may be covered with 4 or 5 inches of soil. In our northern garden it would be well to mulch the bed with manure and straw; in the South this mulching will not be required, but the beds should receive a good coating of manure or other fertilizer during the autumn season. The shoots should not be cut the first year after setting in bed, but the second season the larger shoots may be cut. The third season and thereafter the crop can be cut often enough to prevent any of the larger shoots maturing. Some of the top should be allowed to grow during the summer but late in the autumn cut off the dead tops, burn and apply the fertilizer.

Our two-year-old Asparagus roots are heavy, clean stock that will make a vigorous growth the first season.

Note—Prices do not include postage. If to be mailed within the Third Zone, add 20c per 100 for the one-year-old plants, and 35c per 100 for the two-year-old plants.

Bonvallet's Giant This giant variety combines high productive power, and withstands rust.

Two-year-roots, 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000 \$13.00

Pedigreed Washington. This is a new and very promising strain.

Two-year-roots, 25 for \$1.00; per 100, \$3.00

Palmetto. A large, dark green variety.

Two-year-old roots, 25 for 60c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00

Conover's Colossal.

Two-year-old roots, 25 for 60c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

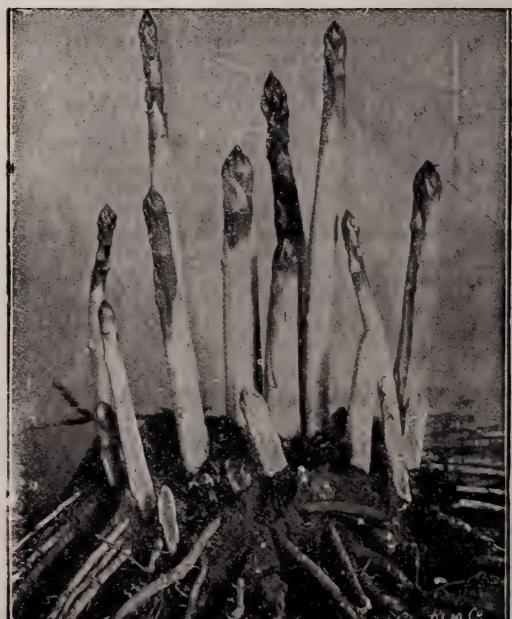
Rhubarb Roots

From our medium size or large clumps, Rhubarb stalks can be cut the following season after planting. The growth of the plant is very rapid from these clumps. A mulch of stable manure during the winter will insure their protection and stimulate stronger growth in the spring. **Mailing size, each, 15c postpaid. Clumps, each, 25c to 75c, according to size; not prepaid.**

Special Prices on Large Quantities

Bedding Plants

In May, we carry large stocks of seedling Asters, Pansies, and Salvias; also Geraniums and other potted growing plants.



Asparagus

Barnard's Planting Table for Small Vegetable Gardens

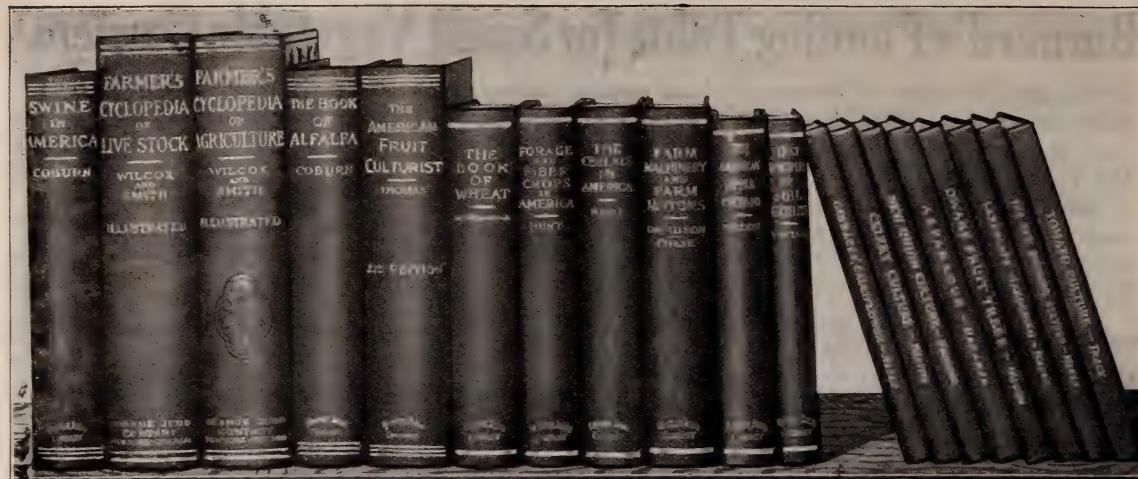
Quantity of seeds or number of plants required for a row of 100 feet in length, with distances to plant, times for planting, and period required for production of crop in the latitude of Chicago.

Where "packets" are mentioned the quantity is based upon the liberal packages as supplied by The W. W. Barnard Co.

NOTE—*Denotes the quantity of seed suggested in table should raise sufficient plants to transplant into a row 100 feet long. Such seed should be sown in hot-bed from February to March for earliest results and later may be sown in a cold frame; if neither are at your command sow the seed in a well prepared seed bed in the open after the frosty weather has passed. (See table.)

Kind of vegetables	Seed or plants required for 100 feet of row	DISTANCE FOR PLANTS TO STAND	ROWS apart, hand cultivation	Plants apart in rows	Time of planting in open ground	Ready for use after planting
Artichoke, Globe	1/2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		Early spring	15 mos.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	2 qts.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.		Early spring	6 to 8 mos.
Asparagus (for transplanting)	1 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.		Early spring	3 to 4 yrs.
Asparagus Plants	60 to 80	30 to 36 in.	15 in.		Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Beans, Bush	1 qt.	15 to 24 in.	5 to ft.		April to July	40 to 75 days
Beans, Pole	1/2 pt.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		May and June	50 to 100 days
Beets	2 oz.	12 to 16 in.	3 or 4 to ft.		April to August	60 to 80 days
*Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.		May and June	90 to 120 days
*Cabbage, Early	1 pkt.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.		March and April	90 to 130 days
*Cabbage, Late	1 pkt.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.		May and June	90 to 130 days
*Cardoon	1/2 oz.	2 ft.	12 to 18 in.		April and May	5 to 6 mos.
Carrot	1 oz.	12 to 15 in.	3 or 4 to ft.		April to June	60 to 110 days
*Cauliflower	1/8 oz.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.		April to June	100 to 130 days
*Celery	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.		May to June	100 to 150 days
*Chervil	1 pkt.	18 in.	1 or 2 to ft.		May to June	120 to 150 days
Chicory	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	4 to ft.		May and June	120 days
Collards	1 pkt.	24 in.	14 to 18 in.		May and June	5 to 6 mos.
Corn, Salad	2 ozs.	12 to 18 in.	5 to ft.		Late spring	100 to 120 days
Corn, Sweet	1 carton	30 to 36 in.	15 to 24 in.		March to August	60 days
Cucumber	1 pkt.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		May to July	60 to 100 days
Dandelion	1 pkt.	18 in.	8 in.		May to July	60 to 80 days
*Eggplant	1/2 oz.	24 in.	18 in.		Early spring	6 to 12 mos.
Endive	1 oz.	18 in.	8 to 12 in.		May and June	100 to 140 days
Horse-Radish	75 roots	24 to 30 in.	14 to 20 in.		April	90 days
*Kale, or Borecole	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 24 in.		Early spring	1 to 2 yrs.
*Kohlrabi	1 pkt.	15 to 24 in.	4 to 6 in.		March and April	70 to 100 days
Leek	1 oz.	12 to 16 in.	4 to 8 in.		March to May	60 to 80 days
Lettuce	1 pkt.	10 to 15 in.	6 in.		March to May	120 to 180 days
Melon, Musk	1 pkt.	4 to 5 ft.	Hills, 5 ft.		March to Sept.	60 to 90 days
Melon, Water	1 oz.	6 ft.	Hills, 6 ft.		April to June	90 to 120 days
Mustard	1 pkt.	12 in.	4 to ft.		May and June	100 to 120 days
New Zealand Spinach	1 oz.	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.		March to May	60 to 90 days
Okra, or Gumbo	2 ozs.	3 ft.	24 to 30 in.		Early spring	60 to 100 days
Onion Seed	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	4 to ft.		May and June	90 to 140 days
Onion Sets	2 qts.	12 in.	4 or 6 to ft.		March and April	120 to 150 days
Parsley	1 pkt.	12 in.	6 in.		Fall or early spring	90 to 120 days
Parsnip	1/2 oz.	18 in.	4 to ft.		Early spring	90 to 120 days
Peas	1 qt.	30 to 36 in.	4 to ft.		April and May	100 to 150 days
*Pepper	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	15 in.		March to June	50 to 80 days
Potato, Irish	1/2 peck	24 to 36 in.	15 in.		May and June	100 to 140 days
Potato, Sweet	75 slips	3 to 4 ft.	15 in.		March to June	70 to 140 days
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	8 to 10 ft.	Hills, 8 ft.		May and June	140 to 160 days
Radish	1 oz.	6 to 12 in.	6 to ft.		May to July	100 to 140 days
Rhubarb plants	33	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.		March to Sept.	20 to 40 days
Rutabaga	1 pkt.	18 to 24 in.	6 to 8 in.		Early spring	1 to 3 yrs.
Salsify	1 oz.	18 to 24 in.	4 in.		May and June	60 to 80 days
Spinach	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	3 to ft.		Early spring	120 to 180 days
Squash, Bush	1 pkt.	3 to 4 ft.	Hills, 3 to 4 ft.		Early spring	30 to 60 days
Squash, Late	1 pkt.	6 ft.	Hills, 6 ft.		April to June	50 to 80 days
Swiss Chard	1 oz.	16 in.	12 in.		April to June	100 to 160 days
Vegetable Marrow	1 pkt.	8 ft.	Hills, 8 ft.		April to June	60 days
*Tomato	1 pkt.	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		May and June	110 to 140 days
Turnip	1 pkt.	18 in.	4 to ft.		April (July)	100 to 140 days
Witloof Chicory, or French Endive	1 oz.	12 to 15 in.	3 to 4 in.		April and May	60 to 80 days
						Fall or Winter

NOTE—Where "packets" are mentioned the quantity is based upon the liberal packages as supplied by The W. W. Barnard Co.



Gardening Books

(The prices mentioned below include postage, and are subject to change without notice.)

A Little Book of Annuals (Alfred C. Hottes)	
Paper, \$1.10; Cloth, \$1.65	
Among the Annuals are some of the choicest flowers we have, and this little book opens the way to greater success in their culture.	
Asparagus (F. M. Hexamer)	\$0.95
Celery Culture (W. R. Beattie)	\$0.95
A Little Book of Climbing Plants. (Alfred C. Hottes)	Paper, \$1.35; cloth, \$1.90
Covers thoroughly the subject of suitable climbing plants and ground covers for various purposes.	
Fritz Bahr's Commercial Floriculture	\$5.00
A practical manual for the retail grower, based on the author's experience of half a century.	
The Garden Bluebook (Leicester B. Holland)	\$4.25
A most authentic and dependable manual on the Perennial Garden, giving complete detailed descriptions, as well as cultural directions on some two hundred perennials. Its distinguishing feature is a color chart showing at a glance the height, time of blooming, color, preference for sun, shade, wet or dry soil, fragrance and cutting qualities, which will be found most helpful in making your planting plans.	
The Complete Garden (Albert D. Taylor)	\$6.00
For the gardener from Maine to California, Canada to Texas. A comprehensive treatise, with most useful cross reference lists rendering quickly available any desired information on gardening.	
Garden Guide (Amateur Gardener's Handbook)	Paper, \$1.10; Cloth, \$1.65
Covers very thoroughly everything which has to do with the exterior of a country home. Full of helpful and dependable advice on Flower, Fruit and Vegetable culture. Invaluable and cheap.	
Manual of Tree and Shrub Insects (Ephraim Porter Felt)	\$3.75
Gives a readable and practical summary of the insect problem in its relation to both forest and shade trees.	
Practical Landscape Gardening (Robert B. Cridland)	\$2.65
A helpful book containing detailed sketches and planting plans, covering in a practical way the problems which confront the home builder and owner.	
Lillies. A Flower Monograph (H. S. Adams)	\$1.40
Peonies in the Little Garden (Mrs. Edward Harding)	
With this book anyone can order roots judiciously, plant intelligently, compare, collect, cut, show, and—best of all—enjoy the peony to the utmost.	
A Little Book of Perennials (Alfred C. Hottes)	
Paper	\$1.10
Cloth	\$1.65
A companion book to the Little Book of Annuals. Devoted to the general principles of growing, using, selecting and propagating perennials, written in Prof. Hottes' clear style, which makes his writings so interesting and instructive for the amateur as well as professional grower.	
Plant Breeding (L. H. Bailey)	\$3.50
Plant Culture (George W. Oliver and Alfred C. Hottes)	\$3.65
For the commercial florist, gardener and nursery man, as well as the amateur student.	
Practical Plant Propagation (Alfred C. Hottes)	\$2.15
An exposition of the art and science of increasing plants as practiced by the nursery man, florist and gardener.	
Pruning Manual (L. H. Bailey)	\$2.75
Principles and Practice of Pruning (M. G. Kains)	\$2.75
Rhubarb Culture. The New (G. B. Fiske)	Cloth, \$0.95
How to Grow Roses (Robert Pyle)	\$2.00
A practical handbook for rose lovers, both amateur and professional. A most acceptable gift for a gardening friend.	
Strawberry Culturist (Andrew S. Fuller)	
	Paper, \$0.45
Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them (H. H. Thomas)	\$1.40
Tomato Culture (Will W. Tracy)	\$0.95
Trees as Good Citizens (Chas. Lathrop Pack)	
	Cloth, \$4.25
Tells the whole story of the shade tree.	
The Vegetable Garden (Adolph Kruhm)	\$1.90
Productive Vegetable Growing (John W. Lloyd)	\$3.25



HINTS ON THE PLANTING AND CARE OF ROSES

The first essential for success in the growing of roses is the proper location of the rose-bed. A site should be selected which is accessible to the sun at least half the time, yet partly protected from strong sweeps of wind. A windbreak of shrubs or trees is desirable, but this must not be too close, or the roots will be robbed of the nourishment they need from the soil.

The soil should be rich, and carefully prepared to a depth of at least 18 inches. The most satisfactory fertilizer to use is well-rotted animal manure, of which a liberal quantity may be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Ground bone meal, at the rate of a trowelful for each plant, may also be added, as well as a little ground lime stone or hardwood ashes, to rectify any tendency to sourness of the soil.

Another important point is good drainage. Roses need a great deal of water, but it must be allowed to pass off quickly, and if the subsoil is heavy, there should be an extra six inches of prepared material, including stones, sod, etc., which will permit the water to drain away easily.

It is suggested that your ordering be done as early as possible, so that you may be assured of getting the assortment of varieties desired, and stock which is fresh and in the best possible condition for good results.

Selection may be made from the varieties listed on the following pages, all of which are hardy and dependable. As a nucleus for your rose garden, we offer two assortments, consisting of six plants each, of Hybrid Tea Roses, and Hardy Climbing Roses. These have been selected to give you the widest range of color and type, and include several of the most recent introductions, the beautiful Golden Emblem, Los Angeles, and the brilliant Paul's Scarlet Climber. These two assortments will give you a very satisfactory foundation for your rose garden, and may be added to according to individual preference.

Six Hybrid Tea Roses for \$5.00

General MacArthur	Crimson-scarlet
Golden Emblem	Golden Yellow
Kaiserin Augusta	
Victoria	Pearly-white
Los Angeles	Flame-pink
Mme. Caroline Testout	Rich pink
Ophelia	Salmon-flesh

Six Hardy Climbing Roses for \$4.00

American Pillar	Rose-pink
Dorothy Perkins	Shell-pink
Dr. W. Van Fleet	Flesh-pink
Climbing American	
Beauty	Rose
Gardenia	Golden Yellow
Paul's Scarlet Climber	Scarlet

The rose-bed should be comparatively narrow, not more than 3 or 4 feet wide, so that the plants may be easily cared for. The Hybrid Teas may be planted 18 inches apart, while for the Hybrid Perpetuals, Rugosas, and bush roses, more space, even up to 3 or 4 feet, may be necessary. Hardy climbers should be planted according to the desired effect. In hedges they should be no closer than 5 feet of each other.

Field-grown roses are prepared for planting by pruning back the shoots quite severely, cutting them down to one third of their former size. Any broken or mangled roots should also be trimmed clean.

The planting should be done as soon as possible after the stock is received. Dig a hole ample enough to receive the roots well spread out, sift in the soil, shaking the plant gently so that it will settle below the roots. No air spaces must be allowed. Water freely and add soil until the surface is reached.

After planting and during the entire season the ground should be cultivated, and during dry periods water thoroughly and mulch with lawn clippings or straw. Remove all suckers which may appear on budded stock. These usually come separate from the main stem, and have leaves of a different color and type than the main plant.

The plants must be continually guarded against destruction by insects and fungous diseases. Dusting the foliage when it is damp with a mixture of nine parts of dusting sulphur and one part powdered arsenate of lead, will prevent mildew and black-spot, and should be done about every three weeks. If one part of tobacco dust is added, it will also serve as a check on the rose-apis. Melrosine, a highly concentrated liquid insecticide, diluted for use with 20 to 25 parts water makes an effective spray for rose-bugs and other minor insects which infest the plants.

To winter safely, hill up the plants with earth from 6 to 12 inches, adding a cover of any loose materials which will keep off excessive water.

Hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

They have been produced by crossing the free-flowering Tea Roses with other varieties, principally of the June-flowering or Hybrid Perpetual classes, thus combining not only the free-flowering habit of the Tea Rose with the rich and varied colors of the other classes, but also comparative hardiness, all of the varieties listed standing the winter with protection as recommended for the latitude of Chicago. For winter, hill soil about the stems to a height of 6 or 8 inches, just before frost, and then cover the entire bed with leaves or straw. A good plan is to put a temporary fence of twelve-inch chicken wire netting around the bed, filling in loosely with leaves, and with a little earth or some branches over all to prevent them from blowing away. Do not remove covering until all danger of frost is past in the spring.

STRONG DORMANT PLANTS—Each, \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00 (except where noted).



Ophelia

Edward Mawley—A beautiful rich crimson, touched with maroon, with a delightful velvety gloss on the petals, which are large, forming a good-sized flower with high globular center. The growth is strong and the flowers are borne in profusion.

Duchess of Wellington. Among the few dependable yellow Hybrid Teas. The buds are long; the flowers large, well formed of few petals of intense saffron-yellow, changing to deep coppery yellow as they expand; delightfully fragrant. Robust habit, disease-resistant, and a good bloomer.

Gen. MacArthur—Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet; a splendid garden Rose. Very sweet-scented.

Golden Emblem. Shows a large perfect-shaped superb, golden yellow bloom. Foliage leathery, glossy; of vigorous, upright growth, and an abundant bloomer.

Each, \$1.50

Gruss an Teplitz—This is a Rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet shading to a velvety-crimson; very fragrant, a free, strong grower and in bloom all the time.

Hermosa—(China or Bengal Rose.) Pleasing shade of bright pink; fine both for pot and garden culture. Forget-me-not among them make a fine combination.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. A dependable rose. Very large, full, and fragrant; petals silver, rosy white inside, outside carmine-pink. A good bedding variety, and a continuous bloomer. In effect, an intensified La France.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft, pearly-white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems; a strong, free, healthy grower, with bold, handsome foliage.

Miss Lolita Armour. An American rose of high merit. Very large, full, fragrant blooms of chrome-yellow at base, shading to burnt orange and copper, reflex of petals chrome-yellow at base shading to bright salmon, turning to lovely shades of shrimp-pink and copper, with age. Blooms borne on long stems; shape in general much like Los Angeles. Ea., \$1.25

Killarney—This is one of the most popular of our garden Roses, and also one of the leading varieties for winter cut flowers. It is perfectly hardy; in growth it is strong and robust, and as free-flowering as any Rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance, and just as handsome in the full-bloom flower as in the bud form.

Lady Hillingdon—Makes exquisite buds of deep apricot-yellow, shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant. A perfectly formed flower and free blooming.

Los Angeles—One of the most notable new garden roses, and the first American variety to receive the grand prize at the Bagatelle Garden, Paris. Its color is a luminous flame-pink toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. An upright sturdy grower, bearing perfect fragrant flowers on strong stems. Each, \$1.25

Mme. Caroline Testout—Large, full flowers and handsome buds which resemble the famous La France Rose. Color is clear, rich, pink, finely edged with silvery rose. In great demand for mass planting.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A most desirable and dependable variety that will probably produce more flowers than any other yellow rose. Semi-double, cup-shaped, deep Indian-yellow flowers, occasionally washed salmon-rose, and sometimes varying greatly; fragrant; blooms till frost.

Ophelia—Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose, large and of perfect shape, of excellent habit; the flowers, standing up well on long, stiff stems, are produced very freely; a flower that has been greatly admired.

Radiance. Vigorous, upright, bushy plants bearing a continuous supply of very large, beautiful, light silvery pink to salmon-pink flowers on long, strong stems.

Red Radiance. A sport of Radiance, carrying all the good qualities of the parent and differing only in the beautiful deep red color of the large globular flowers. Fine for the garden.

Richmond—Bright, glowing crimson-scarlet. Produced on long stems suitable for cutting.

Sunburst—Orange-copper and golden yellow. A magnificent free-blooming variety, especially handsome in bud form.

White Killarney—A pure white sport of the popular Killarney Rose, identical in every way with its parent, excepting in color which is a pure white.

Hardy Climbing or Rambler Roses

Prices are for field-grown, select stock. Delivered to express or freight office in Chicago but not pre-paid. Each, \$1.00, 10 for \$9.00, except where noted.



American Pillar—A climber of vigorous habit. The enormous single flowers, sometimes measuring 3 inches across, are borne in large clusters and are produced with the greatest freedom, fairly covering the bush. Color is a delightful shade of rose pink. Broad, glossy, deep green foliage. In the fall the flowers are followed by clusters of red berries.

Aviateur Bleriot. The beautiful little golden yellow buds develop to full, double, primrose blooms with a golden center, and having a delightful magnolia-like fragrance. A vigorous grower, producing many large clusters of flowers.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush variegated carmine rose and white. Flowers borne in large clusters. **Each, 75c**

Blue Rambler—Flowers borne in loose clusters, of a delightful shade of violet-blue.

Climbing American Beauty—This variety retains the deep pink to crimson color and the same delightful fragrance of the bush American Beauty; grows to a height of 15 feet, perfectly hardy.

Crimson Rambler—So well known as to need little description. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse. During June and July the plant is covered with clusters of the brightest crimson flowers which remain on a long time.

Dorothy Perkins—The most popular climbing rose of today, and as hardy as the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell pink and holds a long time without fading. **Each, 75c**

Dr. W. Van Fleet—Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

Emily Gray. A yellow climbing rose that does not fade white. The very beautiful, long-pointed, slender, golden yellow buds open to semi-double, deliciously fragrant, buff-colored flowers; borne on long, strong-stemmed trusses, one to ten blooms to a truss. The foliage is unlike any other climbing rose, a crinkly, glossy, bronzy dark green. **Each, \$1.50**

Excelsa—(Red Dorothy Perkins.) A distinct variety in form, color and habit; vigorous in growth, with healthy dark, glossy green foliage. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty, and almost every eye on a shoot produces clusters of flowers. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet. **Each, 75c**

Flower of Fairfield—(Everblooming Crimson Rambler Rose.) Flowers bright crimson, in clusters.

Gardenia—(Hardy Marechal Niel.) Deep, rich golden yellow flowers, passing to creamy white. Blooms profusely, hardy. **Each, 75c**

Mary Wallace. Described as a pillar Rose, making a fine, strong, self-supporting plant 6 to 8 feet high, with large glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers very large, generally exceeding four inches across; well-formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. **Each, \$1.75**

Paul's Scarlet Climber—A new and most important addition to the list of climbing roses. Its color is a vivid scarlet that is maintained until the petals drop. Flowers of medium size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from three to twenty flowers each on much branched canes, the plants being literally covered with flowers from top to bottom. It is of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy. Has been most highly recommended by the English horticultural press.

Prairie Queen—Color, bright red, changing as the flower opens to deep pink. A splendid Rose for porches.

Silver Moon—Extra large silver white semi-double flowers with a mass of golden stamens.

Tausendschon—Soft pink changing to rosy carmine. Flowers appear in large clusters. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and a good variety to plant where a strong climber is desired. This Rose is nearly thornless.

White Dorothy—A pure white sport of the well-known Dorothy Perkins, of same habit of growth and freedom of flowering; a splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers at the same time. A most valuable addition to this class. **Each, 75c**

Yellow Rambler—Flowers medium size, cup-shaped, semi-double, fragrant. They are borne in large clusters.

SELECTED HARDY GARDEN ROSES

The plants offered herein are field grown and dormant. They can be planted as soon as frost is out of the ground. They are large and bulky, and not to be compared with small plants out of pots. From their size, we can send them only by express or freight. The purchaser pays the transportation charges.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

STRONG DORMANT PLANTS—Each, \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00

American Beauty—Very fragrant, deep rose. In center shaded with crimson. In size, color, and form it has no equal. Wherever this rose is known, it is prized more than all others.

Anna de Diesbach—(Glory of Paris.) Most lovely brilliant carmine; long pointed buds, and large, finely-formed compact flowers, very sweet.

Franz Karl Druschki—This is the ideal hardy white rose, pure in color, perfect in form; strong grower and remarkably free-flowering; superb in every way.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known roses in cultivation. Does well everywhere.

George Arends. Sometimes called the "Pink Druschki." A large, full, deliciously fragrant, pink rose, borne abundantly on a vigorous plant.

J. B. Clark—Intense deep scarlet, heavily shaded blackish crimson; foliage bronzy green in the young stage. Vigorous upright grower.

Magna Charta—Beautiful large dark pink flowers. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, of beautiful form and of very large size; exceedingly fragrant and remarkably free flowering. One of the most beautiful of all the Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Paul Neyron—Bright, shining pink, probably the largest and finest. Finely scented and free blooming. Very desirable as a garden Rose.

Prince Camile De Rohan—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; considered to be the best very dark Rose ever produced.

Persian Yellow—(Austrian Briar.) The hardy yellow Rose of olden times. Deep golden yellow, semi-double and very hardy, suitable for planting in old-fashioned gardens and among shrubs.

Soleil D'Or—(Sun of Gold.) This is a truly magnificent Rose and one of the grandest varieties in cultivation. It is a strong robust grower with stiff straight branches and heavy deep green foliage. The flowers are very large and globular, and the petals are so thick and leathery that it is remarkably durable. The color is entirely different from any other variety in cultivation, a mixture of reddish gold, orange-yellow, nasturtium-red, and rosy pink, a combination very difficult to describe. Has a spicy orange fragrance.

Ulrich Brunner—Color brilliant cherry-red. This variety is a seedling of Paul Neyron, from which it derives its immense size.

Hardy Moss Roses

"The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud."
Large, field-grown plants, each, \$1.00

Crested Moss—The open flowers are of the most delicious fragrance. Color, a pale rosy pink, tinged crimson; large and globular. The buds are covered with beautiful moss.

Red Moss—Rose-red.

White Moss—Pure white.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Baby Rambler Roses

Crimson Baby Rambler—Still a favorite. Of dwarf bushy habit. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and the foliage is dark, glossy and profuse. A bed in our ground was constantly in bloom even in the hottest weather.

Strong plants, each, \$1.00

Memorial Roses

Wichuralana—Beautiful fragrant, single pure white flowers, with yellow stamens, followed in fall with bright red berries.

Strong two-year-old plants, each, \$1.00

Rugosa Roses

The Rugosa Roses are very hardy and so vigorous that they are suitable for Rose hedges or cultivated as individual shrubs. Grow 4 to 6 feet in height.

Large, field-grown plants, each, \$1.00

Sir Thomas Lipton—Double pure white.

Conrad F. Meyer—The flowers are a clear silvery rose in color; very large and fragrant; superb foliage.

Rugosa Rubra—Single rosy-carmine flowers.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

For covering porches, verandas, terraces, walls, fences, etc., they are indispensable. All of the plants are two and three years old, in strong healthy condition. Prices named after each variety include packing. Shipments will be made as desired, by express or freight; the buyer pays the transportation.

Vines, Shrubs or perishable articles are not sent C. O. D.



Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)

Ampelopsis Veitchii—(Japan or Boston Ivy.) Extremely rapid grower. Handsome, glossy green foliage which in fall changes to orange and scarlet. The handsomest vine possible for growth on brick or stone walls.

2 years, each 85c

Ampelopsis Engelmanni—(Engleman's Ivy.) One of the hardiest, best and quickest-growing climbers for the north and northwest. Quite similar to the Virginia creeper, but vastly superior to it, the foliage being cleaner, of greater substance, and almost perfectly free from insects. The leaves color up beautifully in the fall.

2 year, Each 40c

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia—Common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. A rapid vine sometimes called Five Fingered Ivy. A rapid grower, of sturdy growth. Its leaves are larger than those of Boston Ivy. In fall they turn to bright crimson.

2 year, each 40c

Aristolochia Siphon—(Dutchman's Pipe.) Of rapid growth and large heart-shaped leaves; is suitable to cover arbors and for screens. Bears brownish flowers, the corolla of which resembles a miniature pipe.

Heavy, each, \$2.00

Bignonia Radicans—(Trumpet Vine.) Useful to cover dead trees and other unsightly objects. Clings to bark or walls with tenacity. Foliage fern-like; flowers orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, borne in clusters.

2 year, each 50c

Celastrus scandens—(Bittersweet.) A native climbing or trailing plant with large leaves; yellow flowers in May or June, followed in fall by clusters of orange-colored berries.

2 year, each 50c

Cinnamon Vine—A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright glossy-green; growth is very rapid, often running 25 to 40 feet; quite hardy. Good roots.

Medium size, each 10c, doz. \$1.00

Large size, each 15c, doz. 1.50

Giant size, each 20c, doz. 2.00

Kudzu Vine—This is the most rapid-growing vine. The foliage is large and tropical, is entirely hardy.

Each, 50c

Matrimony Vine—Well known, hardy, fast growing vine; handsome when covered with scarlet fruit in autumn. Commonly used as a trailer, and for a ground cover under trees and on terraces or any kind of steep slopes to hold the soil in place.

Strong plants, each, 50c

Clematis—Large-Flowering Varieties

No other climbing plant equals in attractiveness the beautiful large-flowering Clematis. Their requirements are somewhat different from most other plants and proper conditions must be given to secure satisfactory results. They need rich, deep soil, perfect drainage, abundance of water, and, most important of all, they should be planted with the crowns three inches beneath the surface of the soil. They seem to do best in a position where they will not be exposed to the full sun during the hottest part of the day. Hardy, but it is best to mulch them in winter.

Strong, 2-year-old plants, each, \$1.25

Henryi—(Bangholm Belle.) Strong grower, flowers four to six inches in diameter and pure white. Very hardy.

Jackmanii—This variety, with its strong, healthy growth, hardy nature and rich, deep velvety-purple flowers, is the most satisfactory of its class. Blooms with profusion on shoots of the present season; should be pruned early in spring.

Madame Baron Veillard—Light rose, lilac shading. Much admired.

Mad. Edouard Andre. Rich velvety red.

Ramona—A magnificent sort with enormous flowers of clear sky-blue, contrasting strikingly with the cluster of pure white stamens.

Prices of above: strong 2-year-old plants, each, \$1.25

Coccinea—(Small Flowering.) Handsome bell-shaped flowers of bright-coral-red color. Blooms with great profusion from June until frost. A desirable variety.

2 year, each 75c

Prices of above: strong 2-year-old plants, each, \$1.25

Coccinea—(Small Flowering.) Handsome bell-shaped flowers of bright-coral-red color. Blooms with great profusion from June until frost. A desirable variety.

2 year, each 75c

Clematis Paniculata

The finest small-flowered Clematis extant. A wonderfully rapid grower, quickly covering trellises, arbors, etc. The flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant and produced with the greatest freedom. It flowers in September, when few other vines are in bloom. This is the easiest to grow and most popular of all the small flowered vines.

2 years old, each, 50c; 3 years old, each, 75c

Honeysuckles (Lonicera)

We cannot speak too highly of this class, for covering arbors, fences, pergolas, verandas, etc. They are the best vines for ground planting under trees and if used on terraces or embankments will prevent washing. All are perfectly hardy and improve in beauty each year.

Each, 75c

Belgica. (Sweet Scented Monthly). One of the most satisfactory Honeysuckles, producing continuously large trusses of red and yellow fragrant flowers.

Hall's Japan—This is one of the finest of all vines that one can plant. It is attractive and thrives in practically all situations. Splendid on trellises, arches, porches, or for covering fences, poles and dead or ugly tree trunks. It is a strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to October; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

Medium, 40c; 2 year, each, 50c.

Scarlet Trumpet—Bright red trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms very freely the entire season.

2 year, each, 50c

Wistarias

One of the best hardy climbers. When given a sunny situation and liberal manuring grows rapidly, and presents when in bloom a magnificent appearance.

Sinensis—The favorite variety, producing thousands of pendulous clusters of delicate violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed.

2 year, each, 75c

Alba—Of similar habit to *Sinensis*, with pure white flowers.

2 year, each, \$1.00

Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Shrubs are not particular as to location; once planted they are there to remain. The time of bloom of the different varieties extends over nearly the whole season, though the greatest show is to be expected in spring and early summer. The variegated and golden-leaved sorts, together with those which bear ornamental fruit, make a greatly varied display. Our list includes the best, well-tried kinds, and affords a good selection to choose from.

Shrub orders amounting to \$5.00 or more include prepaid delivery within the limits of Chicago by express or freight. All others are shipped at the buyer's expense of transportation. Be sure to tell us how to ship. No C. O. D. shipments of shrubs or perishable articles.

Almond, Flowering. A bushy shrub, rarely over five feet tall; bearing rose and blush colored double flowers in early spring. Hardy; very attractive.

White, 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00; Pink, 2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.50.

Althea. (Rose of Sharon). An attractive hardy shrub, desirable on account of its large, showy blossoms, which appear in August and September. Excellent for a flowering hedge or to grow singly. We have double red, white, purple and rose. 3 to 4 ft., Each, 75c

Tree Form. Double red, white, pink, rose. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00

Barberry Thunbergii (Japan Barberry). One of the best lawn and border shrubs. Compact, low-growing, especially suitable for a hedge or as a border along walks and drives. Foliage a fine brilliant green in summer, turning a deep, autumnal red in fall. Yellow flowers in April to May, then followed by bright scarlet berries in profusion, which remain fresh until the following spring.

15 to 18 inch, each 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00
18 to 24 inch, each, 55c; 10, \$5.00; 100, \$45.00
2 to 3 foot, each, 70c; 10, \$6.50; 100, \$60.00

Calycanthus. (Carolina Allspice, or Sweet-scented shrub). Handsome plant, growing about 6 feet tall, with large, glossy foliage and spicily fragrant chocolate-red flowers about 2 inches across. Succeeds well in shady or sunny location. 2 to 3 ft., Each, \$1.00

Clethra Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Valuable for its fragrant, erect panicles of creamy-white flowers from July to September. 18 to 24 inches. Each, 75c

Crab, Bechtel's Double-Flowering. Of medium growth, with beautiful pink flowers of immense size, suggesting fragrant double-pink roses. 3 to 4 ft. Each, \$2.25



BARBERRY THUNBERGII

Cornus. Hardy shrubs with handsome foliage often assuming a brilliant fall coloring and with attractive flowers and fruits. They grow nearly as well in shady places under large trees as in sunny, exposed positions, and thrive in almost any soil. One of our best shrubs.

Siberica. (Siberian Dogwood). Rapid growing attaining 6 to 10 feet in height. Clusters of small white flowers appear in May and June. Its chief attraction is the bright-red bark in winter. 3 to 4 ft., each 75c

Stolonifera Lutea. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Has dark blood-red branches. The flowers, which appear in May and June are greenish-white in flat-topped clusters, followed by bunches of black berries. 3 to 4 ft., Each, 60c

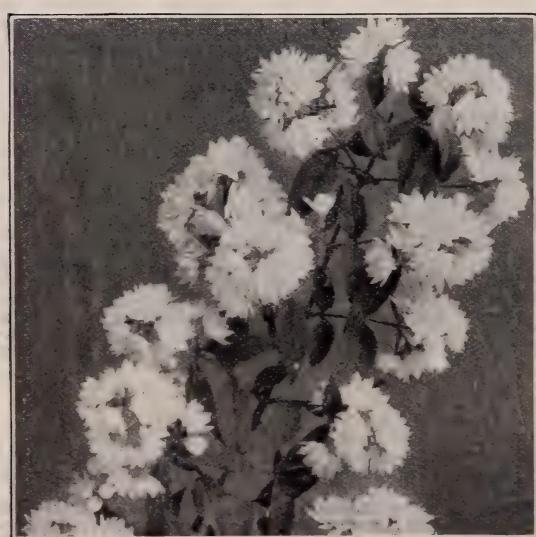
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince). This ranks among the choicest of flowering shrubs. Bears pruning into any desired form. As a specimen shrub it is very attractive; also fine for borders or groups. The large, brilliant bright-red flowers appear early in spring, before the leaves and every branch is covered with bright, glossy green foliage all summer. Splendid hedge plant. Each, \$1.00

Deutzias. Very ornamental and popular shrubs with showy white or blush flowers appearing in tassel-like clusters in spring or early summer. Slender, arching branches. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil and are well adapted to borders and shrubberies. *D. Lemoinei* is the hardiest, while *D. Gracilis* and *Pride of Rochester* require little protection.

Lemoinei. Spreading shrub, 3 feet high. Pure white flowers in broad clusters. More vigorous, hardier, and with more showy flowers than *Gracilis*. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00

Pride of Rochester. (*D. Crenata*). Grows to 6 feet. Blooms in May in advance of the others. With very large double white flower. 2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c

Gracilis. Low growing; 3 feet high with slender arching branches; bright green leaves; snow-white flowers in May and June. 18 to 24 inches. Each, \$1.00



Deutzia



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

Elder (Sambucus). Admired for their beautiful leaves as well as flowers and fruit. They bloom in June. Require vigorous pruning to keep in shape.

Golden Elder. Yellow leaves. 3 to 4 ft., each, 75c

Red Berried. A new shrub with attractive snow-white flowers in June followed by large clusters of red berries. Attracts birds. Each, 75c

Exochordia Grandiflora. (The Pearl). A well-known garden shrub growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Its chief value is on account of its dazzling display of white flowers in early spring. Thrives in any soil.

2 to 3 ft., each, \$1.00

Forsythia. (Golden Bell). One of the showiest early flowering shrubs with brilliant yellow flowers borne in profusion along the slender branches before the leaves appear. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall in good soil; hardy; excellent for planting in borders.

Fortunei. A spreading bush with upright branches and dark shiny foliage. Deep yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., each 45c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c

Intermedia. Slender, arching branches. Dark green lustrous leaves. Very profuse and early bloomer.

Suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Long, willowy branches covered with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers appearing before the leaves. Excellent for edges of groups as the branches drop over to the greensward.

3 to 4 ft., 75c

Highbush Cranberry. See Viburnum Opulus.

Honeysuckles. For real home vines to be near you, climbing over your windows and doorways, there is nothing prettier than sweet-scented Honeysuckles. The foliage is pretty, neat, and clean; the flowers almost continuous and their fragrance delicious. The climbing Honeysuckles are offered on page 95.

Bush Honeysuckle. (Lonicera). These shrubs of upright habit with their fragrant flowers and red berries are very decorative. Loniceras thrive in almost any good garden soil, preferring sunny locations. Pruning may be done during the winter. An attractive shrub for planting in the border or as a hedge.

Tartarica. A popular variety growing 8 to 10 feet tall. Produces an abundance of fragrant pink or white blossoms in May and June, followed by red berries in the late Summer and Fall.

3 to 4 ft., each 75c; 10 for \$7.00

Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Grows only 4 to 6 feet tall with wide-spreading branches. Vigorous grower, bearing snow-white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits which are very decorative from August until late Fall.

3 to 4 ft., each, 75c

Hydrangea. One of the best and most reliable shrubs giving a great abundance of showy white flowers in Autumn when blossoms are few. Hardy; grows well in any rich moist soil. To secure large clusters of blossoms prune back, in the Fall or early Spring, the branches of the previous year to 1 to 3 pairs of buds, depending upon the quantity of blossoms desired.

Arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea). The snow-white blooms are much like the Snowball flowers, but larger and more attractive. The habit of the plant is excellent, the foliage finely finished. One of the most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early Spring Shrubs, while its long flowering season from early June until late in Autumn makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden. 3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.25

Paniculata Grandiflora. The most popular and widely planted shrub in cultivation. Adapted to any part of the country, perfectly hardy, stands heat and cold remarkably well. For the cemetery there is no better shrub. Grows 8 to 10 feet high; blooms from August until frost. The flower panicles are frequently nearly a foot in length, white when they first open, afterwards changing to rose, remaining in good condition for weeks. This shrub should be planted in masses or with background of other shrubbery. Can also be supplied pruned into tree form.

2 to 3 ft., each 75c; 10 for \$6.75
3 ft. and up, each \$1.00

Paniculata (Tree Form). The plants we offer are trained to a straight stem, having a bushy top. Grown in this way, they make handsome specimen plants on the lawn. In two sizes.

4 to 5 ft., each, \$2.50

Privet

Ligustrum (Privet). They are very valuable for shrubberies, with their clean, dark green foliage, which is rarely attacked by insects and keeps its green color mostly unchanged until late Fall, excepting L. Ibota, which turns a purplish hue. The privets are well adapted for planting as ornamental hedges and do well in the dust and smoke of the city. Hardy, growing well in almost any kind of soil.

Amurensis (Amoor River Privet). The Chinese variety, growing upright to a height of 15 feet. Hardier than the other varieties. Dark green leaves which remain on most of the Winter. Bears panicles of white flowers in June and July, followed by black berries. The best for hedge planting, and most desirable for this section. 12 to 18 inch, 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.50; 18 to 24 inch, 10, \$2.25; 100, \$20.00; 2 to 3 feet, each, 45c; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$27.50; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c; 10 for \$5.50; 100, \$35.00

Ibota. A graceful border shrub growing about 10 feet with spreading and curving branches, numerous small white panicles of blossoms appearing in June.

2 to 3 feet, each, 45c; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$27.50
3 to 4 feet, each, 60c; 10, \$5.50; 100, \$37.50

Lilacs

Lilacs (Syringa). Lilacs stand more neglect, heat or drouth without showing any bad effects than any other plant, and there is hardly any other shrub that can take their place as ornamental plants for borders, etc. They bloom in early Spring.

Vulgaris (Common). A tall growing shrub (8 to 15 feet) having large clusters of fragrant purple flowers in the Spring.

2 to 3 feet, each, 60c; 3 to 4 feet, each, 75c

Vulgaris Alba (Common White Lilac). Similar to purple variety.

2 to 3 feet, each, 75c; 3 to 4 feet, 90c

Persica (Persian Lilac). Habit more open and branches more slender and drooping than the Common Lilac. Flowers light purple. Grows 6 to 10 feet.

2 to 3 feet, each 90c; 3 to 4 feet, each, \$1.25

Charles X. Magnificent clusters of single, rosy flowers. 3 to 4 feet, each, \$1.50

Belle de Nancy. Double, very large blossoms of brilliant satiny rose, white toward center.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$1.50

Mme. Lemoine. Best double White variety. Vigorous habit with large foliage.

Tree, each, \$1.75

Philadelphus (Mock Orange; Syringa). These shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers and are also remarkable for their abundance of very fragrant white flowers which are excellent for cutting. They thrive well in almost any well-drained soil and even under trees. If pruning is necessary, it should be done after flowering since the flowers appear on the wood formed the previous year. Cut out the branches which are 3 or 4 years old and allow the young shoots to grow. This will result in cleaner bushes and finer flowers. Valuable for planting as backgrounds and screens.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). One of the best and earliest. Bearing immense clusters of pure-white fragrant flowers in May. Grows 6 to 12 feet. **2 to 3 ft., Each, 45c; 3 to 4 ft., Each, 60c**

Aureus. Medium in height. Foliage golden yellow. **90c**

Grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa.) A very vigorous upright grower, attaining at times a height of 20 feet. Slender branches with an abundance of pure white, slightly fragrant flowers in June. **3 to 4 ft., 60c**

Prunus. Triloba (Double Flowering Plum.) A vigorous, low growing, hardy shrub upon the slender branches of which appear in advance of the leaves, many double pink blossoms. **Each, \$1.25**

Rhus (Sumac). The Sumacs are mostly very hardy and good ornamental plants. Their rich fern-like leaves give a peculiar and somewhat tropical suggestion to a planting. The rich bright colors of the Sumacs in the fall make them very attractive. The best display is secured if the old wood is constantly cut out and the vigorous shoots depended upon.

Copalina (Black or Shining Sumac). A shrub or small tree at times growing to a height of 20 feet, with shiny dark green leaves which turn a rich crimson in the fall. **3 to 4 ft., Each, 90c**

Glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). One of the best species for mass or other planting on account of its deeply cut, beautiful fern-like leaves, which are dark green above and white beneath, crimson fruits and rich autumnal coloring. **Each, \$1.50**

Typhinia laciniata (Staghorn Sumac). The branches are densely covered with velvety hairy-like growth resembling the developing Elks Horn. Grows to a height of 30 ft. Deeply serrated leaves whose deep crimson color and persistent crimson fruit makes it an attractive tree. **Each, 65c**

Rhamnus Catharticus (Buckthorn). A large shrub, 6 to 10 feet high. Excellent for hedges. Has dark foliage with attractive white flowers in June and July. **3 to 4 ft., 50c**



Spirea-Anthony Waterer

Rhodotyphus Kerroides (White Kerria). An interesting Japanese shrub growing 3 to 6 feet high, good foliage and single white flowers from late in May on, with attractive shiny black seeds in Fall. **2 to 3 ft., 90c**

Ribes (Missouri Golden Currant). Grows to a height of from 4 to 7 feet. Flowers fragrant and useful for cut-flowers. Cultivated for its many pretty, spicy, sweet-scented, bright yellow flowers in May, and its clean, attractive foliage and bright autumnal tints. **3 to 4 ft., Each, \$1.00**

Spireas

Spirea. An ancient Greek name for a plant used for garlands. Spireas are all medium sized or low shrubs and well adapted for borders of shruberies or shrubs. They offer a great variety both in flowers and foliage. They are all of easy culture and rapid growth, and amply repay the grower in an abundance of beautiful flowers. Will grow in almost any moderately moist soil. As single specimens or in groups on the lawn they are unsurpassed. Spireas flower in the following order from the middle of May to the middle of August:

1. Arguta and Thunbergii.
2. Van Houttei.
3. Opulifolia and Aurea.
4. Billardii.
5. Anthony Waterer.

Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). This is the most satisfactory shrub in cultivation. It is the best variety of Spireas. The bush is round and graceful with long, thin, arching branches. The white flowers are in clusters, and are so numerous that when in full bloom the bush resembles a snow drift.

2 to 3 ft., each, 50c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 60c
Clumps, 3 to 4 ft., each 75c; 4 to 5 ft., each, \$1.00

Anthony Waterer. A very low-growing shrub with deep rose-colored blooms all through the latter of the Summer. **Each, 75c and 90c**

Billardii. Strong growing plant, blooming for July and August. Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. We have both white and pink-flowered varieties. **3 to 4 ft., each, 60c**

Opulifolia (Ninebark). A strong-growing shrub with white flowers along the stems in June. Grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet. **Each, 50c**

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Spirea). One of the best of the yellow-leaved varieties. **Each, 60c**

Thunbergii. A dwarf variety blooming in April or May. With delicate drooping yellowish-green foliage which has lovely autumnal tints. **Each, 75c**

Tamarix, Hispida. An odd-shaped shrub or small tree, slender upright branches with asparagus-like foliage. Hardy pink flowers in May. **3 to 4 ft., each, \$1.00**



Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)



Weigelia

WEIGELIA
(*Diervilla*)

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn. We strongly recommend them as good shrubs to set out. One of ten most popular shrubs.

SYMPHORICARPUS (Waxberry). A good native shrub with attractive white berries in autumn and early winter. They are very useful plants for covering the ground under trees, for massing in the edges of beds or borders, or for detached groups where something low is desired. They will thrive in almost any soil. On account of their tendency to retain their fruit late into the winter, they are very pleasing in the winter landscape.

Racemosus (White Snowberry). A medium shrub of bushy form with pink flowers in July, followed by white waxy berries in the autumn and early winter.

2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c

Vulgaris. (Indian Currant). A low-growing, spreading shrub of graceful habit and attractive foliage. Noted for its beautiful clusters of red berries, which are persistent into the winter.

3 to 4 ft., 50c

VIBURNUM. A superb, much admired group of shrubs bearing, in June, great clusters of white flowers in the form of a snowball. They are perfectly hardy, grow quickly and are remarkably free from attacks of insects.

Dentatum. (Arrow-wood). A shrub of medium size with glossy leaves, white flowers in June, fine steel-blue berries in the fall.

3 to 4 ft., Each, \$1.00

Lantana (Way-faring Tree). Medium sized bushy shrub with large foliage. Noted on account of its silvery underlining. Flowers in May or June with ornamental red fruits, later turning black in the fall.

3 to 4 ft., Each, \$1.00

Opulus (Highbush Cranberry). A tall-growing shrub. One of the best for general planting. Leaves are broad and elegant. Flowers are pure white in clusters, followed by bright scarlet berries in the fall which in the winter are very attractive to the eye.

Each, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00

VIBURNUM—Cont'd

Opulus Sterilis (Common Snowball). Shrub growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, which is covered with globular clusters of snowy white flowers in May. Very attractive.

2 to 3 feet, \$1.00

WEIGELIA Candida. A shrub of vigorous and fine habit, with long, tubular white flowers produced from June all through the summer.

3 to 4 ft., Each, \$1.00

Rosea. A reliable and fine variety with rose colored flowers. Shrub growing to a height of 4 to 6 feet. Flowers in June.

3 to 4 ft., Each, 90c

Variegata. Dwarf habit with clearly defined silvery variegated leaves. Flowers nearly white.

2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00

Eva Rathke. One of the best of the Weigelas. Plant of vigorous habit, blooming freely and having large, well-shaped crimson blossoms.

3 to 4 ft., Each \$1.50

Ornamental Trees

Ailanthis (Tree of Heaven). A rapidly growing tree which does well in poor soils, particularly sand. It is free from insect enemies, but has a bright, fresh foliage which remains green throughout the late summer, when many trees become ragged and unsightly. The matured leaf is often three feet long, with many pairs of leaflets and a terminal leaflet.

8 to 10 ft., \$2.50

Catalpa Bungei. Curious, umbrella-shaped tree, desirable where formal effects are desired. Foliage large and glossy. Dwarf habit. Flourishes in most any soils and climates.

4 ft., 2-yr.-old, Each, \$2.75

5 ft., 2-yr.-old, Each, \$3.25

Catalpa Speciosa (Western Catalpa). A hardy tree with broad, heart-shaped foliage. Blooms in June, bearing handsome clusters of white flowers. It is particularly suitable for streets when planted thirty feet apart.

6 to 8 ft., Each, \$1.25

Elm. The favorite tree for street planting or for shade about the home. Graceful in habit, with a straight trunk and spreading head. Leaves and twigs are delicate.

8 to 10 ft., Each, \$1.75

Linden. (American) or Basswood. A large tree with broad, rounded crown. Large heart-shaped dark green leaves, flowers, creamy white. Suitable for street or lawn planting.

6 to 8 ft., Each, \$2.75

Norway Maple. A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and broad, deep-green foliage; very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park, or lawn. Perfectly hardy.

1 ¼ to 1 ½ in. cal., Each, \$4.50

Purple Norway Maple. (*Schwedlerii*). Young leaves crimson in spring, changing to purplish green with age.

8 to 10 ft., 1 ¼ in. cal., Each, \$6.00

Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple. A rapid growing Maple with beautiful deep cut foliage borne upon drooping branches. A handsome lawn tree.

6 to 8 ft., Each, \$2.00

Poplar, Carolina. A very distinct tree, growing symmetrical in form, with a large spreading head. Rapid grower, being used largely for screens, hedges or street where quick results are desired.

8 to 10 ft., Each \$1.00; 1 ¼ to 1 ½ in. cal. Each \$1.50

Lombardy. A well-known tree, remarkable for its erect, rapid and picturesque growth.

8 to 10 ft., Each, \$1.25

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping. Makes a beautiful umbrella-shaped head.

2-yr.-heads, Each, \$5.00

Wisconsin Weeping Willow. 6 to 8 ft., Each, \$1.25



Selected Fruit Trees

Special attention is called to our fruit trees. They are first class stock, selected especially for our retail trade, and we guarantee our stock to be in good condition when delivered to the express company or your home. Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the State Entomologist, certifying as to the freedom of our stock from San Jose scale and other injurious insects and diseases.

APPLES

Eleven-sixteenths inch caliper, trees running about 5 to 6 ft. in height, depending upon variety.

Each, \$1.25; 10 for \$10.00

Early Varieties

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Large, light yellow, medium acid, of good quality, very popular. July.

EARLY HARVEST. Rather small, pale yellow, tender, medium acid. An old favorite. August.

RED ASTRACHAN. Deep crimson, juicy, acid, hardy, reliable bearer. Excellent for home use. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Large, lemon yellow with pink blush; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good cooking apple. August and September.

WEALTHY. Medium, bright red, juicy, vinous, good dessert apple. August and September.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Good size, yellow striped with red, sub-acid, good for cooking. Regular bearer, very hardy. September.

Winter Varieties

GRIME'S GOLDEN. Large, golden yellow; juicy, aromatic, sub-acid. Fine dessert apple. October to December.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). Medium, deep crimson, tender, delicious, flesh snowy white, sub-acid. One of the best dessert apples. November to January.

JONATHAN. Medium, brilliant red and yellow; tender, juicy, rich, fine-grained. November to January.

BALDWIN. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Dessert and cooking apple. December to March.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow striped with bright red, tender, slightly sub-acid, a dessert and cooking apple. December to February.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Large, green, sub-acid; long keeper and of fine grade. December to March.

DELICIOUS. Large, brilliant dark red blended with yellow. Flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, highest quality dessert apple. December to March.

WINE SAP. Medium, dark red, flesh yellow tinged red, juicy, good dessert apple. December to March.

CRAB APPLES

Eleven-sixteenths inch caliper.

Each, \$1.25; 10 for \$10.00

HYSTROP. Large, brilliant red, juicy. September and October.

WHITNEY. Large, yellow striped with red, crisp, mildly sub-acid, a dessert and cooking apple. August and September.

SIBERIAN YELLOW. Sour and acid, excellent for jelly.

CHERRIES

Eleven-sixteenths inch caliper, 5 to 6 feet.

Each, \$2.00; 10 for \$17.50

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, acid, juicy, one of the best sour cherries. June.

MONTMORENCY. Finely flavored, large, vigorous grower, heavy cropper. Late June.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large, purplish-black, sweet. Late June.

WINDSOR. Large, liver-colored, fruit firm and sweet. July.

PEACHES

Eleven-sixteenths inch caliper, 4 to 5 ft.

Each, 80c; 10 for \$7.00

CARMAN. Large, creamy-yellow with deep blush; flesh tender, juicy and finely-flavored. August.

CHAMPION. Large, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich, juicy. The best white peach. August.

ELBERTA. Large, yellow with red cheek; juicy, well flavored; hardy, prolific; finest yellow free stone. September.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large, yellow, sweet and of rich flavor. Early September. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large, round, with deeper coloring than Crawford's Early. Excellent for canning.

J. H. HALE. Larger than Elberta, ripens earlier, and of much finer flavor. Flesh yellow, skin smooth.

HEATH CLING. Very large, skin creamy-white, faintly tinged red. Finest cling stone. Middle of September.

PEARS

Eleven-sixteenths inch caliper and up, 5 to 6 feet.

Each, \$1.75; 10 for \$15.00

(except where noted)

BARTLETT. Large, waxy yellow with red blush; juicy, buttery, with a rich musky flavor. The most popular summer pear. August and September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, yellow and russet.

Sweet and juicy. Dwarf. September and October.

SECKEL. Small, fleshy, of highest flavor; juicy, melting and buttery. September, October.

DUCHESS (Dwarf). Dull greenish yellow, spotted russet, flesh white, richly flavored. October and November.

Each, \$1.50

KIEFFER. Large, rich golden yellow, flesh slightly coarse, juicy, fine for cooking; has superior keeping qualities. September to January.

Each, \$1.25

GARBER. Earlier and larger than Kieffer, of better quality. Plant with Kieffer as a pollinator. September and October.

Each, \$1.25

PLUMS

Eleven-sixteenths inch caliper and up, 5 to 6 ft.

Each, \$1.75

ABUNDANCE. Lemon-yellow overspread with bright cherry, large, oblong; flesh orange-yellow, juicy and sweet. Of good quality. Abundant bearer. August. (Japanese.)

BURBANK. Very hardy. Large, oval, with reddish-purple skin, flesh yellow, juicy and good. End of August. (Japanese.)

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Dark purple, large, very popular for preserving. October. (European.)

GERMAN PRUNE. Large, oval, purple firm flesh, separating from stone, sweet. Vigorous, productive, fine keeper. September. (European.)

YELLOW EGG. Golden yellow, covered with thick bloom, juicy, very productive. September. (European.)

WILD GOOSE. Fruit medium, dark red, quality excellent.

LOMBARD. Medium, oval, dark red, flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor; adheres to the stone. Very productive. Late August. (European.)

WANETA. Very large, red, thin-skinned, with a sweet, delicious flavor. One of the latest hybrids.

BLACKBERRIES

For garden culture, plant, 4 feet apart in rows 5 feet apart. Pinch back canes when 4 feet high and allow three canes to hill.

Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$8.50

Early Harvest—A very early productive variety with sweet, medium sized berries.

Eldorado—Produces enormous crops of very large jet black fruits.

Mersereau—An enormous producer of extra sized berries, which are black.

Snyder—A hardy, well-known variety; berries of medium size, sweet and melting.

CURRANTS

They succeed well in a cool, moist soil, and should be planted about 4 feet apart and well cultivated.

Cherry—Fruit of the largest size; deep red; rather acid.

Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50

Fay's Prolific—The most popular red variety for home use; bears heavily.

Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50

Perfection—Beautiful bright red berries of large size; quality rich, mild, subacid.

Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50

White Grape—Very large, yellowish-white, sweet currant; excellent quality.

Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50

Wilder—Red with large fine-flavored fruit; of bright attractive color.

Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.50

DEWBERRY

Lucretia—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries. It has proved highly satisfactory wherever tried, and many say it is the best of all the blackberry family.

Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.25; per 100 \$8.50

GOOSEBERRIES

Two-year-old, each, 30c; 10 for \$2.75

Downing—Whitish green; vigorous and prolific; of splendid quality for desserts or cooking.

Houghton—Medium pale red berries.

Red Jacket—The best large variety.

Each, 35c

GRAPES

Strong, two-year-old plants

Brighton—Large reddish berries, medium sized bunches; skin thin; best quality. An excellent early grape. Vigorous.

Each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape. Large, compact, handsome clusters, with

large, nearly round black berries; flesh firm but tender; seeds few; quality rich and sweet; strong, vigorous grower.

Each, 35c; 10 for \$3.25

Catawba—Dark red when fully ripe. Bunch large, berries medium to large, skin thick, flesh somewhat pulpy, best quality for wine.

Each 30c; 10 for \$2.75

Concord—One of the best known grapes. Large clusters of round, black berries; flesh juicy; sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe; September.

Each 20c; 10 for \$1.80

Delaware—Bunches and berries small; compactly set; light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy and delicious.

Each, 50c; 10 for \$4.50

Moore's Early—Clusters of medium size; berries large with blue bloom; of better quality than the Concord.

Each 30c; 10 for \$2.75

Moore's Diamond—Bunch large, greenish white with a yellow tinge.

Each, 35c; 10 for \$3.25

Niagara—Bunch medium; with large berry which is slightly pulpy; tender and sweet; ripens with Concord; probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation.

Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.75

Worden—Splendid grape of the Concord type, but 10 days earlier and superior to it in flavor; hardy and healthy; should be widely planted.

Each, 30c; 10 for \$2.75

LOGANBERRY

A hybrid between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. The fruit is as large as the largest Blackberry, and is produced in immense clusters. The color is a clear, dark red. It partakes of the flavor of both the Blackberry and the Raspberry—mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. Seeds small, soft and few. Berries very firm, and carry well. Strong grower; enormous bearer. Fruit ripens early, just after strawberries. Not hardy north of 40th parallel without protection.

Each, 40c; 10 for \$3.50

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in a row and keep growing in good condition. Old wood must be cut away as soon as it has fruited to give vigor to young canes.

Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.00, except where noted.

PURPLE AND RED CAPS

Columbian—Very large; dark red, shading to purple. Strong, robust growth; hardy.

Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00

King—The earliest red, good quality.

Cuthbert—Medium to large; conical; deep, rich crimson. One of the best varieties.

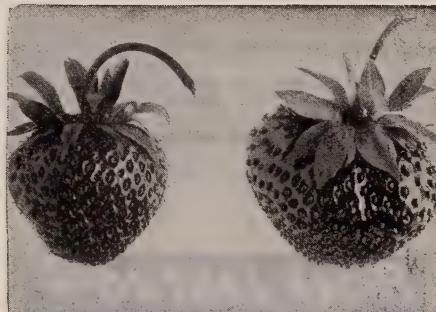
St. Regis Everbearing—Brilliant crimson; good quality.

BLACK CAPS

These Raspberries can only be planted in the spring, and the young canes should be pinched back when about 2 feet high to keep the bushes snug and compact.

Cumberland—A large glossy berry, ripening in mid-season. Of good quality, hardy and productive; among the best.

Gregg—A very showy berry produced in great abundance.



STRAWBERRIES

Early spring is the best time for setting out. The plants are set 12 to 18 inches apart in rows; 2 1/4 feet between rows. A mulch of leaves or straw is to be applied after the ground freezes in winter; the covering should be removed before growth starts in the spring. Varieties marked "P" have imperfect flowers, and to produce well must be planted close to plants having perfect flowers. Dip the plants in water as soon as received and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out.

Field-grown plants, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50.

Brandywine—Berries large; broadly heart-shaped; bright red in center; firm flesh; late.

Dr. Burrill—Medium early. Large, well-shaped berries, of a deep glossy red color; firm flesh.

Gibson—Commences to ripen with Senator Dunlap, but owing to its great productiveness it continues quite late. Berries are extra large and the vines loaded with fruit.

Glen Mary—Vigorous and prolific; berries flattened; dark color; flesh light red; moderately firm, of good quality.

Senator Dunlap—One of the best flavored berries, fruit of good size, regular form, beautiful bright red; firm, splendid keeper; one of the best for canning; ripens early.

Warfield—(P.) Early; productive; vigorous.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

They require the same treatment as other strawberries, except that the blossoms should be removed to the middle or last of June.

25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00

Progressive—The strongest growing of all the fall-bearing varieties. Medium to large fruits, of a dark red color.

Insecticides and Fungicides

Liquid insecticides and poisons are not permitted in the mails. Dry powder and soap—non-poisonous—can be forwarded by parcel post, purchaser to remit us the amount of postage required in addition to the prices herein named. See postal rates, second page of cover.

Prices on Insecticides and Fungicides Are Subject to Change Without Notice.

Aphine. Effective against all soft-bodied and plant-sucking insects, such as green, black, white fly; red spider, thrips, mealy bug, brown and white scale, currant and cabbage worm, etc. May be used as a spray or wash, indoors or in the garden on flowers, fruits and vegetables.

Pint, 65c; qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.00

Arsenate of Lead, Powder—Kills leaf-cutting insects. This material is especially recommended on account of its adhesiveness to the foliage. It can be used with a powder gun or mixed with water and used as a liquid spray. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 4 lb. pkg., \$1.90; 5 lb. pkg., \$2.25; 25 lb. pkg., \$8.00.

Bordeaux Mixture, Pulp Form—A fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab, or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants; ready for use by simply adding water.

Pt., 40c; qt., 75c; gal., \$2.25

Bordeaux Mixture, Powder—For curing such diseases as black-rot, mildew, scab, rust, etc., on both fruits and plants.

1 lb., 40c; 5 lb. carton, \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$6.00

Bordeaux and Paris Green Mixture, Powder—A fungicide and insecticide combined, used extensively by potato growers.

Per lb. carton, 60c



Black Leaf 40—A solution of nicotine sulphate, especially adapted for outdoor spraying against aphids and soft-bodied sucking insects.

Ounce bottle, each, 35c; not mailable; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can (makes 40 to 100 gallons), each, \$1.25; 2 lb. can, \$3.50; 10 lb. can, \$13.50.

Bug Death. Is a non-poisonous powder. It can be used dry just as it comes in package, or mixed in water and sprayed upon cucumber, melon and squash vines, etc.

In packages containing 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c

Carbon Disulphide—Most effective chemical for driving away ants and cut-worms. Per lb., 50c

Coppercarb—A copper carbonate powder for dusting seed wheat to prevent Smut, far more convenient and economical than the wet method.

Per 5-lb. pkg., \$1.00

Fish Oil Soap—Formerly called Whale Oil Soap. A very effective, simple and cheap preparation for the preserving of trees, shrubs, plants, vines, rose bushes, and garden plants in general, from the ravages of sucking insects.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lb. pkg., \$1.25

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. A fungicide for checking mildew.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c

FUNGINE. Effective remedy for Mildew, Rust, and other fungous diseases, in the garden or greenhouse.

Gallon, \$3.00

GRAPE DUST. A fungicide. Readily diffusible light-weight powder. Very efficient in preventing blight and destroying mildew.

1-lb. carton, 30c; 5 lbs., 95c

Hellebore, Powder—Kills leaf-eating insects, such as currant worms, cut-worms, rose bug, etc. Can be used dry or mixed with water. One oz. to 2 gals. of water.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c

INSECTONOS. A contact insecticide for the destruction of white fly, rose leaf roller, and chrysanthemum leaf-tyer.

1 lb., \$2.25; case of 8 lbs., \$18.00 postpaid

Kerosene Emulsion—Will destroy sucking insects, such as scale, plant and bark lice, pea louse, etc. One of the best and most convenient insecticides to use on flowering plants and shrubbery. Dilute 1 pint to 30 to 50 for tender plants, and 1 pint to 20 to 30 for fruits and vegetables.

Qt., 60c; gal., \$1.50

Lotol—A complete concentrated contact insecticide in jelly form, for *Aphis*, (Plant Lice), Thrips, Soft Scale, *Psylla*, and soft-bodied, sap-sucking insects generally.

1-oz. tube (makes 6 gallons of spray), 35c.



LEMON OIL. Effective in destroying Lice, Scale, Mealy Bug, Spider, Thrip, Black and Green Fly, Mites, Ants, *Aphis*, Rust, Mildew, etc. Especially adapted for use in the greenhouse on Roses, Carnations, and Chrysanthemums, and for the washing of Ferns, Palms, and Rubber Plants. Odorless and non-poisonous.

Pt., 60c; qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.00

Lime-Sulphur, Powder Form—All that is needed is the addition of water to make spraying material. It is used for the control of San Jose scale, oyster shell bark louse, and other scale insects, apple scab, peach leaf curl and other fungus diseases—pear psylla leaf blister mite, *aphis* and red spider. It is put up in powder form and will keep indefinitely if kept dry. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 5 lb. pkg., \$1.35; 10 lb. pkg., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.50.

Lime-Sulphur, Solution—For San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also for summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in summer dilute with 30 to 40 parts water.

Qt., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., 70c; 1 gal., \$1.00; 5 gals., \$4.00



Melrosine—A highly concentrated liquid insecticide, which, diluted for use with from 20 to 25 parts water, effectively destroys rosebugs as well as minor insects and diseases that afflict the rose and other plants.

Trial size, 50c; Pint, \$1.00; Qt., \$1.75; gal., \$6.00.

NICOFUME LIQUID. For spraying or fumigating. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will fumigate 2,000 cubic feet. For spraying, use one to two teaspoonsfuls to a gallon of water.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25; 4 lbs., \$8.00; 8 lbs., \$15.00.

NICOFUME PAPER. Strips of paper strongly saturated with Nicotine. These, when suspended and lighted, make one of the best and simplest methods of fumigating greenhouses. Use 4 to 6 sheets for ordinary house, 100 feet long by 20 feet wide. Price, air-tight cans, 24 sheets, \$1.25; 144 sheets, \$5.50; 288 sheets, \$10.00.

NICO-FUME TOBACCO POWDER. A tobacco powder impregnated with a high strength nicotine solution. Effective for fumigating in greenhouses to destroy *Aphis*, Thrips, etc.

1 lb.-tin, \$1.25; 5 lb.-tin, \$4.75; 10-lb. tin, \$8.50

Nikoteen—A fumigating and spraying material for sucking insects.

1-oz. bottle (makes two gallons of spray), 30c; 2-oz. bottles, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Insecticides and Fungicides—(Continued)

Paris Green. It may be applied dry mixed with flour, or mixed with water and sprayed on the foliage. For potato beetles, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water is recommended.

½ lb., 35c



Pyrox. A combined insecticide and fungicide, for all leaf-eating insects, fungous growth, blight and rot. Easily mixed in cold water. Sticks to foliage.

Per lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.25



Scalcide. An oil preparation for San Jose scale. Use 1 gal. to 15 gals. water.

Qt., 60c; gal., \$1.40; 5 gals., \$6.25; 10 gals., \$10.60

Slug Shot. A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; it requires no further mixing or preparations, easily distributed either by duster or in water by spraying. Very effectual in destroying caterpillars, currant, gooseberry and cabbage worms, potato, melon, squash and cucumber bugs, rose slugs, rose lice, etc.

1 lb. carton, 20c; 5 lbs., 60c

Spray-Tabs. A complete insecticide and fungicide in tablet form; for use as a general garden spray against all leaf eating or chewing insects, and to prevent plant diseases. To make a spray solution, dissolve a number of tablets in the amount of water specified in the directions.

Per package of 30 tablets, 30c

House Plant Foods

STIM-U-PLANT

(Plant Stimulant Tablet)

Is a high analysis plant food in tablet form for potted plants. Use directly in the soil at the base of the plants, or dissolve in water and apply to the soil. Do not spray on the foliage.

Trial size, 10 tablets, 15c; small size, 30 tablets, 25c; medium size, 100 tablets, 75c.

V-C Plant Food

(For Potted Plants and Flowers.) Use 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of V-C Plant Food to each half peck of earth mixing with the potting soil at time of planting, or apply near the roots, without coming into contact with them, after plants are potted. Apply five or six times per year, as required.

Small can (1 lb.), 25c; 2 lb. can, 50c

Zenke's New Plant Life

A liquid plant food, tonic and fertilizer containing in concentrated form all of the elements of plant food in proper proportion for absorption by the plant. Add one teaspoonful to each quart of water, and apply every other day.

8 oz. can, 25c

Sulfocide. Very effective as a summer spray, to control fungous diseases such as mildew, rusts, scab, leaf spot, etc., in the home flower or vegetable garden and fruit orchard.

Pint, 50c; qt., 75c; gal., \$2.25

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Exterminates insects on plants and shrubs as well as on domestic animals. In cakes. Directions accompany.

3 oz., each, 15c; 8 oz., 25c

Tobacco Dust. Remedy for aphids, thrips and beetles.

Lb. carton, 15c; 5 lb. pkg., 55c

Tobacco Dust for Burning. 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00.

Tobacco Stems. In bales. Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

Tree Tanglefoot. For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical and effective way. Put a band of Tree Tanglefoot, from 3 to 5 inches wide, completely around the tree.

A perfect safeguard against Gypsy, Brown-Tail and Tussock Moth, Canker worms, Ants, and other creeping insects.

1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.25; 25 lb. pail, \$11.00.

Vermine. The best soil sterilizer for greenhouse, garden or field, thoroughly rids the soil of wire worms, slugs, lice, ants, etc. Mix with 4 parts of water and soak the ground.

Qt., \$1.00; pt., 65c; ½ pt., 40c

Hammond's Weed Killer. This is a concentrated solution for killing weeds, grass, etc., in paths, gutters, roadsides, tennis courts or anywhere that vegetation is not wanted. Mix one part to sixteen to twenty parts of water.

Qts., 75c; gal., \$1.75

Peat Moss

Granulated Peat Moss or Mull. A moisture retaining **Humus**, having many uses in the Garden. Renders clayey soils friable and productive; adds needed organic matter to sandy or light soils, and gravelly or stony soils. On the lawn, an application in the fall is desirable; and for new lawns, 1 part Granulated Peat Moss to 3 parts top soil make an ideal base. Among shrubs and in the flower and vegetable garden it may be used with good results, stimulating the development and quickening root growth. It is an ideal mulching material for the perennial border.

Garden package (will spread 16 sq. ft., 1 in. deep), \$1.50.

Large bale (13 cu. ft., covers 240 sq. ft.), \$4.75



Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

"Nitragin." A reliable pure culture legume inoculator, that acts on the legume roots, draws nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. A special strain is supplied for each legume, therefore, in ordering be sure to state what crop it is wanted for.

Five-bushel size, any legume crop, \$4.85, postpaid.

Bushel size, any legume crop, \$1.10, postpaid.

Half-bushel size, any legume crop, 65c, postpaid.

Quarter-bushel size, any legume crop, 45c postpaid.

Garden size, for Beans, Peas, or Sweet Peas, 25c postpaid.

High Grade Fertilizers

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS
OUR PRICES ON FERTILIZERS INCLUDE DELIVERY IN CHICAGO



Sheep Manure

This is a natural manure; excellent for mixing with the soil. Strewn over and raked into the surface of the vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth. Especially valuable for lawns, contains all the constituents for promoting a quick luxuriant growth and a rich green color. Use at the rate of from 500 to 600 pounds per acre. For

lawns use about one pound to 10 to 20 square feet. For pot plants, mix one part of sheep manure to six parts of soil. Being soluble, it readily makes a safe liquid manure—one pound to five gallons of water can be used.

5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$12.00; 1,000 lbs., \$22.00; ton, \$40.00.

Acid Phosphate 16%

Analysis—available phosphorus, 16 per cent, Insoluble 1 per cent. Recommended for garden use at the rate of 1 pound to 5 square feet.

5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 125 lb. bag, \$2.85; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00; per ton \$30.00

Pure Ground Bone Meal

It decomposes rapidly and is quickly effective. Approximate analysis: Ammonia, 2 per cent; phosphoric acid, 25 per cent. It is ground fine and is an excellent top dressing for lawns, grass lands, farm and field crops; also for mixing with potting soil.

5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 125 lb. bag, \$4.25; 500 lbs., \$13.50; 1,000 lbs., \$24.00; per ton (2,000 lbs.), \$45.00.

BONE MEAL "ROSE GROWER" BRAND. This special brand of pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose and garden culture. Use 1 part to about 50 parts soil. Also very beneficial to lawns as a top dressing, at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 square feet.

125 lb. bag, \$4.50; 500 lbs., \$15.00; 1,000 lbs., \$27.00; ton, \$52.00.

Blood and Bone

A desirable fertilizer for crops, such as cabbage, cauliflower and corn, but not for root crops, such as beets, turnips, etc., unless used with some form of potash. For garden use apply at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Most excellent for potted plants.

Special package for house use, 15c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lb. bag, \$3.00; 200 lbs., \$5.75; 500 lbs., \$13.00; 1,000 lbs., \$24.50; ton, \$46.00.

Cattle Manure

(Pulverized and Shredded)

Dry and free from odor. Excellent for use on the lawn, as it can be readily raked in and there is no straw to be taken off in the spring. For potting use one part fertilizer to six parts soil. State when ordering whether pulverized or shredded is wanted.

10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$10.50; 1,000 lbs., \$19.00; ton, \$35.00.

Dried Blood

Splendid nitrogenous fertilizer for Roses, Carnations, "Mums," Potted Plants, etc. 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.50; 200 lbs., \$12.50; 500 lbs., \$28.50.

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer

(Farmer's Favorite)

A high-grade all-round fertilizer, especially adapted for lawns, field crops and market gardeners' use. Approximate analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 8 per cent; potash, 4 per cent.

5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 125 lb. bag, \$4.00; 500 lbs., \$14.00; 1,000 lbs., \$25.00; per ton, \$47.50.

Muriate of Potash

Contains a very high percentage of potash. Should be used liberally, particularly on root crops.

10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; per 100 lbs., \$4.00; 200 lbs., \$7.50; 500 lbs., \$17.50

Nitrate of Soda

A quick-acting fertilizer for rapid growing vegetables, such as lettuce and cabbage. Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 lbs., per acre. For the home garden, apply as a solution of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water.

1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 30c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$6.25

Ground Rock Phosphate

A most excellent material for building up the soil, supplying the readily available phosphates which our soils seem to lack more than any other elements. Recommended for top dressing for lawns, gardens, truck gardens, and farm crops.

5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00; ton, \$30.00.

Special Lawn Grower

An ideal fertilizer for the lawn, containing in correct proportion the elements needed to maintain a vigorous growth, constantly improving texture and beauty. Contains a far greater amount (5-8-7) of plant food than the general run of fertilizers.

25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.25; 500 lbs., \$15.50; 1,000 lbs., \$29.00; per ton, \$53.00.

Sulphate of Ammonia

A concentrated nitrogenous fertilizer, containing ammonia in a quickly available form, desirable as a top dressing for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is wanted. Use at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 sq. ft., or 1 tablespoon for 3 gals. of water.

2 lbs., 30c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00

Miscellaneous Requisites

Land Plaster or Agricultural Gypsum—Valuable as a top dressing. Apply at the rate of 25 to 50 lbs. to 1,000 square feet.

25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25

Hardwood Ashes—Unleached. Mellows and sweetens hard, sour soils. Especially beneficial to lawns if used with bone meal.

10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$17.00; ton \$32.00

Horn Shavings—Used to mix with soil for vases and plant-tubs. 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00

Lawn Lime or Ground Limestone—For use on lawns to correct acidity of the soil, a condition prevalent in most residence districts.

10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lb. bag \$1.50; 500 lbs., \$5.50

Leaf Mold—Especially beneficial for potted ferns, etc.

Per bag, about 50 lbs., \$2.00

PEAT, Orchid. (Fern-root.) Carefully cleaned by hand and of the finest quality.

Bag, \$3.00.

GARDEN TOOLS AND REQUISITES

Aprons, Rubber — Very desirable for protecting the clothes when working in the garden or sprinkling.

Each, \$2.50

Asparagus Knives — For cutting Asparagus or for weeding; very handy. V-shaped edge.

Each, 45c

Bellows, American — For applying Sulphur, powdered bordeaux mixture, etc.

4-oz. capacity, each \$2.00; 6-oz., each, \$2.75; 8-oz., each, \$3.00.

Rotary Hand Corn Planter

Each, \$3.00

Extreme accuracy of drop due to exclusive design of seed plates and brass spring cutoff or stripper. No tools required to make adjustment. Simple, strong and durable. Can be used in either hand without changing. Planter will accurately plant desired number of kernels in every hill. Disc is set for correct number of kernels, by loosening thumb nut. Use like a walking stick.

Cultivators

Norcross. A very handy tool. Five-prong, 4-foot handle, each, \$1.15; three-prong, 4-foot handle, 85c. Midget, 9-inch handle, each, 45c. "Pull Easy." When the arms are spread out to full width of 18 inches the cultivator is like a rake. For narrower rows the outer ends of the arms can be closed to any width down to 7-in. 9 tooth, 4-ft. handle.

Dibber—Wood Handle, Steel point.

Dibber—All iron.

Each, \$1.25

Each, 75c

Each, 75c

Dusting Implements

Lowell Powder Duster. With 1-pt. Mason Jar reservoir, easy to operate. Each, 75c

"Dickey" or Bug Death Duster For applying Bug Death or other dry dusting powder.

Each, 50c

Each, 45c

"Jumbo" Hand Powder Gun. Holds 4 oz. Each, 45c



"Champion" Insecticide Duster, Leggett's No. 2

Latest model hand machine, especially designed for dusting potatoes and truck crops with arsenate of lead and other dry insecticides and fungicides. Is adjustable to either one or two rows, with 8 1/2" fan box, giving strong air blast. Equipped with four 16-inch tubes, six nozzles, and two straps. Weight, 8 lbs.

Price, \$14.50

Feeny Model B. Duster. A splendid hand duster. Clean, easy, and effective. Forms a dust cloud which covers every surface of the plant.

Each, \$1.25

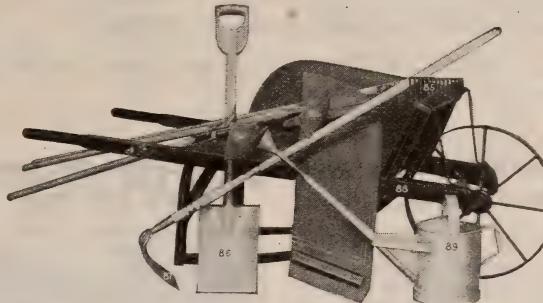
Edging Knives, or Turf Edgers. For trimming sod around flower beds and along walks. Four-foot socket handle.

Each, \$1.25

Forks, Spading. Four, light, angular tines, strap ferrule, each, \$1.90; four extra-heavy, angular tines, strap ferrule. Each, \$2.15

Fork, Cultivating. A small four-tine tool, 10 inches long, including handle. Each, 30c

Prices subject to change without notice.



Garden Line. 100 ft. of the best braided hemp.

Price, \$1.75

Grafting Wax. 1/4 lb., 15c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Glass Cutter and Glazing Tool. Each, 25c

Grass Hooks or Sickles. Imported Sheffield, steel riveted back.

Price, \$1.50

"Village Blacksmith" Brand. A domestic duplication of the English style. No. 3, narrow blade, 60c; No. 33, 75c, each.

Hoes

Garden Hoes. First quality, high-grade, bright razor steel blade, socket handles, 6 1/2, 7 and 7 1/2-inch blades.

Each, \$1.35; second grade, 90c

Boys' Hoe. Razor steel blade, goose-neck shank, 6-inch blade. Each, 85c

Ladies' Hoe. Same as the boys' hoe, but lighter, 5-inch blade. Each, 75c

Warren. Best garden hoe; V-shaped blade; 7-inch. Each, \$1.40

Garden and Greenhouse Hose

Hose. (Barnard's Greenhouse Brand.) A select grade of molded, non-kinkable hose. Made of the finest quality rubber. It is guaranteed against defects during the season. Not to be compared with competitive molded hose; made to give daily service. We can supply any length, 3/4-inch, in 25-ft. lengths, coupled, \$5.50; 50-ft. lengths, \$10.00; 100-ft. lengths, \$19.50.

Hose Clamps. Brass Bulldog, strong, reliable. 1/2 and 3/4-inch, each, 5c; doz., 50c. Galvanized, 3/4-inch, each, 4c; doz., 40c.

Hose Couplings. Brass, 1/2 and 3/4-inch, each, 25c. "Perfect Clinching" (brass body with galvanized clamps), 1/2 and 3/4-inch, each, 30c.

Hose Menders. Iron, 1/2 and 3/4-inch, each, 6c; doz., 60c. Wood, 3/4-inch, 2 for 5c; doz., 15c. "Perfect Clinching" (brass tube, galvanized steel clamps) 1/2 and 3/4-inch, each, 15c; doz., \$1.25. Cooper's Brass, 1/2 and 3/4-inch, each, 10c; 4 for 35c; doz., \$1.00.

Hose Nozzles. "Rainbow" a high grade all-around nozzle for garden and lawn use. Can be adjusted to throw a solid stream or a fine mist by simply turning. For 3/4-inch hose. Each, 75c

Hose Washers. Rubber, 3/4-inch. Dozen, 10c

Hotbed Mats. Made of frost-proof burlap, cotton filled; 40x76 inches, each, \$2.50; 76x76 inches, each, \$3.75.

Hotbed Sash. Made of cypress, 3x6 ft., for three rows of 10-inch glass, unglazed and unpainted, each, \$3.25; glazed and painted one coat, each, \$6.75.

Cel-O-Glass. A high grade, low-priced substitute for glass, ideal for greenhouses, hotbed sashes, coldframes, etc. Practically indestructible, unaffected by rain, hail, snow, sun or wind. Can be bent or cut to any desired shape. Comes in rolls 3 ft. wide, in any length up to 200 linear feet. Price, 15c per square ft.; 100 ft. rolls (300 sq. ft.), at 13c per sq. ft.

Knives

The Knives we offer are made of the best quality, especially designed for gardeners' use.

BARNARD'S FLORIST, single bladed, brass-lined handle. Each, \$1.25

BARNARD'S BUDDING, same style as above. Each, \$1.25

BUDDING OR PROPAGATING (Saynor's English). No. 343, double-bladed, a very useful Florist's knife. Each, \$4.00

No. 401, single blade, propagating. Each, \$4.25

DANDELION KNIVES "Village Blacksmith." No. 219. Each, 45c

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Planet, Jr., means on a farm or garden tool, the world over, that it is the latest improved, lightest, strongest, most useful and economical tool of its kind.

A complete descriptive catalog of Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Tools will be sent on request.

NO. 4 PLANET, JR., HILL AND DRILL SEEDER and Single Wheel Hoe Combined



Price, complete, \$19.00
As a seeder only, \$15.00

Plants all garden seeds accurately in hills or drills; hoes, cultivates and plows quickly and thoroughly. Popular with farmers and gardeners everywhere.

NO. 3 PLANET, JR., HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

Particularly suitable for the market gardener's use. Light and easy running. Sows all vegetable seeds accurately and uniformly, either in hills or drills. The seed flow is under instant control, rendering it economical in use. Equipped with an adjustable opening plow, coverers, and marker rod.

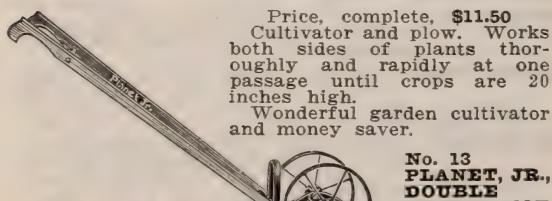
Price, \$18.50

NO. 35 PLANET, JR., SEEDER ATTACHMENT FOR WHEEL HOES AND GARDEN PLOWS

Designed to fill the need of a small seeder to be attached to a wheel hoe, for use in kitchen garden. Will sow in a continuous row any garden seed, accurately, at a uniform depth and cover them. Can be quickly attached by a single bolt. For use with any of the Planet, Jr., single or double wheel hoes, and No. 119 Garden Plow.

Price, \$6.50

NO. 12 PLANET, JR., DOUBLE WHEEL HOE



Price, complete, \$11.50
Cultivator and plow. Works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage until crops are 20 inches high.

Wonderful garden cultivator and money saver.

NO. 13
PLANET, JR.,
DOUBLE
WHEEL HOE
is the No. 12
with 6 - inch
h o e s only.
Price, \$8.25
Any or all the

other attachments shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.

NO. 8 PLANET, JR., HORSE HOE & CULTIVATOR with All-Steel Wheel

Price, \$19.00

A general favorite, being completely equipped, easily operated, and strongly made to give long continued service.

NO. 16 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

Is light and handy, and adapted to almost every garden use. Planet, Jr., tools are used throughout the civilized world. Light, strong, easy to handle, fully guaranteed.



NO. 16 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Light and handy; adapted to almost every garden use. Strong, easily handled; fully guaranteed. Equipment: Pair 6 in. Hoes; 3 Cultivator Teeth; Pair Rakes, Plow, Leaf Lifter.

Price, \$9.50

NO. 17 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Equipment: Pair Hoes; Three Cultivator Teeth and Plow. Price, \$8.00

NO. 17½ PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Equipment: Pair 6 in. Hoes and 3 Cultivator Teeth. Price, \$7.25

NO. 18 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Equipment: Pair 6-inch Side Hoes only. Price \$6.00

NO. 19 PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Equipment: One 2 in. Cultivator tooth; One 10 in. Sweep; One Plow; 5 Prong Cultivating Attachment. Price, \$6.25

NO. 119 Planet, Jr., Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a 24-inch steel wheel, with the same attachments as No. 19. Price, \$5.25

PLANET, JR., STAR PULVERIZER, WEEDER AND CULTIVATOR

A very useful tool in the small home or flower garden. The cut is only 7½ inches, and enables one to use the tool where plants are very close. The star discs break up the soil and the oscillating blade — which works backward or forward — pulverizes the soil, at the same time cutting off the weeds directly beneath the surface. The curved handle makes the tool easily managed. With the star cultivator it is possible to cultivate your garden right after a rain, without leaving the soil in a lumpy condition, as is often the case with any other tool that you might use. Price, \$3.50

PLANET JR., 12-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER, COMPLETE

\$19.00

Invaluable in strawberry and truck patches, and the market garden. Its 12 chisel-shaped teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in fine condition.

Master Rapid Plant Setter

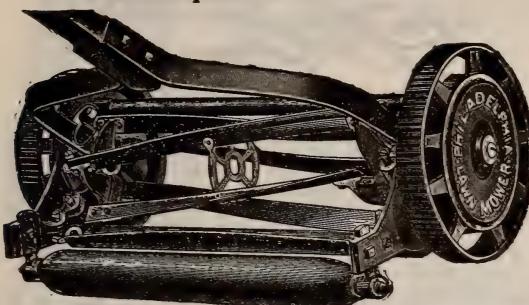
The only practical hand transplanter on the market for transplanting cabbage, tobacco, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, strawberries, peppers and all similar plants. This setter has attained a wonderful success, as it does perfect work. More than 150,000 of them have been sold in the United States.

Price, each, \$6.00

Labels

Pot Labels , Wooden, painted	100	1,000
4-inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide	30c	\$2.00
5-inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide	35c	2.40
6-inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide	45c	2.85
10-inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide	1.00	7.00
12-inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide	1.25	8.00
Garden Stakes , wooden, painted	100	1,000
8-inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide	\$1.00	\$7.50
10-inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide	1.25	9.00
12-inch, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wide	1.50	12.00
Tree Labels —Wooden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, notched and copper-wired, painted	100, 40c; 1,000, \$2.55	

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers



STYLE K. Philadelphia Lawn Mower

The genuine "Philadelphia" is recognized as the standard Lawn Mower. It is guaranteed against imperfections and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We carry a large line, but list here only the more popular styles. Full descriptive and illustrated circular on request.

STYLE A—Width of cut 15, 17, 19 and 21 inches.

Made entirely of steel. Light in weight and draft; has long and large bearings. A durable drive wheel, enabling it to cut high grass. 4 blades, double ratchet.

15 in.	\$21.00	19 in.	\$26.00
17 in.	23.00	21 in.	28.50

STYLE "Golf"—A Special Putting Green Mower.

Cylinder with 8 blades. Driving wheel, 10 inches. Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Train of 3 gears. Double ratchet. Removable box caps to take out cylinder for sharpening.

19 in.	\$42.75
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STYLE K—Width of cut, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inches.

This is a popular medium-priced machine. Will cut high grass; light running; does smooth and fine work. 10-inch wheels. 5 blades.

PLAIN BEARINGS	
14 in.	\$17.00
16 in.	18.50

ROLLER BEARINGS	
16 in.	\$21.00

Philadelphia Lawn Mower Repairs—We carry in stock repair parts for the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers.

Philadelphia Lawn Trimmer—Cuts smoothly to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of wall, post, tree or fence. Durable and serviceable. Each, \$10.00

PLANET, JR., NO. 2 GRASS EDGER

Every one who uses a lawn mower also needs a Planet, Jr., No. 2 Grass Edger to keep his lawn edges well trimmed. This tool does that work perfectly. Light to handle, made of the best material and strongly constructed. Should be a constant companion to lawn mower wherever fine lawns are desired.

Price, \$1.80

"Logan" Lawn Mower Sharpener—Makes your old mower cut like new. No grinding necessary. Each, 75c

Pennsylvania Lawn Cleaner

The Pennsylvania Lawn Cleaner will clean your lawn thoroughly and quickly, and greatly benefit the turf. It leaves the grass standing up straight and strengthens up crab grass and other running weeds so that they will be cut close by the lawn mower and sooner destroyed. In the autumn it takes up the heaviest fall of leaves.

24-inch size, \$35.00

DUNHAM'S WATER WEIGHT LAWN ROLLERS

To remedy the injury occasioned the lawn by the heaving and thawing of the ground in winter, and to keep the roots well firmed and compact during the season, the lawn should be rolled periodically, preferably after a rain.

Dunham's lawn rollers are made of heavy steel plates, carefully welded to form a solid one-piece container. After using, the water may be emptied, making the roller light enough to handle easily.

Nos. 2 and 4 are especially suitable for use on the smaller lawns. They are plain bearing, and lighter than the larger roller bearing rollers.

No.	Dia.	Length	Weight	Weight	Price
	In.	In.	Empty	Filled	Each
2	14	24	1	68 lbs.	\$11.00
4	18	24	1	82 lbs.	13.00
5	18	24	1	85 lbs.	16.00
7	24	24	1	110 lbs.	18.50
9	24	32	1	130 lbs.	21.00

Plant Stakes

Japanese Bamboo or Cane Stakes, natural—Strong, light, durable for supporting plants. 6 ft.

Doz., 65c; 100, \$2.25

Heavy Imported Bamboo Garden Stakes, smooth, naturally polished, perfectly straight, of almost even diameter throughout, with no heavy knots. Will withstand all weather conditions.

8-ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, dozen, \$1.10; 100, \$7.50

9-ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch diameter, dozen, 2.25; 100, 15.00

Japanese Bamboo, Dyed Green—Light and inconspicuous.

	Doz.	100	Doz.	100
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.	\$0.15	\$0.85	3 -ft.	\$0.30
2 -ft.	.20	1.00	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.	.35
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.	.25	1.25	4 -ft.	.40

Dahlia Stakes—Wooden, round, painted green, tapering.

	Light	Heavy
3 -ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.	1.25	9.25
4 -ft.	1.50	10.50
5 -ft.	1.90	14.00

Square Plant Stakes—Wooden, painted green.

	Light	Heavy
2-ft.	\$0.85	\$5.75
3-ft.	1.35	10.00
4-ft.	2.25	16.75
5-ft.	2.75	20.75

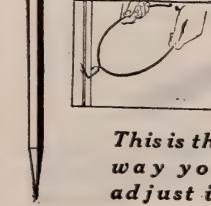
Galvanized Wire Rose Stakes.

	Doz.	100	Doz.	100
3 -ft.	\$0.35	\$1.50	5-ft.	\$0.65
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.	.45	1.85	6-ft.	.75
4 -ft.	.55	2.10		

"Adjusto" Plant Support

The "Adjusto" Plant Support is a marvel of simplicity. It contains no nails, hooks or screws. The stake is of hard wood, painted dark green. The hoop is of strong wire and is also painted dark green, and so will not rust. It is indispensable for Roses, Hydrangeas, Dahlias, Tomatoes—in fact, everything on the lawn or in the garden that needs support. The hoop can be raised in a "jiffy" to any height to conform to the plant's growth.

24-in.	Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00
3-foot	Each, 20c; doz., 2.00
4-foot	Each, 25c; doz., 2.25
5-foot	Each, 30c; doz., 2.50
6-foot	Each, 35c; doz., 3.00
Extra Rings Ea.	15c; doz., 1.25



Red Clay Flower Pots

We will not be responsible for breakage in transit
F. O. B. cars Chicago, no charge for packing

Standard Pots	Bulb Pans and Azalea or	Fern Pots
Each Doz.	100	
2-in.	\$.30	\$ 1.50
2½-in.	.35	2.00
3-in.	.45	2.50
4-in.	.07	.65
5-in.	.10	.85
6-in.	.15	1.25
7-in.	.20	2.00
8-in.	.30	2.75
10-in.	.50	5.50
12-in.	1.00	11.25
		5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 inch, at same price as Standard Pots.
		Saucers
		Each Doz. 100
		\$.06 \$ 0.60 \$ 3.00
		4-in. .07 .75 3.75
		5-in. .10 .90 6.00
		6-in. .15 1.20 7.50
		7-in. .18 1.50 9.00
		8-in. .25 2.40
		10-in. .30 3.00

Hanging Baskets

Earthenware. 10-in., each, 75c; 12-in. \$1.10

Neponset Paper Pots—Waterproof

Size	Doz.	100	1,000
2½-inch	\$0.15	\$0.70	\$5.25
3-inch	.20	.85	6.50
3½-inch	.25	1.15	8.25
4-inch	.30	1.35	10.25
5-inch	.35	2.00	15.75
6-inch	.40	2.50	21.00

Pruning Saws—Double-edge, 18-inch. Each, \$1.50

Raffia—Natural, best material for tying plants

Small package, 10c; Per lb., 45c
5 lbs., \$2.00

Garden and Lawn Rakes

Steel Bow Rakes—Gold bronze, polished edges, 16 curved teeth. Each, \$1.50

Special Steel Garden Rakes—Solid steel head, 16 straight teeth, finished in blue lacquer. Each, 75c

Wire Lawn Rake—Reversible head, double-braced steel, 36 wire teeth. Each, 1.00

Ole Olsen Lawn Rake—Handle, head and teeth all made of well-seasoned straight-grained hardwood, oil-finished, with one-piece malleable socket and brace. Straight head, with 26 teeth set close and clenched to prevent dropping out. A most desirable wood lawn rake. Each, 85c

"Grass Gripper" Rake—A light, strong wooden rake, with replaceable teeth

Standard Model, 25-tooth. Each, \$2.00

Seed Sowers, Cahoon—Handy for sowing grass seed. Sows from 4 to 6 acres per hour. Each, \$6.00

Cyclone Seed Sower—An accurate, convenient, and economical machine for sowing broadcast all farm seeds, such as Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, etc. Each, \$2.50

Scythes, Lawn—American forged steel blade, riveted back. 30-inch, \$1.65; 32-inch \$1.75

Scythe Snaths—With adjustable socket. Each, \$1.60

Scythe Stones—Best New Hampshire grit. Each, 20c

Hedge Shears

The best steel. 6-inch, each, \$1.75; 8-inch, each \$2.25; 9-inch, each, \$2.50; 10-inch, each, \$2.75.

Grass or Sheep Shears

For trimming around beds, walks and near buildings.

No. V-51, trowel shank, hollow ground, full polished all over, 6-inch blade. Each, \$1.10

No. V-52, trowel shank, made of cutlery steel, green enameled handle and bows, full polished edges. 6-inch blade. Each, .65

No. V-1, hollow ground, full polished, 6-inch blade. Each, .85

Sickles or Grass Hooks



Imported English—Steel-riveted back. No. 0, \$1.50; No. 1, \$1.50

"Village Blacksmith" brand—A domestic duplication of the English style. No. 3, narrow blade. Each, 60c.

Pruning Shears



Polished and Tempered Steel Blade, fastened with two Screws to Handle. End fastening Clip. Bolt has adjusting nut and regulating ratchet. Blued Steel Volute Spring. No. R170-9-in—Full polished and nickel-plated. Per pair \$2.25



CALIFORNIA PATTERN

Polished and Tempered Tool Steel Blade Riveted to Head. Double Flat Brass Springs. Malleable Head and Handles, with End Fastening Clip. Bolt has adjusting nut and regulating ratchet.

No. R60—9-inch, Dead Black Finish. Per pair, \$1.25

No. R65—Full Polished. Per Pair, \$1.75

No. R165—Full Polished and Nickel Plated. Per Pair, \$2.00

No. 50, 9-inch, with adjustable nut volute spring, dead black finish, without regulating ratchet. Per Pair, 95c

Ladies', 6-in., nickel plated. Per Pair, \$1.35

Spades—7x12-inch blade Each, \$2.15

Lawn Sprinklers

All Sprinklers have connections for $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hose. Elgin—An efficient rotary Sprinkler with no back pressure on the hose. Each, 90c; equipped with shield to throw the water all to one side, \$1.00; shield only, 15c.

Blake Sprinkler Head—The spray is formed by a jet of water playing upon a revolving spoon. Very efficient and durable. Each, 40c

RAINBOW SLED STAND

Brass Sprinkler



Rainbow Sled Stand

Covers a 40 to 50 foot area with a fine mist or full drops according to pressure used. Will not rust or leak. Lasts indefinitely. Each, \$2.25

RAINBOW MIDGET SLED STAND SPRINKLER—Same as above except that the revolving arms are shorter, covers a 35 to 40 foot area. Each, \$1.75

RAINBOW STANDARD STICK STAND SPRINKLER—Thirty-six inches long. Covers an area of 40 to 50 feet. Each \$2.50

RAINBOW HOSE CONNECTING STAND PIPE—Consists of a 3 ft. brass pipe on stick with hose connection at bottom and short pliable piece of hose at top with connection for nozzle. Eliminates the disagreeable features in watering lawns such as holding hose, etc. May be left with water running in any direction desired. Each, \$1.75

SKINNER SAUCER SPRINKLER—A very efficient low priced sprinkler, scientifically designed to throw the water at low pressure; equipped with shield to regulate the direction of the spray. Each, 75c

Rainbow Stick Stand

"Fountain Sprinkler"—Sprinkles a full circle with a mist-like spray. Solid brass, simple and efficient. Each, 75c

"Half Fountain"—Similar to "Fountain", except that it sprinkles a half circle only. Each, 65c

Scollay's Plant Sprinkler

Rubber bulb hand sprinkler for spraying house plants. Large size, each \$1.50

Sprayers

The Auto Compressed Air Sprayer



Auto Spray 1B

Made of extra heavy brass or galvanized iron. This compressed air sprayer is first pumped up by a few strokes of the plunger and then carried by a strap over the operator's shoulder. After the sprayer is pumped up, there is nothing for the operator to do but direct the nozzle.

The Auto-Spray is equipped with a plain stop-cock or the patented Auto-pop. The Auto-pop is a great improvement over all other shut-offs. By merely releasing the fingers, the spray is automatically shut off.

The new Auto-Spray is equipped with the only non-clogging nozzle manufactured. We accomplish this feature by a patent screen arrangement. Every particle that would otherwise clog the nozzle is stopped by a screen. The back of this nozzle has to be entirely clogged up before the spray will be hampered. The Auto-Spray is very simple, and can be operated by man or woman.

No. 1A. Brass tank, with stop-cock.	\$9.00
No. 1B. Brass tank, with auto-pop.	9.50
No. 1C. Galvanized tank, with stop-cock.	6.00
No. 1D. Galvanized tank, with auto-pop.	6.50
Auto-Pop Nozzle, with hose and attachment.	2.00
Auto-Pop Nozzle, without hose.	1.50
Brass Extension Rods, 2 ft. lengths, each.	.50
Brass Elbow	.35

Set of Soft Parts. The small valves and washers which wear out.

Per set, 25c

We can also supply other Repair Parts for the Auto-Spray.

"Success" Bucket Sprayer



For the garden, greenhouse, or small orchard, this pump is well indispensable. Working parts and cylinder are of brass. The large globe-shaped enlargement at the top of cylinder permits an easy motion and a steady stream. Supplied with 3 feet of hose and a Bordeaux (the best all around) nozzle. Shipping weight, about 10 lbs. Each, \$7.50

HUNT'S NO. 1 BUCKET SPRAYER

All brass pump and 4 feet of hose, one nozzle for spraying and one nozzle for large stream of water or other liquid. This pump is suitable for spraying whitewash, disinfectants and insecticides on fruit trees, poultry houses, barns, etc.

Price \$3.25
With Bordeaux Nozzle 4.00

"Success" Bucket Sprayer

Hand Sprayers



AUTO SPRAYERS

Continuous sprayer for killing insects or vermin in the garden or around the house. This sprayer, on account of its being continuous, will do twice as much work with the same amount of labor as any ordinary atomizer. It can be completely taken apart and cleaned.

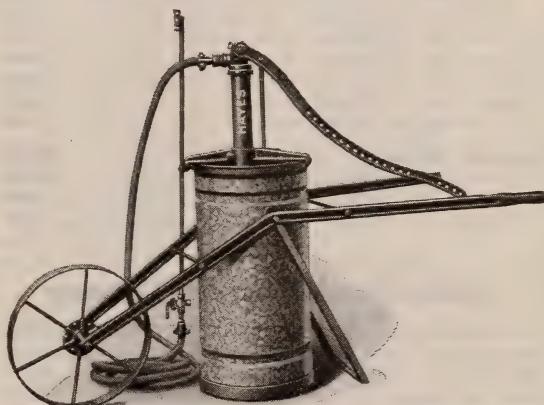
No. 25B. 1 qt., galvanized. Each.	\$1.30
No. 25C. 1 qt., brass. Each.	1.50

TIN SPRAYERS



No. 119 Perfection, a compact single-tube 1-quart sprayer. Tank runs parallel with pump tube. Handy to use and easy to operate. Each, 50c

Hayes Wheelbarrow Sprayer



A complete portable spraying outfit for small orchards, field crops and general purpose farm spraying. For disinfecting the farm yard, barns, poultry houses and pens, spraying stock dip and cattle fly oil, it is indispensable. In whitewashing building and fences it reaches crevices impossible to cover with a brush. The pump is easily removed, cleaned and replaced. Equipped with 12½ feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot steel extension with leafless stop cock and Hayes Vermorel nozzle.

No. 1721-F, complete. \$24.00

Binks Universal Sprayer No. 22

Capacity 3 gallons. Galvanized steel tank, all brass pump which screws into top of tank, air cannot leak. Furnished complete with 3 ft. of discharge hose, auto-pop valve and spray nozzle. Price \$8.75

Spraying Accessories

Bordeaux Nozzles. Hunts, 75c; Deming, \$1.25 each
Jumbo Disc Angle Nozzle. Throws a fog-like spray at a wide angle. Has three inter-changeable steel discs. Each, \$1.25

Bamboo Extension Rod, with seamless brass linings. Equipped with Leakless Stop Cock and rubber Drip Shield. 8-ft., \$4.50; 10-foot, \$5.00

Rubberwear Gloves. High quality cotton work gloves, dipped in rubber, rendering them waterproof and very lasting. An ideal protection for the hands when spraying, or handling spiky roses, shrubs, etc., in nursery or garden work.

No. 302, Gauntlet. Satisfactory for general nursery or garden work. Per Pair \$1.00

No. 303, Gauntlet. Best for the tough job of spraying. Per Pair \$1.25

Thermometers



Hotbed or Mushroom
Wood frame, pointed brass. **Each, \$2.25**

Long Distance—Large figures. **Each, 40c**

Maximum and Minimum
self registering, 10-inch metal case. **Each, \$6.50**

Tree Pruners

Waters, 6-ft. handle, \$1.85; 8-ft. handle, \$2.00; 10-ft. handle, \$2.25; 12-ft. handle, \$2.50. Extra blades, each, 25c.

Detroit—6-ft. handle. \$1.15

Trellises—Wood

Being non-metallic, they will not burn the plants. Painted dark green.

Fan-Shaped Trellis

	Each	Price Each
18-inch fan, 8 inches wide at top	\$.45	
24-inch fan, 10 inches wide at top	.60	
3-foot fan, 16 inches wide at top	1.25	
4-foot fan, 27 inches wide at top	1.75	
5-foot fan, 32 inches wide at top	2.25	
6-foot fan, 38 inches wide at top	2.50	
7-foot fan, 42 inches wide at top	3.00	
8-foot fan, 46 inches wide at top	3.25	

Veranda Trellis

	Each	Price Each
6-foot, 18 inches wide	\$2.50	\$3.00
8-foot, 18 inches wide	3.25	4.00
10-foot, 20 inches wide	3.75	4.50

"Little Wonder" Hedge Trimmer

A neatly clipped hedge is as important a detail as a smooth lawn, in the appearance of your grounds. The "Little Wonder" is built along the most practical mechanical lines, of the best material obtainable. Light weight and easily operated.

30-inch machine (one-man)	\$19.75
40-inch machine (one or two man)	25.00

Trowels



Handy Garden Trowel—Made of heavy pressed steel, all in one piece, with a round smooth handle. Finished in baked black enamel. A high-grade durable tool. **Each 25c**

Handy Transplanting Trowel—Similar to the Garden Trowel. **Each 25c**

Forged Steel—No. 211. Blade and shank are one-piece.

5-in., 65c; 6-in., each, 70c; 7-in., 75c; 8-in., 80c

Solid Steel, No. 212—6-inch. **Each, 35c**

English Pattern, No. 215—6-inch riveted blade. **Each, 25c**

Ladies' Trowel, No. 216—For light work. **Each, 20c**

Bulb, No. 216A—6-inch. **Each 35c**

Plant Tub

Are made of selected Virginia white cedar with electric welded wire hoops and flat bottom hoops, all galvanized. Tub are painted green inside and out. Nos. 11 to 14 have handles.

No.	Top Inside	Bottom Inside	Depth	Price Each
2	7 in.	5 in.	7 in.	\$0.80
3	8 in.	6 in.	8 in.	.85
4	9 in.	7 in.	9 in.	.95
5	10 in.	7½ in.	9 in.	1.10
6	11 in.	8½ in.	10 in.	1.25
7	12 in.	9 in.	11 in.	1.50
8	13 in.	10 in.	12 in.	1.90
9	14 in.	11 in.	13 in.	2.25
10	15 in.	11½ in.	14 in.	2.50
11	16 in.	12½ in.	15 in.	2.90
12	17 in.	13½ in.	16 in.	3.25
13	18 in.	14½ in.	17 in.	3.75
14	19 in.	15½ in.	18 in.	4.50

Watering Pots

Galvanized Iron, French Style—Oval body; long spout, 2 copper roses, fine and coarse, especially designed for greenhouses, garden frames and flower beds.

6-qt., \$5.50; 8-qt., \$5.75; 10-qt., \$6.25

Plant Boxes



	Height	Width	Length	Price Each
Model A	8 in.	9½ in.	23 in.	\$3.00
Model B	8 in.	9½ in.	29 in.	4.00
Model C	8 in.	9½ in.	35 in.	4.50
Model D	8 in.	9½ in.	41 in.	5.00
Model E	8 in.	12 in.	12 in.	3.00

Weeders

Excelsior

Each, 15c

Weeding Fork

Each, 30c

Moe's All Steel Garden Weeder

Each, 25c

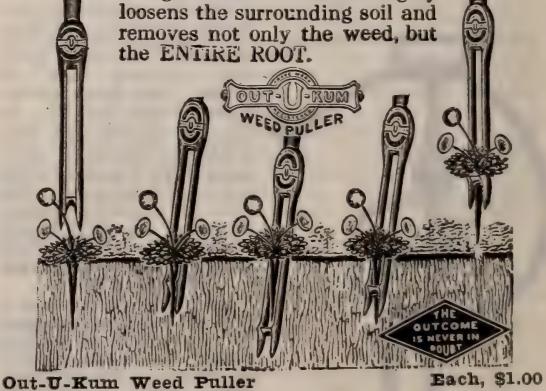


EXCELSIOR WEEDER.

The "OUT-U-KUM" WEED PULLER

An Entirely New Principle

Aslight Push and Pull thoroughly loosens the surrounding soil and removes not only the weed, but the ENTIRE ROOT.



Out-U-Kum Weed Puller Each, \$1.00

Wheelbarrows

Globe Garden—A medium-sized Barrow, box, 30 inches long, 19 inches wide at wheel end, 24 inches at handle end; 12 inches deep, 20-inch steel wheel. **Each \$7.00**

INDEX

Abroma	6	Celastrus	95	Golden Glow	28-39	Michaelmas Daisies	31	Schizanthus	21
Abutlon	7	Celariac	65	Golden Bell	97	Mignonette	22	Sea Lavender	21
Achillea	6-34	Celery	65	Gomphrena	19-18	Mignonette Vine	48	Sea Pink	21
Acid Phosphate	104	Celery Cabbage	63	Gooseberries	101	Millfoil	6-34	Sedum	29-31
Aconitum	6-34	Celosia	13	Gourds	19	Millet	51	Sensitive Plant	21
Acrocladium	6-18	Centaurea	13-35	Grafting Wax	103	Milo Maize	53	Shasta Daisy	14-34
Adam's Needle	39	Cherries	100	Grape Dust	102	Mimosa	23	Shears	108
Adlumia	6	Chervil	65	Grape Vines	101	Mimulus	23	Sheep Manure	105
Ageratum	6	Chicory	67	Grasses	19-53-55-56-112	Missouri Currant	23	Shovels	108
Astrostemma	7	Chinese Lantern Plant	14-26	Grass Hooks	105	Mock Orange	98	Shrubs	96 to 98
Alfalfa	54	Chinese Woolflower	13	Gumbo	76	Monardica	8	Silks	108
Alisike	54	Chives	67	Gypsophila	19-35	Monardica	8	Silence	28
Althea	96	Chrysanthemum	14-35	Gypsum	104	Monarda	22-33	Slug Shot	108
Alyssum	6	Cineraria	14	Hare-bell	12-35	Monkey Flower	22	Smilax	21
Amaranthus	7	Cinnamon Vine	95	Helenium	19-38	Monkshood	6-34	Snapdragon	5
Amaryllis	40	Clarkia	14	Helianthus	19	Moon Flower	20	Snowberry	96
Amelanchier	7-95	Clematis	95	Heichrysum	19	Mourning Brides	29	Sorghum	52
Anchusa	7-34	Cleome	14	Heliotrope	19	Mulberry	99	Sorrel	84
Anemone	7-34	Clethra	96	Hellebore	102	Mullein Pink	7	Soy Beans	52
Anise	83	Clover	54	Hemerocallis	85	Muriatic of Potash	104	Spades	108
Antennaria	10	Cobaea	14	Heuchera	20-21	Mushroom Spawn	76	Speltz	49
Antirrhinum	10	Cockscomb	13	Hibiscus	19-38	Musk Plant	22	Spider Plant	14
Aphine	102	Coleus	14	Highbush Cranberry	97-99	Mustard	71	Spinach	34
Apples	100	Collards	67	Hog	105	Myosotis	22	Spiraea	98
Aprons, Rubber	105	Columbine	7-34	Hollyhocks	20	Nasturtium	23-76	Sprayers	109
Aquilegia	7-34	Coneflower	28-39	Honesty	21	Nicotiana	22	Spray Tabs	103
Arabis	7	Convolvulus	15-20	Honeysuckle	95-97	Nico-Fume	102	Squash	35
Arctotis	7	Copper Carb	100	Hop	88	Nigella	22	Stakes	105-108-110
Aristolochia	7-95	Coriander	88	Hop Vine	20-95	Nikoteen	102	Statice	29
Armeria	10	Cornflower	13-35	Hound	88	Nitragin	103	Stevia	29
Arsenate of Lead	102	Corn, Field	56-51	Horn Shavings	104	Nitrate of Soda	104	Stim-U-Plant	103
Artemesia	10-34	Corn, Sweet	66	Horse Radish	68	Stocks	29	Stokesia	29
Artichoke	57	Corn Salad	67	Hose	105	Stone-Crop	29-39	Strawberries	108
Aster	2-4-34	Cousus	15	Hotbed Sash	105	Oats	49	Straw Flower	51
Baby's Breath	19-38	Cosmos	52	Hotbed Mats	105	Okra	76	Sudan Grass	52
Bachelor's Button	13-35	Crab Apples	100	Hummemannia	18	Onions	74-75	Sugar Cane	108
Balloon Flower	26-39	Crab Bechtel's	96	Hyacinth Bean	16	Painted Tongue	28	Sulfocide	108
Balm	88	Creamy Jenny	38	Hyacinth Candicans	48	Pansy	24	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap	103
Balsam	10	Dress	67	Hydrangea	97	Paris Green	102	Sulphur	103
Balsam Apple	10	Dust	67	Hysop	88	Parley	77	Summer Bulbs	49-88
Balsam Pear	10	Dust	14	Iberis	12	Parsnip	77	Summer Flower	49-88
Barberry	96	Dust	14	Ice Plant	12	Peaches	100	Sunflower	19-52
Barley	49	Dust	14	Immortelle	18	Peanuts	79	Sweet Alyssum	6
Basil	88	Dust	14	Impatiens	8-20	Pears	100	Sweet Peas	2-20-30-31
Beans, Garden	53-59-60	Dahlia	16-42-43	Indian Currant	99	Peas	78-79	Sweet Pepper Bush	96
Beans, Ornamental	10	Datura	16	Indian Shot	12	Peat	104	Sweet Rocket	29
Beans, Soy	54	Day Lily	35	Insecticides	102	Pennisetum	26	Sweet Scented Shrub	96
Bechtel's Crab	96	Delphinium	16-35	Ipomoea	20	Pentstemon	26-38	Sweet Sultan	13
Bee Balm	22	Deutzia	96	Iris	36	Peony	37	Sweet William	32-39
Beets	60-61	Dewberry	101	Ismene	48	Peppers	77	Swiss Chard	61-84
Begonias	11	Dianthus	17	Ivy	95	Perennials	34 to 39	Symporicarpus	99
Bellis	11-34	Dibber	105	Japanese Hop	20	Peruvian Daffodil	48	Syringa	97-98
Bellows	105	Didiscus	11	Japanese Ivy	7-95	Petunia	25	Tagetes	21
Berberis	96	Dielytra	34	Japanese Quince	96	Phlox	26	Thermometers	110
Bergamot	38	Digitals	17-33	Job's Tears	20	Physalis	26	Thrift	29
Bignonia	95	Dill	88	Joseph's Coat	7	Physostegia	26	Thunbergia	32
Bittersweet Vine	95	Dioscorea	18	Kale	68	Planet, Jrs.	106	Thyme	88
Blackberries	101	Dodecaphyle	18	Kensilworth Ivy	20	Plant Bed Cloth	107	Tobacco	87
Blanket Flower	40	Dogwood	52	Keroseen Emulsion	102	Plant Boxes	110	Tobacco Dust	103
Bleeding Heart	34	Dolichos	16	Kerria	98	Plant Food	103	Tomato	86
Bone and Bone	104	Dusters	105	Knives	105	Planting Tables	4-69	Tools	105-106
Borage	88	Dusty Miller	13	Kochia	20	Plant Tubs	108	Torch Lily	32-39
Bordeaux Mixture	102	Earth	68	Kohl Rabi	68	Platycodon	26-39	Torenia	32
Boston Ivy	7-95	Eichholtzia	18	Kudzu Vine	20-95	Plums	100	Tre Tanglefoot	103
Brachycome	11	Elder	97	Labels	105	Polyanthus	26	Trees, Ornamental	99
Brocroil	61	Elderberry	52	Lady Slipper	8	Polyonyx	27-37	Trees, Fruit	190
Broom Corn	52	Eupatorium	18	Land Plaster	104	Portulaca	27	Trellises	110
Brownialia	11	Euphorbia	18	Lantana	20	Potatoes	80-81	Tritoma	32-39
Brussels Sprouts	61	Everlasting	18-19	Larkspur	16-21-35	Pot Marigold	9	Trollius	32
Buckwheat	49	Exochorda	97	Lathyrus	20	Pots	107	Tropaeolum	23
Buddleia	34	False Dragon-head	26	Lavandula	20	Prunella	28	Trowels	110
Bud Death	102	Farm Seeds	49 to 54	Lavender	83	Privet	97	Trumpet Vine	95
Bulbs	40 to 48	Ferns	83	Lawn Cleaner	107	Pruner	110	Tuberoses	48
Butterfly Bean	10	Fertilizers	35	Lawn Mowers	107	Pueraria	20	Turnip	87
Butterfly Flower	29	Feterita	104	Lawn Rollers	107	Pumpkin	81	Valeriana	32-39
Butterfly Shrub	34	Feverfew	21	Leaf Mold	104	Pyrrethrum	28-39	Vegetable Plants	88
Butterfly Weed	10	Fish Oil Soap	102	Lettuce	70-71	Pyrrox	.102	Verbenas	57 to 89
Cabbage	62-63	Floss Flower	6	Ligustrum	97	Radish	82-83	Vermine	103
Caladium	40	Flowering Almond	96	Lilac	97	Rakes	108	Veronica	32-39
Calendula	11	Flowering Maple	6	Lily of the Valley	46	Rape-Essex	52	Vetch	52
California Poppy	18	Flower Pots	107	Lime Stone	104	Raspberries	101	V-C Plant Food	103
Calotropis	48	Flower Tie	110	Lime Sulphur	102	Red-Hot Poker	39	Viburnum	99
Calycanthus	11	Forks	105	Linaria	20	Reseda	20	Virola	32-39
Campanula	12-35	Forsythia	97	Linden	99	Rhamnus	98	Vines	95
Campion	21-38	Four O'clocks	21	Line, Garden	105	Rhodotyphus	98	Virginia Creeper	95
Canada Field Peas	32	Foxglove	17-35	Linum	20	Rhubarb	.34-88	Virginia Stock	32
Canary Vine	12	Fungicides	102	Lobelia	21	Ribes	98	Virginian's Bower	95
Candytuft	12	Fungine	102	Loniceras	95	Rice, Wild	52	Wall Flower	32
Canna	12-41	Funkia	35	Lunaria	21	Ricinus	12	Watering Pots	110
Canary Bell	12-35	Godetia	19	Lupinus	21	Rock-ress	7	Waxberry	99
Caraway	88	Gilia	100	Lysimachia	21-38	Rock Phosphate	104	Weeders	110
Carbon Disulphide	102	Gilia	100	Madeira Vine	48	Rose of Sharon	96	Wellgilia	99
Cardinal Climber	12	Gilia	68	Mallow	19-38	Roses	91 to 94	Wheat	48
Cardinal Flower	21	Garden Heliotrope	39	Mangel	61	Rudbeckia	28-39	Wheelbarrows	110
Carnation	12	Geranium	18	Matrnicaria	21	Rutabaga	87	Wing Garden Flowers	32
Carrots	64	Geum	18	Matrimony Vine	95	Rye	49	Wormwood	88
Caster Bean	12	Gilliflower	29	Marigold	21	Saffron	88	Yarrow	6-34
Catalpa	99	Gladiolus	44-45	Marjoranda	83	Sage	88	Zenke's Plant Life	103
Catchfly	29	Glass Cutter	105	Maurandia	21	Salpiglossis	28	Zinnia	1-2-4-33
Catnip	88	Globe Amaranth	19	Maurandia	21	Saxiflory	84		
Cauliflower	64	Globe Flower	32	Maurandia	21	Sambucus	28-39		
Cattie Manure	104	Godetia	19	Melons, Mus	72	Savory	88		
				Melons, Water	73	Scabiosa	29		
				Melrosine	102	Scalecide	102		
						Scarlet Runners	29		



BARNARD'S CELEBRATED "Perpetual Green" Lawn Mixture

Is a mixture of the finest Dwarf Evergreen Grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. Our mixture is the result of several years' experimenting, and, as we now offer it, is unequalled. The quantity required for making a new lawn is 75 to 100 lbs. per acre, or for renovating old lawns, 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. For a plot of 200 square feet, one pound is required for a new lawn, or about one-half pound for renovating.

A lawn seed mixture is very much to be preferred to any single grass; if it is honestly made, the several varieties of grass which compose it mature at different seasons of the year, thus keeping the green sward in good color and condition during the hot weather, not losing its color, as the single variety is liable to do.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.40; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 100 lbs., \$40.00

Barnard's "Shady Place" Lawn Mixture

On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare and unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp toothed rake, then give a liberal sprinkling of wood ashes, lime or land plaster to sweeten the soil; stir thoroughly into the surface soil and then sow Barnard's "Shady-Place" Grass Seed at the rate of one pound for 300 square feet, or 75 pounds to 100 pounds to the acre for a new lawn; for old lawns sow seed in proportion, according to the conditions.

Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.70; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 25 lbs., \$12.00

Barnard's Choice Lawn Mixture

While containing fewer and less expensive grasses than our "Perpetual Green," this is a good, well-balanced mixture which we do not hesitate to recommend.

Price: 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.20; 25 lbs., \$7.75; 100 lbs., \$30.00

Special Lawn Grasses

To meet the occasional demand for a mixture of scarce and higher priced grasses such as the Bents, fine-leaved Fescues, extra heavy Kentucky Blue Grass and others of this class, we will combine these in the proper proportions including Fancy White Clover, if desired, and offer such a mixture at

1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$6.75

Terrace Mixture of Grasses

For seeding side hills, terraces, embankments, etc. A mixture of grasses whose roots penetrate deeply and bind the soil. When sowing, add to the mixture about one-fifth part of oats, which holds the soil together until the grasses have made a good start.

1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., for \$2.35

Putting Green Mixture

This mixture is intended not only for putting greens, but for all lawns that are to be used as pleasure grounds and necessarily requiring a fine, dense turf — one capable of withstanding constant wear. With this in view, after experimenting with several combinations of the best fine-leaved, low-growing grasses we selected those which, rightfully proportioned together, produced just the results we were endeavoring to obtain. We have furnished some of the best-known golf clubs in the vicinity of Chicago with this mixture, and it has given splendid results.

Price, per lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75. Special prices on large quantities.

White Clover

The best variety for lawns. Extra fancy quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55; 1 lb., \$1.00

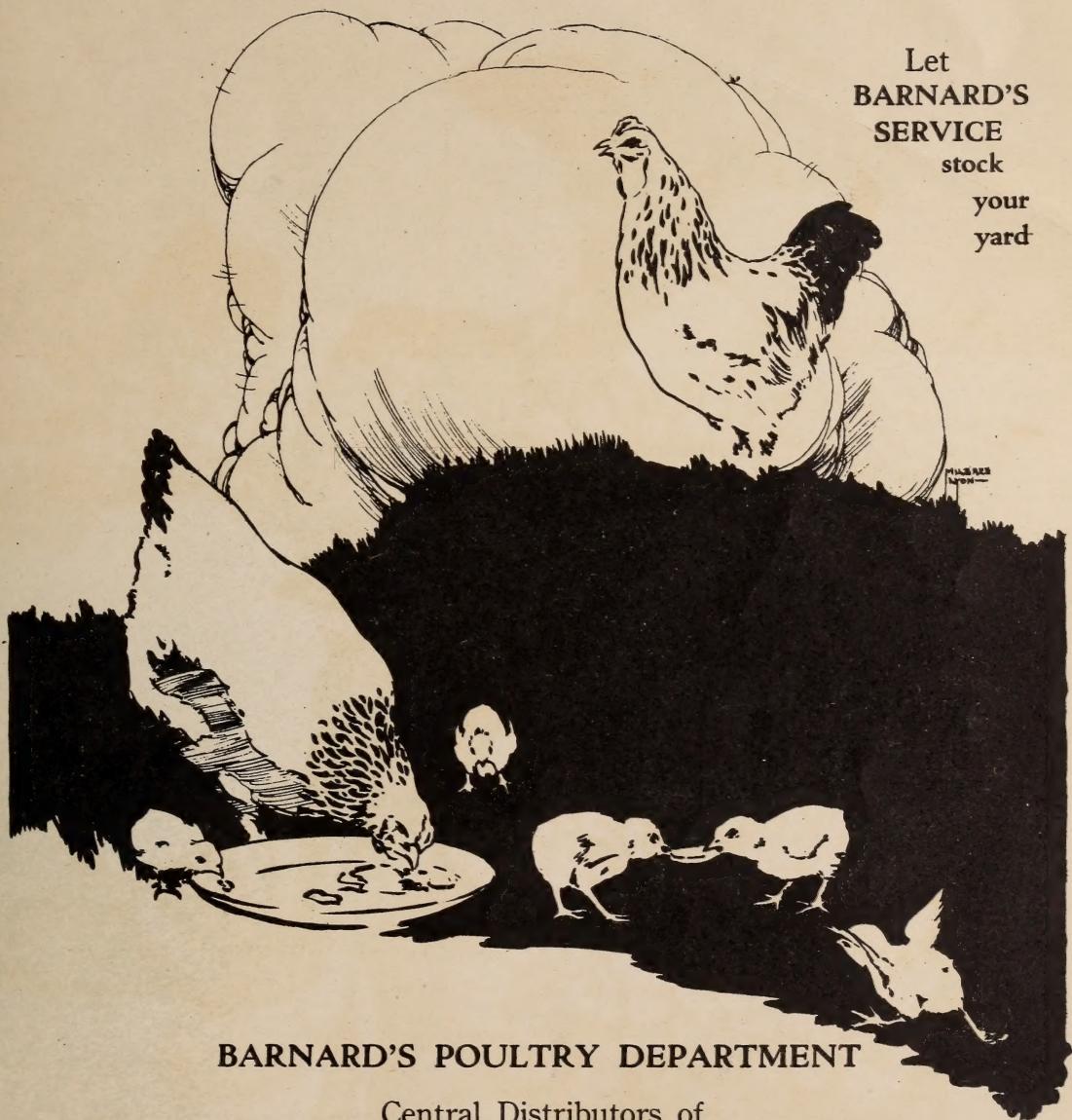
Add postage, if wanted by mail. See second page of cover.

Mixture for Quick Effect

There is considerable demand for a grass seed that will produce a quick-growing turf. For this purpose we have prepared a mixture of a few strong germinating, vigorous-growing grasses, which will produce a turf of fair quality within a few weeks after seeding. The grasses in this mixture are mostly annuals or biennials, and such turf could be relied upon only for one or two seasons. A permanent lawn could be secured, however, by re-seeding at any time with any of our other mixtures.

Price, per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., for \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.30; 25 lbs., \$5.60; 100 lbs., \$22.00

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